enclosure sent to
Mr. Mc. Blair

Mr Stubbs. Mr Sommerville

Feby 17=

Consulate of the United States of America

Havana Jany 29th 1845

137293
ASL&B

To The Hon J. C. Calhoun
Secretary of State

Dear Sir.

In reply to your communication of Nov. 28th 1844 enclosing the copy of a letter and acct from Lieut Mc Blair and requesting a proper voucher to be forwarded to enable him to settle his account, in which you state that from my neglect his acct cannot be settled. I have the honor to state that the charge of neglect does not apply. I was not aware that all necessary vouchers did not accompany the Lieut accts in the first instance. I of course made no charge against the Dept. I received Lieut Mc Blains letter of the 8th Sept 1843 and immediately sent the necessary receipt. Subsequently I received a second letter and a repeal bowing for St. Croix I forwarded a second receipt which was certainly all that lay in my power, if they did not reach their destination (Lieut Mc Blair Baltimore) the fault was not with me. (x) And now I am again subject to the charge of delay, for your communication is dated Nov. 28th 1844 and reaches me Jany 27th 1845= Enclosed I send the acct receipted and forward to Lieut Mc Blair at Washington a duplicate

I have the honor to be
with great respect &
esteem Yr. Obt. Sr.
Robt B Campbell

(x) Stubbs has no knowledge of this case

A Communication from the State Dpt. dated Nov.r 28th 1844 was received at the Consulate January 27th 1845. Hly Hough

Rec. June 13-

Mr Calhoun

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. HAVANA.

Havana June 3. 1845

Hon J. C. Calhoun
Secy of State

Dear Sir,

I have this moment received your communication of the 23d. Nov. 1844 enclosing certain memoranda from Mr. Cox which shall be attended to promptly. The sailing of the Oregon only leaves me time for this acknowledgement, and to say that I forwarded you a Spanish paper containing important intelligence from Mexico. Santa Anna is expected to arrive here in the British Steamer on the 6th inst, at all events she will bring confirmation or refutation of previous reports and all authentic information shall be immediately sent you

I have the honor to be
with great respect &c &c
Your Mo. Ob. Servt.
Robert B Campbell

Rec. July 47.

Mr Government

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. HAVANA.

June 28th 1845

Hon J. C. Calhoun
Secty of State
Washington City

Dear Sir

I have the honor to enclose you the returns of this Consulate from the 1st July to 31st December 1844 inclusive. Delays in making out returns arise from the length of time which vessels lay in Port in readiness for freight, and consequently there are a few you will perceive whose accts cannot be carried out from their continuance in the Harbour

I have the honor to be with great respect and esteem Yr. Mo. Ob. Svt.
Robert B Campbell

To the Hon the John C Calhoun
Secretary of State

Rec'd. May 20-

Mr. Governeur
Mr Stubbs

STATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF
AMERICA.
HAVANA.

Feby 1st. 1845-

To The Hon J. C. Calhoun
Secretary of State

Sir,

I have the
honor to enclose an account of my expenditures
chargeable to the State Department from my
entrance upon the discharge of the duties of this
Consulate up to 1st January 1845. for which
I shall draw in a few days upon the Dept.
The charged of $102 is for contributions to the
sufferers by the Hurricane of Oct 4. paid to in-
-dividuals appointed by the Govt. to solicit aid
In making the donation and the charged above
acted in concert with other Consuls who have
performed the same course

I have the honor
to be with great
respect & esteem
Yr. Mo. Ob. Servt.
Robert B Campbell

Vouchers returned by E. Stubbs

Hon.ble John C Calhoun
Secretary of State. —

Rd. July 26-

N. Governors

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. HAVANA.

February 16. 1845

To The

Hon. John C Calhoun

Secretary of State

Washington City

Dear Sir

9.

I have the honor to inclose to you the Consular return of Fees received by me at this Office from the first day of July 1844. to the 31st day of December 1844. inclusive, The originals were forwarded to you during the last month.

I have the honor to be with great respect &c &c

Your mo. obt Sert.

Robert B Campbell

Nashville Jany 2d 1845

Hon.ble E. H. Foster

The Memorial of E. H. Kelly
Humbly Sheweth.

your Memt. it deserves information of the facts of this Brother
P. H. Kelly who was employed by the Spanish Consul
for some Gentlemen of his acq.t maintained at Havana
the Sd P. H. Kelly sailed from N. York some time in
the Mo. Feby. last the Spanish Consul may shew
something of the transactions, as it was he that had
the selection of a Gardener for Sd Gentleman

From the Circumstance of the Copy of a letter
bearing date at Havana Sept. 12th 44 which was transmitted
to Mem.t from Philad.a and Rec.d by 5th Nov. last
The Tenor of which goes to shew that Sr. P. H. Kelly's life was
then in danger he states that three of his Countrymen had
Conspired and Raised a false Report against him at Havana
and did Publickly seek to take his life, and bring his remains
if not living to Philad.a He further states that he prayed
for Protection from the American Consul Gen.l Mr. Canil
who Refused and ordered him on board a British hulk
which lay at the Wharves. I and Sentence for a Lawful
Citizen of the U. States. who only wanted Protection until
he could get a fair trial before the Proper Authorities and
for when it was known that his assassins were at large
and Under Protection, he Further states He was Refused
Protection on Board an American Vessel just Come

into Port. he Concludes by Stating that he has given his Wat
to an acquaintance who said he was going to Philad.a and
he has no hopes of his life being Spared one moment he ca
not talk the Language Else he might make out amon
the Spanish Soldiers, (alas Brother)
He gave his address to the Care of Mr. Boyd (V. C.
Esqr. Soldier St. Havana Mem.l has Written but n
answer. Now yet from Philad.a which was the cau
of Mem.l not addressing you Sooner. your early a
in this Case will Considerably add to the many fa
already Experienced of you and by which Human
act you will undisputably Confirm that Benevolen
Character that is immemorably entertained of y
Mem.l will Conclude with Profound Resp
Praying for Safe Return

ASHVILLE N.C. JAN 12

Hon'ble G. M. Dallas FREE

U. S.

Washington

Md

(From the Spanish Minister)

We know the individual P. J Kelly
as having been engaged by the Secretary of this
legation as gardener to a very respectable and wealthy
gentleman of Havana, General Montalvo; since dead
of the particulars here stated in regard to his
imprisonment we know nothing. They, most likely
have this information at the Secretary of State's office,
if the Honble Mr Forsyth will write me a
letter with a statement of the case I shall have
much pleasure in making enquiries and in
forwarding the particulars through the Captain Genl
of Cuba —

Honble

E. H. Foster

U. S. Senator

Senate Chamber

Mr Spencer

Senate Chamber, Feby 6th 1845

Hon: John C. Calhoun
Secy of State
Sir.

I beg to submit the accompanying papers to your
favorable attention - If any information is to be found in your Department
relative to the case of P. H. Kelly it will be thankfully received.

I had the honor to place in your hands some weeks ago, a letter
from a constituent - the President of a literary Institution near Utica -
asking public documents for his Seminary, if they were allowed
by law - I hope, whenever leisure admits, to hear from you on this subject.

With high consideration
Yr. Obt. Servt
Ebenezer Foster

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana Feb. 20. 1846.

Copy

To His Excellency
The Count. Villanueva
Intendente &c &c

Sir.

I have
been authorised to publish in the Diario of
this morning an official communication
from your Excellency to the effect that
Her Majesty has sanctioned certain
measures adopted by the authorities
of this Island and promulgated by the
publication of a decree dated Oct. 7. 1845
which authorises free of duty the admis-
-sion of certain articles for the period of
six months from the date of that decree
provided the Royal approbation is given there-
-to, and in consequence of the royal dis-
approbation of the said decree the duties
are now restored. The citizens of the
United States of America engaged in
commercial transactions with this Island
had well grounded reasons for supposing
that the royal approbation would not
be withheld, no fears were entertained
that the duties would be restored until
the expiration of the time stipulated and
on these views have their transactions
been based. They presumed that the au-
-thorities of this Island were well acquain-
-ted with the wants of the Inhabitants
that they had reflected maturely on the
steps they had taken and had the best
opportunities of knowing what would be
-the action of Her Majesty. These consider-
-ations and this confidence in the intelligen

and wisdom of yr Excellency & yr advices in
direct large shipments from the United
States contributing to the comforts and re-
lieving the necessities of Hr Majesty's sub-
jects who were suffering from the effects
of the disastrous gale that caused the reces-
sion of the duties. It is more recommended
that there has been an increased revenue
from imports and that your conceptions to
suffering humanity have not diminished
the revenues thereby giving additional
force to the conviction that your order of
7. of Oct last would not be repealed.
There is known to be in transitu from the
different Ports of the United States speci-
cated on your previous order large quanti-
ties of Rice Lumber and all the various ar-
ticles imbraced in that order, and if the
shippers are compelled by this sudden &
unexpected edict to pay duties, they must
sustain great and unjust loses, against
all which in their name I solemnly pro-
test, and no timely notice of the intention of
this Government had been given, a notice
(in my opinion) good faith and common
usage required. The observance of which
faith and usage I much urge upon yr
Excellency so far as to suspend the execution of the a
for such a limited period as will protect
the innocent and deceived shippers and
save others from the disastrous effects of
this precipitate and unforeseen action
I have the honor to be
with considerations of very
great respect. Yr Excellys
Mo Ob Hble Servt
Signed Robert B. Campbell

Rec? 17 March.

STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. HAVANA.

N. Tennessee

Copy

Copy to the Ld. notice.

February 26. 1846

To The

Hon John C Calhoun

Secretary of State

Washington City

Dear Sir

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of an official communication addressed by me to the Intendente on the subject of the restoration of the duties on certain articles, which by the decree of the 7 of October, were admitted free. Accompanying this communication you will receive a translation of his reply thereto.

I have the honor to be with sentiments of great regard & esteem

Your mo. Obt. Svt.

Robt B Campbell

Sir

According to the Royal instructions which govern this Treasury in regard to Foreign Consuls of the Island, the department does not deem itself competent to take cognizance of the subject referred to in your despatch of the 20th inst, which I state to you as a reply to be used in the manner you may judge most expedient.

God preserve your worship many years

El Conde de Villanueva

Havana 26 Feby 1845

Recd. 21 March.

Copy

W. Forwarder

No 11.

Cardenas

Consulate of the United States
March 3. 1845.

Sir

I have the honor to enclose to the Department a copy of a memorial signed by the American Merchants of this place, which I send at their request.

I have also given notice of the same to the Collector of this Port.

Very respectfully
Your Obt Svt
Ben R. Wiss Gage

To the Secy of State
of the United States.

To Franklin Gage Esq
Consul of the United States of America
for Barbadoes

Sir

Copy

The Undersigned citizens of the United States, Engaged in Commercial pursuits at this Port, respectfully represent that by an official order promulgated by the Government of this Island under date of 20th February instant, certain articles which were declared free of Duty on the 7th October last for six months then ensuing, are ordered to pay the same duties, with only a slight modification, as were levied previous to the issuing of that order. That this sudden re-imposition of Duties, nearly two months previous to the expiration of the limited time & without any notice whatsoever most certainly will affect the interests not only of the Undersigned but more particularly of they many of their correspondents in the United States, who, relying on the good faith of this Government & the representations of the merchants of this place, that these certain articles would be admitted free of Duty until the 7th April last Evening, the date limited in said order, have made & are about making large shipments of said property as will now be subject to Duty, anticipating that they would be admitted free, under the pledge given by this Government & on representations that in consequence, great and serious loss will accrue to all parties, who may have availed or may yet avail of the privilege given, particularly as we are advised of many adventures on foot & in course of shipment to afford the Island extraordinary supplies just previous to the expiration of the time named in

said order of 7th October last - That those shipments arriving here
now in quick succession during the next six weeks, will all
be subject to Duty under the New Order, when it is anticipated
they will be free, thus unjustly entailing great & certain loss
to all concerned, and for the benefit of which the new
order was made public

The Undersigned therefore on behalf of
themselves & many particularly of their friends in the United
States, who are most likely to suffer under this state of
things, consider it their duty to represent the same to you
as the constituted representative of the United States at this
place & to respectfully request you to communicate with the
Collector of this district, Port of Cardenas & procure as
to protest against this sudden & unmerited change in the
Tariff & further to represent the matter to your Government
at home for its consideration & action in the premises -

Cardenas 26 February 1846

(Signed) Jno. C. Stanhope
Matthews & Safford
Taylor & Thompson

A True Copy

Rec'd 16th March.

Mr Slatter – Mr Jackson

Baltimore March 13th 1845.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the State Dep't under date of Feb 17 1845 inclosing communications from Mr. Campbell Esq U S Consul at Havana.

I beg leave to express my sincere regret that through my letter to the Dep't of 23d Nov 1844 the imputation of neglect should have been attached to Mr Campbell and to acknowledge that the failure to obtain the necessary voucher for settling my account arose from the miscarriage of his letters.

I am Sir very respectfully
Your Ob't Ser't
C H McBlair
Lt U. S. N.

Hon'ble James Buchanan
Sec'y of State
Washington.

Rec. 30 Read.

No 9 Consulate of the U.S. of America
Havana March 16. 1845

Hon J. C. Calhoun
Secretary of State
Washington City

Dear Sir

Enclosed herewith you will receive a letter forwarded to me from Dr. Crump or Mr. Bryan and written at Panama I have learned that these Gentlemen arrived safe at Panama that they were there on the 27th ult and would not probably take the Packet of the 1st instant but contemplated remaining until the arrival of a man of War which was expected to occur in the early part of March

I have the honor to be
Yr. with great respect
& esteem
Robert B Campbell

Rec: 31 March.

Ch Governor — Ch Harbor.

STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. HAVANA.

March 27 1845

Hon. John C Calhoun
Secretary of State
Washington City

Dear Sir

It appears from the public papers that a good deal of excitement exists in the United States on the subject of the restoration of duties on certain articles, which by the decree of the 7th of Oct last were to be admitted free of duty for the period of six months provided that decree met the Royal approbation. The Queen of Spain having refused to sanction the measures thus adopted by the authorities of the Island, an order was issued on the 20th of February by the Intendente for the immediate restoration of the duties. On the same day I addressed an official communication to him protesting against this sudden and unexpected measure without previous notice having been first given. a copy of which and a translation of his reply were forwarded to you by the Ship Norma that sailed for New York on the 5th inst. It is impossible for me to say whether the duties that have been paid since the 20th of February will be

refunded or not. The Intendente has
given directions that a separate account
be kept of all articles imported since
the 20th of February embraced in said
decree and consequently since his order
for the resumption of the duties with the
names of the several vessels bringing them
articles and the amount of duties paid
thereon. From which it is inferred that it
is his impression that the excess of duties
paid into the Customs will be refunded
by the Spanish Government. On the faith
of the decree of the 7 of Oct last. That the
duties would not be exacted until the
expiration of the time therein mentioned
(7 of April 1845). Several cargoes of Rice, Lum-
ber, Produce &c have arrived from the
United States, the Shippers of which, must
in case the duties are not refunded, sus-
tain great and perhaps irreparable loses.
I am frequently called upon by parties
interested for my opinion of the probability
of these amounts being refunded and
have invariably found the querist dis-
satisfied with any thing short of an af-
firmative assurance. Which I am not able
to give. The course pursued by the Inten-
dente in ordering separate accounts of
the duties collected on the articles that
were temporarily free, would seem to in-
dicate his opinion (as he has the right) that
these amounts would be restored to the
importer, and it is probable the interest
of the parties thus situated may be ad-

advanced by the American Minister at Ma-
drid being instructed by his Government
to urge that restoration with all his official
influence. If it is true the removal of the
duties for six months was contingent on
the Royal approval, and the Intendente
knew this fact, but as the measures of
this Colony have generally been approved
no apprehension was entertained in this
instance, altho cases have previously oc-
curred of the refusal of the Spanish Govern
ment to sanction the changes made by the
Intendente and his advices. You will perceive
by my letters to the Intendente and his an-
swers already forwarded that I did not com
municate with the Capt Genl, the subj-
ect being one over which he could exercise
no control and belonging entirely to the
Department of the Intendente it would
have been useless to address him.
It is understood that the course of the Intend-
ente who is every way disposed to a liber-
al tariff has made him unacceptable
to the Spanish Ministry and his removal
is deemed certain.

I have the honor to be
with great respect & esteem
your mo obt Servt.

Robt B Campbell

Rec: 3 May.

Consulate of the U.S. of America
Mazeda 29: 1845.

N. Jamieson

Hon. James Buchanan
Secy of State

My Dear Sir

This will be handed you by Capt. C. C. Dumas late Master of the Brig Cyrus captured by an English Man of War on the coast of Africa. Mr. Dumas having business of importance connected with the Department I have cheerfully given him this letter, that he may the more readily form its acquaintance

I am truly
Robert B Campbell

Hon. James Buchanan

Favd by Capt. Duncan

Secy of State

Washington City

Translation of Decree

At an extraordinary meeting of the Superior Junta for Direction of the Royal Revenues - the Administrators General of the Maritime and Land Rents being present - To take into consideration such measures as can be adopted by the /Real Hacienda/ Administrators of the Royal Revenues, to alleviate the in-calculable evils caused by the dreadful Hurricane, this City and its environs have just experienced. After taking into consideration, with the grief which should be felt, in view of the immeasurable calamities which are to be relieved, and the horrible distress which threatens all classes, if such assistance as is within the control of the above authorities, who are charged with the well being of all, be not promptly afforded: well assured that the magnanimous heart of her Majesty cannot but condole with us, when she comes to the knowledge of such distress, and cannot but approve all that is done for the good of the inhabitants of this, the preferred part of her Monarchy.

It was agreed

1st. To concede absolute liberty to the importation of Lumber, Slate, Tiles, Shingles, and all kinds of Wood for the construction of Buildings.

2d. The same freedom from duties for six months, to count from tomorrow, to Corn, Corn Flour, Beans, Irish potatoes and Rice, which by Resolution of the Directive Junta of 3d. June last, do not pay but one half; and that Sweet potatoes, Yams and Plantains continue to enjoy for the same term of six months, that which was dispensed to them at that time, it being understood for this port, with reservation to extend the same privileges to any other ports, where necessity should require it for equally said causes.

3. That the reduction of duties on the consumption of meat, granted by the aforesaid Junta on the Ninth of the month anterior; take effect from the fifteenth of the present month on the following terms - the larger classes of animals, such as Oxen and Cows, shall not pay more than Three and a half Dollars per head, in place of the four which have been designated, and which shall continue imposed upon Calves. Hogs shall pay according to weight, from one to four arrobes, four reals per Arroba - over four to eight arrobes, three reals - from eight and upwards, two and a half reals.

4th. A Subscription shall be immediately opened among the Chiefs, & those employed in the collection of the Queens funds /Hacienda Real/ the amount of which shall be placed for distribution, under the orders of His Excellency, the Captain General.

5th. That the loans of 300 Dollars from the Mountains of Piety be applied, and the period of the payment of the loans be extended. -

By all which measures, which shall be submitted for the Sovereign approbation of her Majesty, and which they will announce to the public, the Junta considered some of the effects of so terrible a calamity might be remedied, without impeding any other measures, which may deemed necessary by His Excellency the Superintendant, in connexion with the other authorities of the Island.

And His said Excelleney having determined upon the accomplishment of the foregoing, it is published by his order for general information.

Havana 7th October 1844

/signed/ Joaquin Campuzano
Secretary

Rec.d 18 apl.

Copy

To the Hon.ble

James Buchanan

Secretary of State
of the United States

The Memorial of The Charleston Chamber of Commerce
Respectfully represents,

That your Memorialists, taking into view the late act of the Spanish Government, would beg leave to bring to your notice the great injury done to the Merchants engaged in the trade between the United States and the Island of Cuba, and to request that the subject may be taken into consideration by you, and redress obtained if practicable.

The losses are heavy and brought about entirely by the confidence in the integrity which all felt in the Authorities of Cuba, and by which the Merchants have been deceived into heavy shipments.

In the Spring and Summer of 1844, a severe and long continued drought caused the loss of the Grain and Fruit Crop in the Island, and induced the Intendente de Real Hacienda to issue a Decree reducing the Duty on Bread Stuffs and certain other articles, one half. This Decree continued in force until the 6th. of October last, when owing to a severe Hurricane by which a large portion of the Island was devastated, ruining the Crops, blowing down many houses, and destroying almost all their ground provisions. The Intendente, immediately, with a philanthropic spirit, seeing the immense sufferings of the people, issued a Decree, a Copy of which translated is annexed, admitting free of duty for six months from the 6th. October, Rice. Potatoes, and other Vegetables, Lumber and all other Building Materials, thus fixing a definite period, during which the above articles should be admitted free of duty.

This led to large shipments from this Country to Cuba nothing doubting that the Government of Spain would continue to permit imports of the above articles for the above time, 5 or 6 weeks being still wanted to complete the same; - much however to the surprise and greatly to the injury of the Shippers, they were informed by letters dated the 20th. February, that the Duties were to be levied instanter in full, thus allowing no time to avoid heavy losses. The Shippers certainly had no right to conclude, or suppose that the time fixed by the Decree might be shortened, and that at a period when it might be expected heavy shipments would be on the way. But if even, as it is affirmed, the Home Government at Madrid, has refused to confirm the Decree taking off the entire Duty, the Tariff which was established in the Summer, of last the Duties might have been expected to take effect.

The injury done to the Shippers has been very materially aggravated, and increased, by the manner in which the above order from Madrid was promulgated. The order it is well known was received in Havana prior to the 15th February, and was not promulgated until the 20th February. The regular packet Hayne sailed on the 16th February, and brought a large number of letters for this Country. Most of the heavy shipments which are caught, were made between the arrival of the Hayne and the 5th March, the time when the news of such order reached this place. Had the order been published at Havana on the receipt thereof, it would have been known here by the 20th February, and thus have prevented most of the shipments which were made, and have made a difference of several hundred thousand Dollars to the Merchants of this Country. We are aware of heavy shipments of Lumber from Maine, North Carolina and Georgia, as well as from this State, besides other Articles. From this State the loss on Rice alone is heavy. The exports from Savannah and Charleston, between the aforesaid periods being near 10.000 Tierces, on which the duty will be $120.000

Craving reference to the subjoined List of Duties on the different articles as levied, and relying on your well known regard for the interests of the Commerce of this Country, the subject is most respectfully submitted to you.

And Your Memorialists will ever pray &c.

Signed by order and in behalf of the
Charleston Chamber of Commerce

Ker Boyce President

Attest William D. Herriot Secretary

Charleston S.C. 14th April 1845

A List of Duties on the Different Articles as levied -

Lumber per 1000 feet valued there at $20 per M at 24 3/4 per Ct. $4.95
Addl 2 per Ct. ..... .40
5.35
Balanza Duty 1 p.c. .5
per M $5.40

Rice per 100 lbs. valued there at $6. per 100 lbs. at 30 3/4 per Ct. $1.97
Addl 2 per Ct.
Balanza Duty .02
per 100 lbs. Rice $1.99

Potatoes valued at $2.50 per Brl at 24 3/4 per Ct. $ .62
2 p.c. Additional .5
per Barrel Potatoes .67/100

Beans valued at $3. per Brl at 30 3/4 per Ct. $ .93
2 p.c. Additional .06
.99
Balanza 1
per Barrel of Beans $1.00

Rec'd Apl. 12.

Nassau

March about 11. 1865

The Honble Thomas Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington

Sir,

The enemies and the beloved
Southern citizens engaged in the late
[illegible] the island of Cuba, are taken the liberty
of soliciting your attention to a recent act of
the Queen's Government affecting our interests -

We, undersigned, Known to You, that in the
Purpose of alleviating the distress occasioned
by the Hurricane & Growth which has visited
that island, a decree was promulgated by the
authorities at Havana about Months since,
liberating from the payment of duties, certain
articles of Provision, Corn, Corn meal, Rice, beans
& when their introduction into that & other ports
in the island, for the term of six months, now
about expiring -

The wants of the above mentioned have
been made to a very considerable extent into
the island from this country, up to the latest
dates which have reached us, all of which

Subsequent

to the state of a new decree dated March
Feby 21st ult, recompensing duties in the articles
referred to, in consequence (as is therein stated)
of orders received from Russia to that effect
have been subjected to the payment of duties
and have sustained many losses -

We would therefore, respectfully, submit
to your decision, whether acting in the good
faith of the original decree and without a
previous intimation of its renewal, we should
be entitled to, have being made from this cause
full redress, extending to the amount of duties
thus unjustly levied, as well as to any damage
which their interests may have sustained, by
due to us and our fellow citizens who may
have suffered in the manner described -

Yours respectfully

Fred. Thornhill

Wm. Lay Jr

Wm. Gilmore

Edwards Hyland

Rec.d 18 apl.

April 3.d 1845.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. HAVANA.

To the Hon.ble James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington city

Sir!

In a communication received from Mr Stephen Pleasonton of the Treasury Department dated the 28.th of Feby 1845. A circular of Oct.r 23.d 1844 from the Secretary of the Treasury is enclosed to me. Refering to the law of 20.th July 1840 which allows Consuls under certain circumstances to admit of the discharge of Seamen without the extra pay previously required. The Secretary in that Circular states as follows. "It was believed that the case would not often occur in which the Consuls would be induced to allow the discharge of Seamen without the extra pay, and that generally the practice would continue as formerly under the law of the 28.th Feby 1803." This opinion, as expressed by the Hon.ble Sec.y of the Treasury is directly at variance with the practice of this Consulate, both during my incumbency, and that of my predecessors. The law of 1840. has been viewed by me as designed to relieve Ship Owners from an oppressive expense to which they had been previously subjected. It is understood & believed that Sailors frequently took the advantage of it, and to enable them to obtain the Two Months extra pay would so deport themselves as to force the Masters to consent to their discharge, considering the two months wages paid by the Owners as a less evil than an insubordinate crew. Since the passage of the law of 20 July 1840, when the Master of a vessel and a Seaman mutually desire a discharge and there is no possibility of the Seaman becoming a charge to his Government, it has been and is the practice in this office to grant the discharge without the exaction of extra pay, and in no case during my Consulate has any individual thus discharged become a charge upon his Government. To this course as pursued, I can see, or

imagine but two objections. The one personal, and the other bearing upon the Govt. The first that the Consul loses the percentage upon the extra pay, the second that no fund is accumulated to meet the expenses of Seamen in distress, from shipwreck & of other causes. The first being personal needs no comment, and to obviate the second it would appear a hardship to subject the owners of one vessel to expenses only necessary to create a fund lest peradventure the Crew of some unfortunate ship should require the aid of their country, and if this be a valid question, I do not believe the expense of the Govt would be obviated by its removal in the adoption of the system pursued under the old Law, for the Masters would view it as an unjust exaction, and by collusion with the men desiring discharges, the Seamen would desert, & of such desertion the Consul would not be informed until the Master called for his Papers to clear, who would then swear to the desertion that had taken place, and after the sailing of the vessel the Deserters if not in Prison would present themselves for Consular relief upon the plea of being left in distress by the departure of the vessel & without employ. Owing however to the rigidity of the laws, & vigilance in their execution here, requiring all persons to show from they came here, they are generally arrested, and imprisoned until released upon my application & it is frequently found necessary to provide for their support until an opportunity of shipping them is presented. Should these views & the course heretofore pursued not meet the sanction of your better judgement, and a different course of action be required by the Department under the law above referred to, you will much oblige me by instructions to that effect, as such instructions would relieve me of the responsibility of changing the existing practice, and I should much prefer your instructions to the exercise of a discretion at variance in my opinion with the law & the interest of ship owners &c &c, & believe that discretion has been judiciously & legally exercised.

There still prevails here hopes & fears among all foreign and American Merchants in relation to the restoration of Duties collected on certain articles made free by the Local Authorities until April 7.th 1845. and reimposed on the 20.th February under orders from Spain. The Captain Gen.l and Intendante it is understood have strongly remonstrated to the Government of Spain in relation to their disapproval of the action of the Gov.t of the Island and have urged that both policy & good faith require the refunding of the Amounts collected on all articles made free by the local decree. These remonstrances backed by the influence of the different representatives at the Court of Spain will in all probability effect the refunding of the Duties, but it must be observed that the Spaniards here urge our example of the Tariff of 1842, and say should our demands be conceeded that good faith requires of the United States to refund the duties collected on their Produce that was shipped from their ports previous to the passage of that act. The cases are far from parallel, but they are unwilling to witness the one act more faithless, and inexcusable than the other.

I have the honor to be with great respect,

Wm. W.o Pettengill

Robt B Campbell

Rec'd. 18 Apl.

R Jennings

STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. HAVANA.

April 8th 1845

To The Hon. James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Dear Sir

By the English Steamer from Vera Cruz, we have dates of the 3. inst, by which it is known that the Mexican Government have suspended all official communication with our Minister. The accompanying Journals of this city however will furnish all information of importance contained in the Mexican papers. A private letter of the 3. from Vera Cruz states, that Mr Bankhead the British minister had sent on the 29th ult, the Frigate Euridyce to Galveston with despatches to the British Charge containing an offer from Mexico of the recognition of Texan Independence, conditioned upon her rejection of all propositions of annexation to the United States. The source of this information is reliable. The same writer adds that Santa Anna's fate is not decided upon, but that he can in no contingency regain any portion of his influence, the same may be said of Canalizo. The foreign merchants are represented as in a state of anxiety & alarm from threatened difficulties between the factions of Federalism and Centralism and the

writer is fully convinced that civil war can only be avoided by restoring the federal character to the Government. The declaration of war against the United States as all will be aware and thinks it cannot occur. Nothing is transpiring here in which either our Government or People feel much interest, except the horrid traffic of the African slave trade. Which I regret to say if not carried on as actively is at least continued to an extent revolting to the civilization of the age. My opinion is six thousand Eight thousand have been imported into Cuba since my entrance upon the duties of this Consulate. and Ships have been recently fitted out for its continuance. The last fitted out has been the cause of quite a breach between the Capt Genl and H B. M.s Consul Genl. The Consul having been instructed that the Mixed Commission for captured Africans was only to adjudicate cases brought before them and had nothing to do with treaties and that he was the diplomatic agent of his Government, and charged to use every effort to insure the fulfillment of all treaty stipulations with Spain. Under these instructions the Consul denounced the Spanish Ship Matilda fitting out for Africa and brought to His Excellency's view both the treaty and instructions from M. de la Rosa as notified the British Government. The Capt Genl sends a short reply, denying such instructions returning the communication and peremptorily refuses all communications from him. All of which is of course forwarded to the British Govern

I have the honor to be with gre
respect. yr. mo. obt. Serv.
Robt B Campbell

Recd 22 apl.

W. Barlow.

To His Excellency

James K Polk

President of the United States

The undersigned

Merchants of Portland in the State of Maine, would respectfully bring to the consideration of the American Government, the late proclamation of the Intendant of the Island of Cuba, the effect of which has involved them in a heavy pecuniary loss —

In consequence of a former proclamation of the Intendant of the Island of Cuba, opening the Ports of Havana & Matanzas for the free importation into said Ports, of Rice, Corn, Corn Meal, Beans, Potatoes — Lumber and Building Materials from the 7th of October last, for the definite terms of six months, the undersigned relying on the force of this decree, engaged in shipments of some of the above named articles, to the Ports of Havana & Matanzas —

But by the last advices from the Island of Cuba, the undersigned have learnt with surprise & astonishment, that a new Proclamation has been issued at Havana on the 20th of February revoking the decree of October last, by which new decree of the Intendant, the undersigned will be subjected to unexpected duties on many cargoes, which had left this Port, others in contemplation before the news of the revocation of the October proclamation had reached them —

In consequence of the violation of good faith on the part

of the Government of Cuba, inflicting so heavy a loss, the undersign
deem it their imperative duty, to represent the matter to their Govern
in the full assurance, that it cannot fail of a respectful attention in
securing for themselves an indemnification for the losses they have and
are liable to sustain — Portland April 8th — 1845 —

Wm Warren

Jinkham & Ross

Jams L. Farmer

George Bartol

Henry R. Stickney

Edwin Fenwald.

Asa Clapp by Wm C.

Wm C. Clapp

J. M. Goodrich

Thos Warren

Winslow & Little

Nathl. Blake

S. W. Porter

R. Wood

Chase & Hamilton

Hiram Jordan

Wm Tosseburg

William Burdett

Collectors Office
District of Portland & Falmouth
Portland April 11th 1845

There were twenty four cargoes cleared from this Port for Cuba [redacted] by the above signed Merchants, which will be subjected to the duties laid on by the Modification of the 20th of Feby last, as set forth in the foregoing memorial, besides many cargoes loaded & others engaged under the imperfect benefit of the Modification of the 7th of October last.

John Anderson
Collector

Answer to the

Secretary of State

21st April 1845 —

J. H. P. —

No. 22 apl. Copy Extract See next page

April 8th 1845.

STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. HAVANA.

To the Hon.ble James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Dear Sir,

By the English Steamer from Vera Cruz we have dates of the 3d Instant by which it is known, that the Mexican Govt have suspended all official communication with our Minister. The accompaning Journals of this City however will furnish all information of importance contained in Mexican Papers.

A private letter of the 3d from Vera Cruz states that Mr Bankhead the Brit.k Minister had sent on the 29th Ult.o the Frigate "Euridyce" to Galveston with dispatches to the Brit.k Chargé containing an offer from Mexico of the recognition of Texian Independence conditioned upon her rejection of all propositions of annexation to the U States The source of this information is reliable. The same writer adds that Santa Ana's fate is not decided upon, but that he can in no contingency regain any portion of his influence, the same may be said of Canalizo. The foreign Merchants are represented as in a state of anxiety & alarm from threatened difficulties between the factions of federalism and Centralism, and the writer is fully convinced that Civil war can only be avoided by restoring the

federal character to the Govt. The declaration
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feel much interest except the continuation
of the horrid traffic of the African Slave trade,
which I regret to say if not carried on as
actively is at least continued to an extent
revolting to the civilization of the age. My
opinion is that in round numbers Eight Thou-
-sand have been imported into Cuba since
my entrance upon the duties of this Consulate
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the cause of quite a breach between the Capt
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having been instructed that the Mixed Commission
for captured Africans was only to adjudicate
cases brought before them & had nothing to do
with treaties, and that he was the Sole Diplo-
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Spanish ship "Matilda" fitting out for Africa
and brought to his Excys view both the
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as notified to the British Govt The Capt Genl
sends him a short reply denying such instructions
returning the communication & peremptorily
refused all communications from him, all of
which is of course forwarded to the British Govt.

I have the honour to be

with great respect & estem

Your Most Obt Servt

Signed Robert B. Campbell.

Ener

2 Rec'd 28 apl. Mr Jouvenel.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana Apl 12th 1848

To the Hon James Buchanan
Secy of State
Washington City

Dear Sir.

By the Rapid yesterday arrived from New York I received a communication from the State Dept claiming enquiries to be made for & of P. F. Kelly. The enquiries shall be made. I have never heard of him, but I am sure his friends are in error in relation to his imprisonment and danger. Had he been arrested for any cause I should probably have received information. As soon as data are obtained of him they shall be transmitted to the Department

I have the honor to be
with great respect & esteem
Yr Mo Ob. Servt.

Rec: 26 apl No 5

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana Apl 16th 1845

To The Hon James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Sir

, In the prosecution of enquiries in relation to P.F. Kelly in conformity to the request from the State Dept. I have learned from Young Montalvo that his Father had in employ a man named Kelly his first name not known and that during February Kelly called upon him for a letter to Count Fernandina which letter was given him And he presumes the Count employed him. Count Fernandina being in the interior and not expected to return for a month I shall await his return and learn if Kelly is at his Estate

I have the honor to be
with great respect & esteem
Yr. Obt. Servt.
Robert B Campbell

Rec'd 2 May.

W. Meiss.

Boston 29th April 1845

Hon.ble James Buchanan
Secy of State
Washington City.

Sir.

We wrote you on the 8th Inst., inviting your attention to a claim we hold against the Spanish Authorities at Mayaguez in the Island of Porto Rico, for them (as we deem it) illegal taking possession of the Schr "Siam" of Sedgwick, Maine, condemned by a legal survey appointed by the United States Consul at that Port, as being unseaworthy &c. and enclosed therein the protest of her Master, Capt. John Byard, and other documents in support of the claim, with an earnest expression of our solicitation, for your aid and assistance, so necessary to us for the recovery of the property. Possibly that letter may not have reached your Department, as we have had no acknowledgment of the receipt of it. We therefore hand you herein annexed, a copy.

We are, Very Respectfully
Yr obt Servants
Means & Clark

(Duplicate)

Boston 28 March 1845

Hon.ble James Buchanan
Secy of State
Washington City.

Sir,

Attending these, we hand you
protest of Capt John Byard, Mate & two Seamen, of Schooner "Siam"
Sedgwick (Maine) as certified by Gordon Bradley Esqr. the

United States Consul. at Mayaguez. P.R. of damage done
said Schooner. on her passage from Plymouth. (N.C.) to Maya

Also a Survey. as certified by said Consul. in w
you will notice. they concluded that the cost of repairing wo
be more than the value of said Schr. which was followed
a recommendation. to sell the Vessell for whom it might co
annexed to this Survey. you will also find copies of a
correspondence. between the Consul & Capt Byard. which will sho
to you that the "Authorities" in Mayaguez had interposed. a
stopped the Public Sale. as ordered by the Consul. for the purp
of closing the concern. and on abandonment was made by C
Byard to the Consul for &c. and in turn the Consul had aban
the Schooner to the Commandant of the Department, write a
Declaration he would be held accountable to those whom it ma
concern.

We as agents for the Schr Sciam Howard beg to be infor
if this movement is not a most flagrant usurpation of power on
part of the Spanish Authorities at that port. and a totally unwarra
case. We would further Solicit your attention. touching this mat
and give us some light on the subject. and say if we could c
get relief or not.

If not out of place We will remark that Ca
Byard informed us. the plea made by the "Authorities" were that
Treaty made by our Government. with Spain. provided for
of this Kind. and they were acting in conformity. We invok
your aid and assistance for the recovery of the property

With great regard
We are Respy
Yr obt Servts
Means & Clark

Hon. James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Dec. 7 may

Mr Jonkerman

Copy whole

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana April 26. 1845

To The Hon James Buchan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Dear Sir

I am most happy to be able to inform you, that a disposition is finally evinced by the authorities of the Island, to put an end to that strong disgraceful and inhuman traffic the African Slave trade. Which even up to the present moment has been suffered to be carried on to a very considerable extent. As an evidence that its continuance will no longer be tolerated. I have the honor to enclose to you, an Ofecio of the Government in this days Paper, the provisions of which will go into effect in June next. This measure will it is believed be most acceptable to the planters generally, and as it will enhance the value of the Slaves already there will greatly ameliorate their condition

I have the honor to be
with great respect & consideration
yr. most, obt, Servt.
Robert. B. Campbell

No. 12 June.

No. 1

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana 5. May 1845.

To The Hon James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Dear Sir.

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a letter received from the House of Messrs. Drake, Bros & Co of this City, accompanied with a statement of duties paid by them on articles shipped to their consignment by citizens of the United States.

These articles by the decree of 9 of Oct. 1844. were to be admitted free of duty for the space of six months. provided that decree met with the Royal approbation at Madrid. The Queen of Spain having disapproved of the measures of the Local authorities the duties were reimposed on the 20 of Febry last. Which formed the subject of a previous communication enclosing to you a copy of a letter addressed by me to the Intendente remonstrating against this sudden and unexpected action of the Government and a translation of his reply thereto.

I have the honor to be
with great respect & esteem
your most obt. Sert,

Robert B Campbell

With Consul Campbell's
letter of 6 May, 1845.

General Robert B. Campbell
Consul for the United States of America

Havana 6 May 1845.

Dear Sir

We duly received your favor of 28 February last, wherein you were pleased to communicate to us, the reply received from His Excellency the Intendente in relation to the sudden resumption of the duties on articles previously declared free under 7 April last.

We now beg to wait on you with a statement of the duties paid by us on property belonging to Citizens of the United States of America from the date of resumption until the 7th April, amounts to $49.432.4 Rs. which we hand you in order that you may adopt such steps as you may deem proper for the recovery of the amount paid. We have followed a similar course with goods consigned to us by subjects of other foreign nations and are informed that claims have already gone on to Spain

We remain truly
Dear Sir
yr obt Servs
pp Drake Booth & Co
Edw Tuck

Rec.d mit Consul Campbell's letter of 6 May 1845.

Nota

de los Dros q.e hemos pagado aquí los siguientes efectos, q.e, segun el decreto de nro gobierno con fha del 4 de Octubre del año pp.o, debian ser libres de todo Dro, hta el 4 de Abril del presente año, á saber:

P.r Goleta Amer.a Trieste procedente de Savannah — entro 23 Febr.o 1845.

283 Barriles Arroz
3025 ℔s av.s en n.o 1090 } 30 3/4 p.c 1 p.c
7000 ℔s á 14 ℔s á 6 ℔s 4 — } y 2 p.c $ 3516.2½

23 Barriles Papas ℔s av.s en n.o 176. 24 3/4 p.c 1 p.c y 2 p.c — . 5.7½

10,000 pies Madera á 20 $ m.
24 3/4 p.c 1 p.c y 2 p.c — . 54.—.

$ 3576.2.

P.r Berg.a Amer.a Havana procedente de Savannah — entro 21 Febr.o 1845

433 Barriles Arroz
10552 ℔s á 4 ℔s á 6 ℔s 4 }
105 á 15 ℔s 10 av.s } 30 3/4 p.c
en n.o 980. } 1 p.c y 2 p.c $ 5272.7½

46 Barriles Papas
℔s av.s en n.o 253.
24 3/4 p.c 1 p.c y 2 p.c . 8.4½ 5281.4.

al vuelta — $ 8857.6.

delavuelta $ 8857. 6.

P. Goleta Steer. Dover pro-
cedente de Savannah
entró 3 de Marzo 1845

151 Bocoyes.
51/2 " "
56 Sacos. " } Arroz

466 @ 8 ℔ á 6 ℔ pl.
94 @ 12 ℔ pl. av.
en ℔. 855 } 30 3/4 ℔. 17 ℔. y 27 ℔. . . 2248. 0

P. Goleta Steer. James pro-
cedente de Charleston
entró 22 Febr. 1845.

150 Bocoyes Arroz
28/2 " " " "
106. Sacos " " "

447 @ 8 ℔ á 6 ℔ pl.
94 @ 2 ℔ pl. av.
en ℔. 217. } 30 3/4 ℔. 17 ℔. y 27 ℔. . 2229. 5

P. Goleta Steer. A. J. Pendergast
procedente de Charleston
entró 1. Marzo de 1845.

135 Bocoyes Arroz
40/2 " " " "
191 Sacos " "

457 @ 10 ℔ á 6 ℔ pl
30 3/4 ℔. 17 ℔. y 27 ℔. $ 2266. 2 ℸ

2 Bocoyes Arroz en
Cascara
32 @ 16 ℔ á 1 ℔ @ 30 3/4 ℔. 17 ℔.
y 27 ℔. ℸ " 11. 3. 2277.

al frente $ 15613.

del frente $ 15. 613. 1.

P.r Goleta Amer.a H. Walker
procedente de New York ———
entró 5 de Marzo 1845

100 Barriles Papas pl.a a.s
en.a 267. / 24 3/4 ℔. 1 ℔. y 2 ℔. . 9. —.

P.r Goleta Amer.a Phenix
procedente de Nueva York ———
entró 3 de Marzo 1845.

5000 pies Madera á 20 $ m.r
24 3/4 ℔. 1 ℔. y 2 ℔. ——. 26. 6.

P.r Berg.n Amer.a W.m Davis
procedente de Savannah ———
entró 23 Marzo 1845

371 Bocoyes Arroz
70/2 ——. —— ℔. ——
158 Sacos —— ℔. ——
11631 ℔s 16 ℔ á 6 $ 2 r. 30 3/4 ℔.
1 ℔. y 2 ℔. —. 5767. 5.

P.r Fragata Sueciana Oscar.
procedente de Charleston ———
entró 23 Marzo 1845.

894 Bocoyes Arroz
189/2 ——. —— ℔. ——
275 Sacos —— ℔. ——
6126 ℔. á 6 $ 30 3/4 ℔. 1 ℔. y 2 ℔. —. 12150. 5.

alanzelta $ 33567. 1.

de la vuelta $ 33,567.1

P. Fragata Peruviana **Camilla**
procedente de Charleston
entró 20 de Marzo 1845.

862 Bocoyes Arroz
1472 ——— ½ ——
247 Sacos ——— ½ ——
24207 P ℔ 6 P ℔
30 ¾ 7. 1/7 27 $ 12.003.3.

16 Tercerolas Arroz
en Cascara
288 ½ P ℔ 8 L. P 30 ¾ 7.
1/7 27. y 2/7 ctv. 101.1. 12104.

P. Berg.e Amer. **Plymouth**
procedente de Boston
entró 24 de Marzo 1845.

30.107 pies Madera ℔ 20 $ m
24 ¾ 7. 1/7 y 27. —. 162.

P. Berg.e Amer. **Talmadge**
procedente de Portland
entró 31 de Marzo 1845

70.578 pies Madera ℔ 20 $ m
24 ¾ 7. 1/7 y 27. —. 381.

P. Fragata Amer. **C. Colon**
procedente de New York
entró 27 de Marzo 1845.

220 Bocoyes Arroz
5140 P 13 ℔ ℔ 6 $ 30 ¾ 7. 1/7 y 27. . 2549.

$ 48,764.

al frente.

Del frente $ 48,764.2=.

P. Barca Amer. Jubilee

procedente de Portland

entró 27 Marzo 1845.

121,000 pies Madera á 20 pm
24 3/4 %. 1% y 27%. $ 653.2=.

80 Barriles Papas
pl. avª en L. 442
24 3/4 %. 1% y 27%- 14.7. 668.1=

$ 49,432.4.

Habana y Mayo 6 de 1845.

Drake Hermanos y Cª

Recd 11 June.

W. Gouverneur

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana May 19. 1848

(6.)

To The Hon James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Dear Sir

I have the honor to enclose to you a translation of an official communication from the Capt Genl of the Island, informing me, that the Government at Madrid has approved of the proposed Tax of Four Dollars on each Vessel that enters the Port of Santiago de Cuba, other than those engaged in the Coast Trade—for the maintainance of the Light. I have the honor to be with very great respect & consideration your most Obedient Servt

Robt B Campbell

Leopoldo O'Donnell Consul Campbell Letter of 19 May, 1845 (6)

My Sovereign, Her Majesty, the Queen has approved of the proposed tax of four dollars on each vessel that enters from a distance the Port of Santiago de Cuba. In order that the sum thus raised may go to the support of the Light-House established.

Which information, I give your Worship to be made use of as to you may seem most convenient.

God guard your Worship many years

Havana 19 of May 1845

Leopoldo O'Donnell

To: Consul of the United States of America

Rec.d 11 June.

(a)

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana May 19. 1845.

To The Hon.ble James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Dear Sir

I have the honor to enclose to you a translation of an official communication just received, from his Excellency the Capt. Genl, informing me, that the Government at Madrid, have determined not to permit for the present, any Consular agents to reside in this Island at any other Ports, except those of Cuba Trinidad, Matanzas and Havana—

I have the honor to be with very great respect & esteem, Sir most ob.t Serv.t

Robert B Campbell

Civil Crime Complaint Letter of 19 May, 1845. (a)

The Government of Her Majesty, my Sovereign, the Queen, have resolved that for the present, there shall not reside in this Island any Consular Agents in other Ports of it, than those of Cuba, Trinidad, Matanzas, and this City, in which on account of their great commerce and commercial relations that institution is necessary, and that it be discontinued in every other Port, than those designated. This being the case with Mr Franklin Gage residing at Cardenas, I have communicated this intelligence to your worship for your own information and with the object that you may inform him of it. I give the like information to the Teniente Governor of that Town, with instructions that he should transmit to the said functionary my particular approbation and consideration for the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his Office contributing to maintain and cement the friendly relations that exist between the two Countries

God guard your worship many years

Havana 19 of May 1845

Leopoldo O'Donnell

To Consul General of the United States in this City

Rec? 27 June. #

W. Hunter
D. Jamieson

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana June 7. 1845

To the Hon James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Dear Sir

The British Steamer arrived this morning from Vera Cruz brings intelligence of great importance and of an unexpected character. By this opportunity I have received a letter from a reliable source, stating the results of British and French intrigue upon the respective Governments of Mexico and Texas. They are as follows. Capt. Elliot- the British chargé at Texas was the bearer of propositions from the Texian to the Mexican Government. Elle was the Minister of foreign affairs asked of the Mexican Congress the passage of a decree to enable the Cabinet to hear and entertain the propositions from Texas, and to arrange a treaty of peace honorable to Mexico. Congress passed the decree asked for, by large majorities of both houses, and it became a law on the 14th May. The whole affair was arranged, and on the 23, the Eurydice with Capt Elliot, and the Brig of War La Perouse with the Texian Commissioner sailed, the first for New Orleans, the last for Galveston For the acknowledgement of her Independence, Texas offers an indemnity of Twenty Million of Dollars, fifteen payable in the Mexican debt and five in cash, the settlement of boundaries & and binds herself not to annex to the

United States. For all which England & France become guarantees. These proposals are published in the Mexican papers and were read in the Senate during the debate. It is understood that England furnishes the money, pays the Texian debt, and grants her some commercial privileges deemed important, what they are has not transpired. Mexico has very recently effected a loan from the English House of Manning & McIntosh for three millions payable in daily instalments of thirty thousand dollars for one hundred days. Terms of the loan not publicly known. There has been in Havana for some weeks, Col Hockley former Secretary of War under Genl Houston a violent anti annexationist he speaks with great confidence that Texas will ratify the Treaty with Mexico, under the guarantees on the terms above named.

Reports from Mexico represent Coahuila and San Luis Potosi in almost a state of revolution on account of the permission granted by the Mexican Government to an English House to import forty thousand bales of cotton, an article previously prohibited, and under which prohibition certain interests have sprung up depending for success upon the continued prohibition. It is also said that most of the provinces are in a distracted state and clamorous for the federal Government of 1824. The Mexican Congress have passed an act of general amnesty including all political offenders except Santa Anna & his ministers. They are banished for ten years, Santa Anna is allowed to retain his property

and to receive half pay. He with his wife
her step father and his Nephew are here.
It is understood he makes Venezuela his
future residence. By the Steamer I learn
that the officers & men of our Squadron are
generally well.

I have the honor to be
with very great respect &
esteem yr mo obt Sert.

Robt B Campbell

#

Rec: 23 June.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana June 10th 1845

To The Hon James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Dear Sir

I have the honor to enclose to you, at the request of Mr W S Parrott at Mexico, the accompanying package and newspapers by the Barque Elizabeth G. which sails for Philadelphia in the morning

I have the honor to be
with great respect & esteem
yr, most, obt Serv.

Robert B Campbell

Consular Statement of Fees, received at Havana by Robert B Campbell, Consul, from the first of January to the thirtieth day of June 1845. inclusive.—

Vessels or Brigs	Names of parties	Certificates		Oaths		Noting	Protest
		No	Amt.	No	Amt		
Hamburgh	Master	3	6			1	
Napoleon	Master					1	
Magnora	Master						
Mohawk	Master					1	
Abo	Master						
Cochico	Master					1	
J A Brown	Master						
Mariner	Master						
Gertrude	Master						
Dover	Master					1	
Oceola	Master						
Chester	Master					1	
Tuscarora	Master					1	
Brazos	Master					1	
Edw Laudin	Master					1	
Alberts	Monion De Bruinche & Co					1	
Emprenario	Master						
Albana	Master					1	
Bohemia	Master						
Tillim Engs	Master						
Loreto	Master					1	
Belavia	Master						
Jane Eliza	Master					1	
Augustus	Master						
Declaration	Master						
Augusta	Master						
Lucas	Master	2	4				
Juanita	Master	3	6				
Hope	Master						
Tower	Master						
Jayne	Master					1	
Pioneer	Master						
Toronto	Master					1	
Mary Diamond	Master					1	
Jasper	Master					1	
Mary Frances	Morey Spalding &					1	
Wm Parker	Master						
Charleston	Master					1	
Mary Frances	Master						
Mars Hill	Master	2	4				

Deposit of ship papers.	Surveys Registry &c.	Copy of Docum.ts from Record	Extending Protest	Declarations		Powers of Att.y	
				No.	Amt	No.	Amt
4	8. 4	10. 4	17				
4		4	17				
4							
4							
4	8. 4						
4							
2							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4	8. 4						
4							
4							
4							
2							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4

Agreements & Contracts & Articles Crew	Passports Amt.	Passports Amt.	Extending Protest	Certificates of Citizenship	Burial	Sum total Reg. on this vessel.
						£
						18.4
						32 4
						4
						5
						4
						22
						4
						2
						5
						4
						5
						5
						5
						5
						5
						4
						26.2
						4
						4
						5
						2
						5
						4
						4
						5
						5
						9
						10
						4
						5
						4
						5
						5
						5
						5
						4
						5
						2
						4
						8
Amt Carried forward						£319.2.8

	General Remarks
Paid Surveyors $ 25.4	
Paid Surveyors $ 8.4	
Fishing Smack	
Paid Surveyors $12.4	
Fishing Smack	
Sold & flag changed	
Fishing Smack.	

Names of Vessels	Names of Parties	Certificates No	Certificates Amt	Oaths No	Oaths Amt.	Noting	Protest.
Edwin Churchill	Master						1
Orbita	Master						
Robert Bruce	Master						
Adelaide	Master						1
Elizabeth J.	F. Alvarez						1
Russell	Master						
Selma	Master						1
H. Atkins	Master						
Norma	Drake Bros & Co						1
Splendid	Master						
Pilot	Master						1
Love	Master						1
G Wilson	Master	2	4				
Orisha	Master						
United States	Master						1
Eliza	Master						
Calcutta	Master						1
Merchant	Master						
Mary Pennell	Master						
Louisiana	Master						
Cabot	Master						
Fiji	Master						
Commodore	Master						
Imaguid	Drake Bros & Co						1
Emeline	Master						
Webster	Morey Spalding & Co						
Malaga	Master						
Gallio	Master						1
Street	Master						
Jenkins	Master						1
Two Marys	Master						
W Winthrop	Master						1
Whitcomb	Master						1
Emeline	Master						
Henrietta	Master						
Bellerport	Drake Bros & Co.						1
Gardiner	Master						
Charles	Master						
Joe Bowse	Master						1
Albania	Master						

Deposit of ships papers.	Surveys Registry &c.	Copy of docum.ts from Record	Extending Protests	Declarations		Powers of Attorney		Oath
				No	Amt	No	amt	
4								
4								
2								
4								
4								
4	2							
4								
4								
2								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
2								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4	10.4	17						
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4	2							
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								
4								

Contracts of Enterprises &c.	Passports &c.	Registry of Colonial not ordered from Consulate	Certificates of Citizenship	Burial	Sum total received on this report —
					£
					5
					4
					2
					5
					5
					4
					7
					4
					5
					2
					5
					5
					8
					4
					5
					2
					5
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					32. 4
					4
					4
					4
					5
					4
					5
					4
					5
					7
					4
					4
					5
					4
					4
					5
					4
					£ 205. 4.
Sum brought forward					319. 2
					£ 524. 6.

General Remarks

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack

Names of Vessels	Names of Parties	Certificates No.	Certificates Amt	Oaths No.	Oaths Amt	Voting	Protest.
Falconer	Master					1	
Ceylon	Master					1	
Cactus	Master					1	
Avon	Master						
Levant	Master						
Francisco	Master						
Mariner	Master						
Genl. Cobb	Master						
Clinton	Master						
Export	Master					1	
Loretto	Master						
Rockingham	Master	2	4			1	
A Brown	Master						
Pelon	Master						
Echo	Master						
Woodsville	Master						
Rapid	Drake Bros & Co					1	
Archilles	Master						
Hazard	Master	2	4				
Volga	Master						
Clara	Master						
Merchant	Master					1	
Colorada	Master					1	
Atahapas	Master					1	
Sea Flower	Master					1	
Sauvo	Master					1	
McLellan	Master						
Robin Hood	Master						
Arcola	Master						
Jones Thomas	Master						
Robt Bruce	Master					1	
Wayne	Master					1	
Star	Master						
Sunny	Master						
Wm Birbeck	Master					1	
Helen	Master					1	
Virginian	Master					1	
Granger	Master						
Wabash	Master					1	
Richmond	Master					1	

Deposit of ships papers.	Survey Registry &c.	Copy of document from Record	Extending Protest	Declarations &c		Powers of Attorney &c		Certificates &c
$	$	$	$					
	4							
	4							
	4		17					
	4							
	4							
	2							
	2							
	4							
	4							
	4							
	2							
	4							
	4							
	4							
	4							
	2							
	4							
	4							
	4							
	4

Contracts & Indentures Art	Passports Art	Registry of clearance & manifest granted from Consulate	Certificates of Citizenship	Recruiting	Sum total fees on this report. —
					$ 4
					5
					22
					4
					4
					2
					2
					4
					4
					5
					2
					9
					4
					4
					4
					2
					5
					4
					8
					4
					4
					5
					5
					5
					5
					4
					4
					4
					4
					5
					5
					2
					2
					5
					5
					5
					4
					5
					5
Amt brought forward					$ 190. :.
					524. 6.
					$ 714. 6.

General Remarks

Fishing Smack
Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack
Fishing Smack

Names of Vessels	Names of Parties	Certificates No.	Certificates Amt $	Oaths No.	Oaths Amt	Noting Protest $
Cochecco	Masters					
Viola	Masters					
Dante	Masters	1	2			1
Loretto	Masters					
Active	Masters					
Altiama	Masters					
Augusta	Masters					
Alert	Masters					
Almira	Masters					
Topliff	Masters					
Vde Gobineville	Masters					
Splendid	Masters					
Robt Bruce	Masters					
Havana	Drake Bros & Co					1
Diego	Masters					1
Cadiz	Masters					1
Silos	Masters	1	2			1
H Watson	Masters					
Rde Zaldo	Masters					1
Montilla	Masters					1
Jno Parkie	Masters					
Jno Stephens	Masters					
Spray	Masters					
Midas	Masters					
Nautilus	Masters	1	2			
Mary Helen	Masters					1
Hogan	Masters					
Alitta	Masters					1
D Jenkins	Masters					
Hopperthwaite	Masters					
Jason	Masters					
United	Masters					
Hylas	Masters					1
Mary Jane	Masters					
Ida	Masters					
Lieutenant	Masters					
Inga	Masters					
Phenix	Masters					
S Brown	Masters					
Jenkins	Masters					

Deposit of ships papers	Survey Registry &c.	Copy of Crew Agreement	Extending protest	Declarations &c	Powers of Attorney	Bonds
℔	℔	℔	℔	℔	℔	℔
4						
4						
4						
2						
2						
4						
4						
2						
4						
4						
4						
2						
2						
4						
4						
4						
4	8.4		17.			
2						
4						
4						
4						
4

Land Tax	Contracts & Apprenticeships Act	Passports Act	Passports Act	Registry of Births not ordered from England	Certificates of Citizenship	Burial	Sum total Rec.d on this repel. —
							£
							4
							4
							7
							2
							2
							4
							4
							2
							4
							4
							4
							2
							2
							3 —
							5
							5 —
							32. 4
							2
							5 —
							5 —
							4
							4
							4
							4
							4
							6
							5 —
							4 —
							5 —
							4
							4
							4
							4
							5 —
							2
							4
							4
							4
							4
							4
							4
							£ 187. 4.
							714 6.
							£902. 2.

But brought forward

	General Remarks
Fishing Smack	
Fishing Smack	
Fishing Smack	
Fishing Smack	
Fishing Smack	
Fishing Smack	
Fishing Smack	

Names of Sch'rs	Names of Masters	Certificates not issued		Oaths not taken		Voting	Protest
Centurion	Master					#	
Concordonia	Master						
Merchant	Master					1	
Webster	Master						
Geo Allegre	Master						
Lover	Master					1	
Partridge	Master						
Arabian	Master						
Mary Frances	Master						
Batavia	Master					1	
Mary Hammond	Master					1	
Dawmouth	Master					1	
Juneta	Master					1	
Lisbon	Master						
Walker	Master						
Charleston	Master						
New Orleans	Master						
Walker	Master					1	
Wm Jones	Master						
Empire	Master					1	
Sultan	Master					1	
Fortugas	Master						
Caroline	Master						
Centurion	Master						
Cybele	Master						
Mariner	Master						
Merchant	Master					1	
Albania	Master						
Mundara	Master					1	
Empress	Master						
Hudson	Master					1	
Ponce	Master						
Radius	Master					1	
Mazado	Master					1	
Pacific	Master						
Harriett	Master						
Shute	Master						
Augusta	Master						
Louisa	Master						
Gilblas	Master						

Deposit of Ships papers.	Survey & Registry &c.	Copy of Docum. from Record	Extending protest.	Declarations &c.	Oaths of Masters &c.	Copies
8.	4					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	4	8.4				
	2					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	2					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	2					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	4					
	4

Last Quarter Pay'd	Contracts or Charter parties Amt	Passports &c.	Passports Amt	Registry of Vessel not ordered from Consulate	Certificates of Citizenship	Burial	Sum total rec'd on this vessel.
							$ 4
							4
							5–
							4
							4
							5
							4
							4
							4
							5
							5–
							5–
							5
							4
							12. 4
							2
							4
							5–
							4
							4
							5–
							2
							4
							4
							4
							2
							5–
							4
							5–
							4
							5–
							4
							5–
							5–
							4
							4
							4
							4
							4
							4
							$ 175. 4.
						Amt brought forward	$ 902 4.
							$ 1078.

General Remarks.

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack

Names of Vessels	Names of Masters	Certificates No	Certificates Amt $	Oaths No	Oaths Amt Fees	Stamp Protest $
Ceylon	Master					
Pilgrim	Master	1	2			
Odyne	Master					
Algonmaux	Master					/
Lonia	Master					/
Corinth	Master					/
Davis	Master					/
Belena	Master					/
Achilles	Master					
Francisco	Master					
Robt Bruce	Master					/
Tahapas	Master					
Despatch	Master	1	2	2	4	
Geneva	Master					
Merlin	Master					
Garnett	Master					
Cyrus	Master					
Rozenbo	Master					/
North Star	Master					
Guilda	Master					
Charles	Master					
Ella del Mar	Master					
James Gales	Master					
Lincoln	Master					
Plymouth	Master	1	2			
Louisiana	Master					
Grace	Master					
Princeton	Master					
Tete	Master					
Pavilion	Master					
Mary Frances	Master	2	4			
Elizabeth F	Master					/
Franklin Green	Master					
William	Master					/
Colon	Master					/
Zebra	Master					
Virginia	Master					
Swan	Master					/
Challenge	Master					
Gordon	Master					

#	Deposit of Ships papers	Survey Registry &c.	Copy of draw. & from Record	Outstanding Protest	Declarations &c	Oath	Bonds &c	Oath	Cer
4	4								
4	4								
4	4								
4	4								
4	4								
4	4								
4	4								
4	2								
4	2								
4	4								
4	4								
4	4								
4	4								
4	4								
4	4

Articles	Contracts for Seamen parties Act	Passports Act	Registry of documents not ordered from Consulate	Certificates of Citizenship	Burial	Sum total received on this vessel.
						$8
						4
						7.4
						5
						5
						5
						5
						5
						2
						2
						5
						4
						6.4
						4
						4
						4
						4
						5
						4
						4
						4
						4
						4
						4
						4
						8.4
						5
						4
						5
						4
						5
						4
						4
						5
						4
						4
Amt brought forward						$ 179.4
						$ 978
						$ 1157.4

General Remarks

Fishing Smack
Fishing Smack

Sold in this Port & flag changed

Names of Yachts	Names of Parties	Certificates #	Certificates amt	Oaths #	Oaths amt	Sailing Roster #
Jubilee	Master					
Wagun	Master					
Huntington	Master					/
Commerce	Master					
Angeline	Master					
Jean Jane	Master					
Julia	Master					
Tecumseth	Master					
Laurel	Master					
Wexford	Master					
Clarida	Master					
Velasco	Master					
J Brown	Master					
Talmadge	Master					
Clinton	Master					
Gustaves	Master					
Washington	Master	/	2			/
Ester	Master					
York	Master					
Chevalier	Master					
Alert	Master					
Minnebang	Master					
Lloyd	Master					
Gato	Master					
Minnebeck	Master					
Orata	Master					
Mariner	Master					
Sultana	Master					
Emeline	Master					/
Cora	Master					
Rapid	Master					/
Connellahan	Master					/
Prospect	Master					/
Vesper	Master					/
Mary	Master					/
Emanuel	Master					/
Granger	Master					
Lydia	Master					
Eleanor	Master					/
J & Rose	Master					

Copies of Depositions &c.	Surveys Registry &c.	Copy of documents from Record.	Extending Protest.	Declarations &c.	Power of Attorney
$		$	$		
4					
4					
4		

Contracts & Charterparties &c. sent	Passports &c. sent	Registry of Ves. not ordered from Consulate	Certificates of Citizenship	Burial	Sam total Rec. on this or fol.
					8
					4
					4
					6
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					33. 4
					4
					4
					4
					2
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					2
					4
					21
					4
					13
					5
					5
					5
					5
					5
					4
					4
					4
					5
					4
Amt brought forward				£	218. 4.
				£	1157. 4.
				£	1376. -

General Remarks

Copy of note of protest $2.

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack
Paid Surveyors $8.4

Names of Vessels	Names of Parties	Certificates No.	$ cent	Oaths No.	cent	$	Noting Protest.
Splendid	Master						
Sophia	Master						
Deborah	Master						
Roland	Master						
Cooper	Master						
Ebro	Master						/
Fortuna	Master						/
Southerner	Master						/
Marion	Master						
Murillo	Master						
Active	Master						
Albert	Master						
Forrest	Master						
Augusta	Master						
Rio	Master						
Pacific	Master						/
Preciosa	Master						/
Gilbert	Master						
Riotto	Master						
Hyde	Master						/
Star	Master						
Thracian	Master						
King	Master						
Isha	Master						
Dexter	Master						
Ganges	Master						
Fordham	Master						
Marion	Master						
Utrecht	Master						
Ely	Master						
Kent	Master						
Rojan	Master						
Cordova	Master						
Volga	Master						
Sultan	Master						/
de Valdo	Master						/
Ceylon	Master						
Fleuman	Master						
Louisa	Master						/
Isabella	Master						

Deposit of Ships papers.	Survey & Registry &c.	Copy of abovem. from Record	Extending Robert	Declaration Act	Form of Oath	C
$						
2						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
2						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4

Contracts or Charter parties and	Passports &c and	Registry of above not ordered from Consulate	Certificates of Citizenship	Journal	Sum total rec'd on this vessel.
					$ 8
					2
					4
					4
					4
					5
					5
					4
					5
					4
					4
					2
					4
					4
					4
					5
					4
					5
					4
					4
					5
					2
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					2
					4
					4
					2
					4
					4
					5
					5
					4
					4
					4
					5
					4
					4
Amt brought forward					$ 159.
					1376.
					$ 1535.

	General Remarks
Fishing Smack	
Fishing Smack	
Fishing Smack	
Fishing Smack	
Fishing Smack	

Names of Vessels	Names of Masters	Certificates No	Certificates cost $	Oaths No	Oaths cost	Noting Protest. $
Charles	Master					
Robt Bruce	Master					
Adelaide	Master					1
A Brown	Master					1
Square Brothers	Master					
Huron	Master					
Marion	Master					
Fanny	Master					
Flora	Master					1
Louisiana	Master					
Edw Landin	Master					
Hidas	Master					
Horsair	Master	2	4			4
Marquis	Master					1
Illsworth	Master					
Norma	Master					1
Empressario	Master					1
New Castle	Master					
Shenango	Master					
Elizabeth J	Master					1
Francis	Master					
Mary Jane	Master					
Selma	Master					1
Exchange	Master					1
Syd Ann	Master					1
Eliza	Master					
Merchant	Master	2	4			
Napoleon	Master					
Leonora	Master					
Leolin	Master					1
de Joinville	Master					1
Lafayette	Master					1
Partridge	Master					
Martha	Master					
Tiki	Master					
Lucas	Master					
Stranger	Master					1
Amorlicotta	Master					1
Eurotas	Master					
Mozart	Master					

Deposit of Ships Papers.	Surveys Registry &c.	Copy fees &c. from Record	Extending Protest	Declarations &c	Amt	Powers of Attorney &c	Amt
4							
2							
4							
4							
2							
2							
4							
4							
4

Contracts & Charterparties	Articles	Log Books	Registry & dock certificates not ordered from Consulate	Certificates of Citizenship	Burial	Sum total received on this vessel.
						$
						4
						2
						5
						5
						4
						2
						2
						4
						5
						4
						4
						4
						9
						5
						4
						5
						5
						2
						4
						5
						4
						2
						5
						5
						5
						4
						4
						4
						5
						5
						5
						4
						4
						4
						4
						5
						5
						4
						4
Amt brought forward						$ 174
						1535.
						$ 1709

General Remarks

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack
Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack

To artales & Crew list

Names of Vessels	Names of parties	Certificates No	Certificates Amt	Oaths No	Oaths Amt	Noting	Protest.
Active	Master						
Alert.	Master						
Charleston	Master						
Loretto Fish	Master					1	
Elizabeth	F. Alvarez						
Francisco	Master						
Attakapas	Master					1	
Caroline	Master						
Mary Jane	Master						
Gleaner	Master						
Impresario	Master						
Havana	Drake Bro. & Co					1	
F. Throthingham	Master					1	
Moro Castle	Master						

Deposit of ship papers.	Surveyg. Registry &c.	Copy of doc.s from Record	Extending Protest	Declarations		Powers of Atty	
				No	Amt	No	Amt
2							
2							
2							
4							
4							
2							
4							
4							
2							
4							
4							
4							
4							
2							

Contracts & Articles Amt	Passports Amt	Reg[ist]y of do & Certificates not required from Consulate	Certificates of Citizenship	Burial	Sum total rec[eive]d on this vessel
					2
					2
					2
					5
					4
					2
					5
					4
					2
					4
					5
					5
					2
					44.
				Amount brought forward	£ 1709.
				Total amount of receipts from vessels	1753.
				55 Shorie Certificates at £2.	110
				115. Octantum Certificates at £1½	172. 4.
				68 Miscellaneous Certificates @ £2.	136.
				8 Powers of Attorneys at £8½	68.
				Commissions on wages discharged seamen	22.
				Recording documents	68.
					£ 2329. 4 viats.

Robert B Campbell

General Remarks

Fishing Smack
Ditto
Ditto

Fishing Smack

Yet in port
Fishing Smack
Yet in port & bill not paid

Fishing Smack

Consular Statement of Fees

Received at Havana by Robert B. Campbell Consul, from the first of January to the thirtieth day June 1845 inclusive

Names of Vessels	Names of parties for whom service is rendered	Certificates No	Certificates Amt $	Oaths No	Oaths Amt.	Noting Protest $
Hamburgh	Master	3	6			1
Napoleon	Master					1
Marmora	Master					
Mohawk	Master					1
Abo	Master					
Cocheco	Master					1
J.A. Brown	Master					
Mariner	Master					
Gertrude	Master					1
Dover	Master					
Weela	Master					1
Chester	Master					1
Tippecanoe	Master					1
Brazos	Master					1
Edward Sandin	Master					1
Ayers	Monroe De Commercio					
Empresario	Master					1
Alabama	Master					
Bohemia	Master					
William Eugs	Master					
Loreto	Master					1
Octavia	Master					
Jane Eloza	Master					1
Augustus	Master					
Declaration	Master					
Augusta	Master					
Meeas	Master	2	4			
Juanita	Master	3	6			
Hope	Master					
Tower	Master					1
Hayne	Master					
Pioneer	Drake Bros &					1
Toronto	Master					1
Mary Hammond	Master					1
Vesper	Master					1
Mary Frances	Storey Spalding &					
Ann Parker	Master					1
Charleston	Master					
Mary Frances	Master					
Mars Hill	Master	2	4			

Deposit of ship's papers.		Survey: Registry &c.	Copy of same from Record	Extending Protest	Declarations Ad	Declarations Amt.	Powers of Atty Ad	Powers of Atty Amt	C
		$	$	$					
$	4	8. 4	10. 4	17					
	4	"	10. 4	17					
	4								
	4								
	4	8. 4							
	4								
	2								
	4								
	4								
	4								
	4								
	4								
	4								
	4								
	4								
	4	8 .4							
	4								
	4								
	2								
	4								
	4								
	4								
	4								
	4								
	4								
	4								
	4								
	4

Loyalty Amt	Contracts & Bartes parties Amt	Passports &c. Amt	Registry of Vessels not ordered from Consulate	Certificates of Citizenship	Burrial	Sum total rec.d on this vessel.
						$ 18. 4
						32. 4
						4
						5
						4
						22
						4
						2
						5
						4
						5
						5
						5
						5
						5
						4
						26. 2
						4
						4
						5
						2
						5
						4
						4
						5
						5
						9
						10
						4
						5
						4
						5
						5
						5
						5
						4
						5
						2
						4
						8.
Amt Carried forward						$ 319. 2

General Remarks

Paid Surveyors $ 25.4

Paid Surveyors $ 8. 4

Fishing Smack

Paid Surveyors $ 12. 4

Fishing Smack

Sold & flag changed

Fishing Smack

Names of Vessels	Names of parties	Certificates No.	Certificates Amt	Oaths No.	Oaths Amt	Noting	Protest.
Edwin Churchill	Master					1	
Orlista	Master						
Robert Bruce	Master						
Adelaide	Master						
Elizabeth J.	Master					1	
Russell	Master					1	
Selma	Master						
Jos Atkins	Master					1	
Norma	Drake Bros & Co						
Splendid	Master					1	
Pilot	Master						
Love	Master					1	
G Morison	Master					1	
Orisha	Master	2	4				
United States	Master						
Eliza	Master					1	
Calcutta	Master						
Merchant	Master					1	
Mary Pennell	Master						
Louisiana	Master						
Cabot	Master						
Tile	Master						
Commodore	Master						
Pennaquid	Drake Bros & Co					1	
Emeline	Master						
Webster	Morey Spalding & Co						
Malaga	Master						
Gallio	Master					1	
J Street	Master						
J Jenkins	Master					1	
Two Marys	Master						
Jno Winthrop	Master					1	
Hitchcock	Master					1	
Emeline	Master						
Lucilla	Master						
Hellespont	Master					1	
Gardiner	Master						
Charles	Master						
Hope House	Master					1	
Alabama	Master						

Deposit of ships papers.	Surveys Registry &c.	Copy of Abstract from Record	Extending Roter	Declarations Ad	Art	Powers of Attorney Ad	Art
$	$	$	$				
4							
4							
2							
4							
4							
4							
4	2						
4							
4							
2							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							
2							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4	10. 4		17				
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4	2.						
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							

Nature of Casualty and Amount	Contracts & Contemporaries Date	Passports No.	Passports Date	Registry of Declarations & Protests & Consulate	Certificates of Citizenship	Burial	Sum total received on this acct.
							$ 5
							4
							2
							5
							5
							4
							4
							5
							2
							5
							5
							8
							4
							5
							2
							5
							4
							4
							4
							4
							4
							4
							32. 4
							4
							4
							4
							5
							4
							5
							4
							5
							7
							4
							4
							5
							4
							4
							5
							1
							$ 200. 4.
						Amt brought forward . . .	319. 2
							$ 524 6.

General Remarks

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack

Names of Vessels	Names of parties	Certificates No	Certificates Amt $	Oaths No	Oaths Amt	Noting $	Protest
Falconer	Master						
Ceylon	Master					1	
Lucius	Master					1	
Avon	Master						
Levant	Master						
Francisco	Master						
Mariner	Master						
Genl Cobb	Master						
Clinton	Master						
Export	Master					1	
Loretto	Master						5
Rockingham	Master	2	4			1	
F A Brown	Master						
Pelon	Master						
Echo	Master						
Mon Lantte	Master						
Rapid	Drake Brosele					1	
Archilles	Master						
Hazard	Master	2	4				
Volga	Master						
Clara	Master						
Merchant	Master					1	
Colorada	Master					1	
Mahapas	Master					1	
Sea Flower	Master					1	
Nauvoo	Master					1	
M.c Lellan	Master						
Robin Hood	Master						
Oseola	Master						
Charles Thomas	Master						
Robert Bruce	Master					1	
Wayne	Master					1	
Star	Master						
Huron	Master						
Jas L Britton	Master					1	
Helen	Master					1	
Saginaw	Master					1	
Stranger	Master						
Wabash	Master					1	
Richmond	Master					1	

Deposit of ship's papers. —	Survey. Registry &c.	Copy of Document for Record	Entering Protest.	Declaration		Powers of Attorney		Bonds
$		$	$	No	Amt	No	Amt	&c.
4			17					
4								
4								
2								
2								
4								
4								
2								
4								
4								
4								
2								
4								
4								
4

Last Contracts & Charter parties Act	Passports &c Act	Registry of documents sent from Consulate	Certificates of Citizenship	Burrial	Sum total receipts on this report. —
				$	4
					5 —
					22
					4
					4
					2
					2
					4
					4
					5 —
					12
					9
					4
					4
					4
					2
					5 —
					4
					8
					4
					4
					5 —
					5 —
					5 —
					5 —
					5 —
					4
					4
					4
					4
					5
					5 —
					2
					2
					5 —
					5 —
					5 —
					4
					5 —
					5 —
				$	190.
Sent brought forward				$	524. 6.
				$	714. 6.

Genral Remarks

Fishing Smack
Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack
Fishing Smack

Names of Vessels	Names of Parties	Certificates Act 1870	Certificates Amt. Act 1870	Oaths Act	Noting Protest
Cochecco	Master				
Ogilvie	Master				
Daniel	Master	1	2		1
Loretto	Master				
Active	Master				
Albania	Master				
Augusta	Master				
Albert	Master				
Almira	Master				
Topliff	Master				
de Joinville	Master				
Yelverton	Master				
Robert Bruce	Master				
Havana	Drake Bros & Co				1
Diego	Master				1
James	Master				1
Telos	Master	1	2		1
R B Watson	Master				
A de Valdo	Master				1
Montilla	Master				1
Jno Earlie	Master				
Jno Stephens	Master				
Osprey	Master				
Midas	Master				
Nautilus	Master	1	2		
Mary Belon	Master				1
Hogan	Master				
Alicia	Master				1
W Jenkins	Master				
Copperthwaite	Master				
Jason	Master				
Winfield	Master				
Eylas	Master				1
Mary Jane	Master				
Ida	Master				
Alice Pendergast	Master				
Riga	Master				
Phenix	Master				
L A Brown	Master				
J. Jenkins	Master				

Deposit of ships papers. — $	Surveys Registry &c. $	Copy of docum. from Record $	Extending protest $	Declarations &c. No	Amt	Powers of Att. No	Amt	Co... W...
4								
4								
4								
2								
2								
4								
4								
2								
4								
4								
4								
2								
2								
4								
4								
4								
4	8. 4		17.					
2								
4								
4								
4								
4

Last Port	Coupons Continental Vessel	Coupons Continental Vessel	Passports Ho	Passports Asst	Registry of Above Cards not ordered from Consulate	Certificates of Citizenship	Burial	Amt of Total Rec'd on this vessel.
								$
								4
								4
								7
								2
								2
								4
								4
								2
								4
								4
								4
								2
								2
								5
								5
								5
								3 2. 4
								2
								5
								5
								4
								4
								4
								4
								6
								5
								4
								5
								4
								4
								4
								4
								5
								2
								4
								4
								4
								4
								4
								$ 187. 4.
								714. 6.
								$ 902 2

Amt brought forward

General Remarks

Fishing Smack
Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack
Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack

Names of Vessels	Names of Parties	Certificates Ins.	Certificates Amt	Oaths Ins.	Oaths Amt	Noting $	Protest
Centurion	Master						
Frances Louisa	Master						
Merchant	Master					1	
Webster	Master						
Jno Allegre	Master						
Dover	Master					1	
Partridge	Master						
Arabian	Master						
Mary Frances	Master						
Batavia	Master						
Mary Hammond	Master					1	
Shawmuth	Master					1	
Fiorenta	Master					1	
Lisbon	Master						
Walker	Master						
Charleston	Master						
New Orleans	Master						
Gibraltar	Master					1	
W. Jones	Master						
Empire	Master					1	
Sultan	Master					1	
Tortugas	Master						
Caroline	Master						
Centurion	Master						
Sybele	Master						
Mariner	Master						
Merchant	Master					1	
Alabama	Master						
Medora	Master					1	
Empress	Master						
Andrew	Master					1	
Ponce	Master						
Radius	Master					1	
Mazado	Master					1	
Pacific	Master						
Jarrett	Master						
J. Street	Master						
Augusta	Master						
Louisa	Master						
Giblas	Master						

Deposit of ship's papers.	Surveys Registry &c.	Copy of docum.ts from Record	Extending Protest	Declaration Act	Power of Atty Act	
℔	℔	℔	℔	℔	℔	℔
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4	8. 4					
2						
4						
4						
4						
4						
2						
4						
4						
4						
2						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						

Contracts of Charterparties &c.	Passports	Registry of Ships not ordered from Consulate	Certificates of Citizenship	Burial	Sum total rec'd on this vessel.
Amt	Amt				$
					4
					4
					5
					4
					4
					5
					4
					4
					4
					5
					5
					5
					5
					4
					12 4
					2
					4
					5
					4
					4
					5
					2
					4
					4
					4
					2
					5
					4
					5
					4
					5
					4
					5
					5
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
Amt brought forward					$ 175. 4.
					902 4.
					$ 1078.

General Remarks

Paid Surveyors $4.2
Frihsing Branch

Frihsing Branch

Frihsing Branch

Names of vessels	Names of masters	Certificates No.	Certificates Amt	Oaths No.	Oaths Amt	Stating	Protest
Ceylon	Master						
Pilgrim	Master	1	2				
Wayne	Master						
Pilgrim 2nd	Master					1	
Corinna	Master					1	
Corinth	Master					1	
W Davis	Master					1	
St Helena	Master					1	
Archilles	Master						
Francisco	Master						
Robert Bruce	Master					1	
Wakapas	Master						
Despatch	Master	1	2	2	4		
Geneva	Master						
Berlin	Master						
Harriett	Master						
Cyrus	Master						
Rozenbo	Master					1	
North Star	Master						
Cazilda	Master						
Charles	Master						
Bella de Mar	Master						
Agnes Gates	Master						
Lincoln	Master						
Plymouth	Master	1	2				
Louisiana	Master						
Brace	Master						
Princeton	Master						
Pike	Master						
Pavilion	Master						
Mary Frances	Master	2	4				
Elizabeth J.	F Alvarez					1	
Franklin Green	Master						
William	Master					1	
Condor	Master						
Defelon	Master					1	
Zebra	Master						
Virginia	Master						
Urban	Master					1	
Challenge	Master						

Deposit of ship's papers.	Survey Registry &c.	Copy of Document & from Record	Extending protest.	Declarations &c.	Powers of Attorney &c.	Entries
#						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
2						
2						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4						
4

Seamen's Names	Ages	Contracts & Charter Parties Amt	Passports Amt	Registers of Seamen not produced from Consulates	Certificates of Seamanship	Physical	Sum total Rec^d on this vessel.
							£ 4
							4
							7. 4
							4
							5
							5
							5
							5
							5
							2
							2
							5
							4
							6. 4
							4
							4
							4
							4
							5
							4
							4
							4
							4
							4
							4
							4
							4
							4
							4
							8. 4
							5
							4
							5
							4
							5
							4
							4
							5
							4
							£ 179. 4.
							1078 ~
							£ 1157. 4.

Sat brought forward

General Remarks

Order of arrest $1. Order of Release 4 Hs.

Fishing Smack
Fishing Smack

Sold in this Port & flag changed—

Names of Vessels.	Names of Masters.	Certificates No.	Certificates Amt $	Oath No.	Oath Amt. $	Voting Patent
Cubilla						
Abagun						
Wo Huntington						1
Commerce						
Angeline						
Swan Jane						
Julia						
Kennett						
Laurel						
Stafford						
Maida						
Velasco						
Ed Brown						
Talmadge						
Christie						
Antares						
Washington		1	2			1
Otter						
Ash						
Chevalier						
Clut						
Cummerbang						
Floyd						
Jacob						
Kennebec						
Prato						
Mariner						
Sultana						1
Quelnic						
Cora						1
Rapid						1
Circulation						1
Prospect						1
Pepper						1
Mary						1
Samuel						
Stranger						
Lydia						
Kleans						
Ed Rose						1

Deposit of Ships Papers.	Surveys Registry &c.	Copy of do. from Record	Entering Protest	Declaration		Power of Att		Ce
				No.	Date	No.	Date	No.
1								
1								
1							

Contracts & Charterparties Art	Passports &c. Art	Registry of deaths registered from Consulate	Certificates of Citizenship	Period	Sum total rec.d on this vessel.
					4.
					4.
					5
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					4
					33. 4.
					4
					4
					4
					2
					4
					4
					4
					4
					2
					4
					21 4
					13 5
					5
					5
					5
					5
					4
					4
					4
					5
					4
				£	218. 4.
Amt brought forward				£	1157. 4.
				£	1376. -

General Remarks

Copy of note of protest #2.

Filing Map

Filing Map
Paid Surveyors $8.4.

Names of Vessels	Names of Masters	Certificates No.	Certificates Amt	Oaths No.	Oaths Amt.	Noting Protest.
Helen Reid	Master					
Geo Hopkins	Master					
Norah	Master					
Grand	Master					
Cooper	Master					/
Abaco	Master					/
Gibula	Master					
Southerner	Master					/
Canon	Master					
Murillo	Master					
Active	Master					
Street	Master					
Forrest	Master					
Mary Augusta	Master					
Cleo	Master					/
Cicero	Master					
Independencia	Master					/
Albert	Master					
Nicolo	Master					
Gilchryde	Master					/
Star	Master					
Thracian	Master					
Viking	Master					
Zitha	Master					
Dexter	Master					
Ganges	Master					
Borholm	Master					
Marion	Master					
Ostrich	Master					
Tita	Master					
Alert	Master					
Nojan	Master					
Cordova	Master					
Volga	Master					/
Sultan	Master					/
de Valdo	Master					
Ceylon	Master					
Fehrman	Master					
Londia	Master					/
Isabella	Master					

Deposit of Ships papers.	Survey Registry &c.	Copy of doc.s from Record	Outstanding Protest.	Declarations of Owners		Bonds of Owners		Co
				No	Oath	No	and Sureties	
#								
	2							
	4							
	4							
	4

Seamen and Do	Contractor Charterparties and	Passports No	and	Registry of above noted or signed from Consulate		Certificates of Citizenship		Burial.		Sum total rec'd on this vessel.
										£8
										2
										4
										4
										4
										5-
										6-
										4
										5-
										4
										4
										2
										4
										4
										4
										5-
										4
										5-
										4
										4
										5-
										2
										4
										4
										4
										4
										2
										4
										4
										2
										4
										4
										5-
										5-
										4
										4
										4
										4
										4
Amt brought forward									£	159.
									£	1376.
									£	1535.

General Remarks

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack

J.

Names of Vessels	Names of Parties	Certificates No	Certificates Amt $	Oaths No	Oaths Amt. $	Fishing Boats
Charles	Master					
Robt. Bruce	Master					
Adelaide	Drake Bros					1
J. A. Brown	Master					1
Swan Brothers	Master					
Huron	Master					
Marion	Master					
Fanny	Master					
Cora	Master					1
Louisiana	Master					
Edw. Landin	Master					
Medas	Master					
Corsair	Master	2	4			1
Jarquin	Master					1
Ellsworth	Master					
Verona	Master					1
Empresario	Master					1
Corocaille	Master					
Shemango	Master					
Elizabeth G.	Master					1
Francis	Master					
Mary Jane	Master					
Talma	Master					1
Exchange	Master					1
Sundara	Master					1
Eliza	Master					
Merchant	Master	2	4			
Napoleon	Master					
Leonara	Master					
Colon	Master					1
de Joinville	Master					1
Lafayette	Master					1
Partridge	Master					
Diantha	Master					
Tete	Master					
Tyrrear	Master					
Stranger	Master					1
Yarmouthscotia	Master					1
Eurotas	Master					
Mozart	Master					

Deposit of ships papers.	Survey Registry &c.	Copy &c. from Record.	Extending Protest.	Declarations &c.		Powers of Att'y		Other Papers
				No	Amt	No	Amt	No
5	4							
	2							
	4							
	4							
	2							
	2							
	4							
	4							
	4							
	4							
F	4							
	4							
	4							
	4							
	4							
	4							
	4							
	4							
	4							
	2							
	4							
	4							
	4							
	4							
	4							
	4							
	4							
	4

Contract or Charter parties Act	Passports Act	Registry of Stor. not ordered from Consulate	Certificates of Citizenship	Burial	Sum total rec'd on this repeal.
					$ 4
					4
					2
					5–
					5–
					4
					2
					2
					4
					5–
					4
					4
					4
					9
					5–
					4
					3–
					5
					3
					2
					4
					6–
					4
					2
					5–
					5–
					5–
					4
					8
					4
					4
					5–
					5–
					5–
					4
					4
					4
					4
					5–
					5–
					4
					4
Amt brought forward					$ 174
					1535.
					$ 1709.

Genal Remarks

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack
Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack

Names of Vessels	Names of parties	Certificates Ad	Certificates Amt	Oaths Ad	Oaths Amt	Noting Protest.
Active	Master					
Albert	Master					
Charleston	Master					
Loretto Fish	Master					1.
Elizabeth	F. Alvarez					
Francisco	Master					
Atlakapas	Master					1.
Caroline	Master					
Mary Jane	Master					
Eleanor	Master					
Empresario	Master					
Havana	Drake Brothers & Co					1
F. Frothingham	Master					1.
Morro Castle	Master					

Deposit of ships papers	Survey Registry &c	Copy of doc. from Record	Extending Protest	Declarations &c	and	Power of Atty	and	Co... Ac... vo...
2								
2								
2								
4								
4								
2								
4								
4								
2								
4								
4								
4								
4								
2								

Contracts Crew Part	Passports No	Passports Amt	Registry of Acc. not ordered from Consulate	Certificates of Citizenship	Burial	Sum total Crew on this vessel.
						2
						2
						2
						5
						4
						2
						5
						4
						2
						4
						5
						5
						2
						44
						1709

	Amount brought forward	£	1709
	Total amount of Receipts from vessels	£	1753.
55.	Crew Certificates at £2.		110
115	Debenture Certificates @ £1½		172 4.
68	Miscellaneous Certificates @ £2.		136
8	Powers of Attorneys @ £8½		68.
	Commissions on wages discharged Seamen		22
	Recording documents.		68.
		£	2329. 4 Sterl

Robert B Campbell

General Remarks

Fishing smack
Ditto
Ditto

Fishing smack

Yet in port
Fishing smack
yet in port a bill not paid

Fishing smack.

Rec.d 17 July. No. 1 Consular

Consulate of the United States
Havana July 5.th 1845.

To The Hon James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Dear Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that the Schooner Fanny of New Orleans John Patterson Master sailed from N. Orleans on the 13.th day of June last with a cargo of Land flour, Cotton and bacon bound for this Port. On the 18.th at 4. P. M. she was struck by a white squall and immediately capsized. The Vessel and cargo a total loss. The Master and crew remained on the bottom of the Schooner until the 22.d inst. when they were taken off by the boats of the English Ship Elizabeth and the English Bark Jane Lowden. The Master Mate and two Seamen have arrived here in the Bark & the remainder of the crew were taken on board the Ship. That portion of the crew arrived here will be provided for and sent to N Orleans in the Brig Empresario to sail on Sunday next.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Yr. Obt. Sv.

Robert B Campbell

Rec.d 17 July. Mr. Forrest

Consulate of the United States
Havana July 7. 1845

Hon James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith four several packages rec.d from Mr. Pandt at Mexico to Mr. Marcoe and a letter for Mrs Deamond from the Consul at Vera Cruz. By the English Steamer arrived last evening from Vera Cruz we have dates of the 5th. They contain nothing particularly interesting which is not already known to the Dep.t Accounts of general anarchy, the suppression of the insurrection under Gen.l Rangel the clamor of the Mob for war with the United States in the event of the annexation of Texas and a feverish excitement for the restoration of the Constitution of 24.

By the Empire arrived last evening from Pensacola I have letter from Com.r Conner of the 29.th June in which he speaks of a speedy return to Vera Cruz and I presume the command are all in health as he says nothing to the contrary Here there is nothing transpiring deserving to be communicated. Only a few American Vessels in port with but little prospect of being engaged profitably. The City and Harbor is generally healthy

I have the honor to be
Dear Sir Y.r Mo. Ob.t Serv.t

Robert B Campbell

Rec'd 28 July.

N. Stubbs.

Consulate of the United States
Havana July 16th 1845

Hon James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Dear Sir.

I have this day drawn on you as Secretary of State for ($422.75/100) four hundred and twenty two 75/100 dollars in favor of E. Logan Esq. of New York the said draft being for balance due by the Dep.t on my accts forwarded in January last. Which I take for granted have been approved as I have not heard from the Dep.t in relation to them

I have the honor to be
with great respect &c &c
Your Mo Ob.t Serv.t
Robert B Campbell

Consulate of U. States

Hon. James Buchanan

Secretary of State

Washington City

Mr Gordon will please communicate to Mr Campbell

31 July 1845

The draft of Mr Robt B Campbell Consul at Havana, for $422 77/100 has been presented, and for the reasons herein assigned could not be paid.

The accounts of Mr Campbell against the Department amounting to $522 75 contains a charge for a payment to Commissioners for relief of sufferers of the gale of the 5th instant, inadmissable; 102 "

leaving the amount 420 75.

which has been paid into the Treasury to the credit of Mr Campbell, whose according to the report of the Fifth Auditor there was on the settlement of that gentleman's account in February last a balance against him of $225. 63

So that the amount now due to him and all that can be paid on his draft would be $195. 12

The Auditor states that he was advised of the settlement reported under date of 28 Feb last.

E.S.

Barton E. H. acting Consul Havana. Transmits new Tariff of Duties to take effect 1 March - audience with Capt: Genl: respecting Mr: Holding - being permitted to act as Comr. Agent at St. Iago. Postscript giving Details of latest intelligence from Mexico - movements of Paredes &c. &c.

Rec'd Dec 22.

Wd. Govt

R.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana Dec. 8th 1845

Dear Sir

I have the honour to transmit to you the new Tariff of Duties just published by the Government of the Island, to take effect on the 1st March proximo. —

Immediately on receiving your letter of the 21st Oct. last — in relation to the position of Mr Golding the newly appointed Consul at St. Jago — not being permitted to act as 'Commercial Agent' by the Governor of that part of the Island, — I had an audience with the Captain General — & expressed the expectation of the President that he would be permitted to act as Commercial Agent until I should formally recognised by the Govt of Spain, & he should receive his Exequatur — he stated he would immediately communicate with the Govr of St. Jago & apprise me of the result. On calling today, I find no answer has yet been received. Though the political Secretary informed me orders had been received from Spain — to recognise me without the Exequatur, in the very face of which Mr Johnson — the new Consul for Matanzas has been so recognised.

I remain very respectfully
Yr. Obt.
C. H. Barton

Hon.ble James Buchanan
Secy. State

P.S. 9th Dec.—

Since the above was written — the English Steamer is in from Vera Cruz — containing intelligence of a very recent date from Mexico (29th ult.) although Steam is a special mess. — senger from the U. States Minister Mr Shield — with dis — patches, yet as I apprehend they may not contain the infor — mation that has reached here, because the express bearing that intelligence only reached Vera Cruz an hour or two b. — for the Steamer left — I have therefore thought it my du to obtain all the information that could be procured, & detail it to you with the authority whence it emanated that you may give it such weight as you may deem it entitled to.

So far as I can hear only one letter contai — ning that intelligence has been received here, & that was by the English Consul, of whom I accidentally o — tained it in time for this opportunity — by seeing him on account of the business contained in my private lett to you — written — . He stated to me that Paredes was marching upon the City of Mexico with 8000 men, & that there would be little opposition to him" — I showed me the letter with this statement from the British Minister Mexico — That he (Paredes) had made his Pronunciamen (Proclamation) of which only one copy had been received here by Pejon, which he (Mr Crawford — the English C — sul here) had read — stating the determination to put do any Government that give up the Mexican Territory, & authorise the occupation of Texas — i.e. Seabrook Mr Pejon — (meaning Secretary of State) & he said it w

the general sentiment of the Mexican people to prevent what was called the 'integrity of Mexico' – that no Government could stand that did not go with that current – &c. – S then called on the Mexican Colonel – he had not received the intelligence sent through the English Consul – did not discredit it – admitted it was an unpropitious time for the arrival of Mr. Shield – as Minister of the U. States – that there were various parties opposed to the Government &c

Doubtless Pando has joined the Priesthood for his own private ends – & may obtain the Supreme power riding in upon a ridiculous prejudice of an ignorant people.

Yr Obdt E.H. Barton

Hon^ble James Buchanan

Sec^y of State

Washington

Hon'ble James Buchanan Sec'y State

HAVANA PRICES-CURRENT, TUESDAY 9th DECEMBER 1845.

CORRECTED ACCORDING TO THE LAST TRANSACTIONS YESTERDAY UP TO 2 O'CLOCK.

Forwarded by E. H. Burton Vice Consul U.S. at Havana

The Duties of 33½ and 27½ per cent, are on foreign goods, imported in foreign vessels, *from* foreign ports, *on the specified valuations.—In* Spanish vessels *from* foreign ports *& on* foreign produce & manufactures imported directly from the Peninsula, in Spanish vessels *however, those at 33½ per cent, pay* 10 *per cent, & those at 27½ per cent,* 8 *per cent* less, *and* 1 *per cent* Balanza.—*Spanish productions and manufactures, of the same class as those charged 33½ per cent fm foreign ports, imported from the Peninsula in foreign vessels, will pay* 16 *per cent less, & in Spanish vessels* 26 *per cent less, and those of the same description as the foreign articles, which are charged 27½ pay* 13 & 20 *per cent less, excepting rice, which is charged* 30 *per cent less, and flour* 2$ *per brl.—Wine, Brandy, and all kinds of Liquor pay besides the mentioned an* additional *Duty of* 50 *cents per pipe,* 25 *cents per half pipe or Hhd. and* 12 *cents per doz Jars or Bottles.—The following Imports and Exports are free of* Balanza *Duty: Spanish flour, cordage, tafia, molasses, sugar and segars.*

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.			REMARKS.
LINEN GOODS.	Per	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per ct.	VALUE. $	Ct.	Staple articles selling.
Britannias Irish wide	pce.	2	4	3	2	27½	2	75	dull
——ditto narrow	do	1	4	2	2	do	1	50	dull
——German wide	do	2	2	3	..	do	2	75	almost out of use
——ditto narrow	do	1	2	2	..	do	1	50	almost out of use
Bramantes unbleached	vara	....	1¼	....	1¼	33½	0	12½	sales, scarce
Canvass Westphalia	pce.	11	..	13	..	do	vara	25	sales com. qual $11
——English No. 1 to 6	do	10	..	14	..	do	do	0	dull
——Russia	do	14	..	20	..	do	do	0	sales $13 a 16
——half Duck	do	10	..	12	..	do	do	0	scarce
Creas a la Morlais 72 varas	do	10	..	13	..	27½	14	0	linen dull, Unions sales $10 a 12
Diaper 20 varas ¾, Russian	do	1	7	2	..	33½	2	12	
Drill Eng white & cold	vara	....	2	....	4	27½	0	37	col'd Drills abund
——ditto drab. & brown	do	....	1¼	....	2¼	do	0	do	& very dull
Estopillas batiste, Irish	pce.	2	4	4	4	30½	2	50	sales
——Clarines	do	2	4	3	4	do	2	0	sales
——Do. Flowered	do	....	7	1	..	do	do	do	out of use
Gants unbleached and col'd	vara	....	1¼	....	1¼	33½	0	12	genuine scar, others
Hessians 40 varas	pce.	4	2	4	4	do	3	75	very scarce 1¼.1¼ r
Lace Beggars	doz.	1	2	1	4	33½	1	50	dull
Listadoes Germ. 48 varas	pce.	9	4	10	..	27½	8	0	sales $9¼ a 10¼, scarc
——Do. Flanders	vara	....	2	....	2¼	do	vara	25	little used
——English 48 varas	pce.	8	6	10	4	as	ger	man	dull
Osnaburgs wh & strip Dowlas	vara	....	1	....	1¼	33½	0	12½	white dull, col'd dem
——do brown	do	....	¼	....	..	do	0	do	very dull
Platillas German white	pce.	6	..	11	..	do	7	50	dull
——brown	do	5	..	7	..	do	4	50	very dull
——English white 35 yds	do	7	4	11	..	as	ger	man	dull
——brown union	do	3	6	4	4				sales, 26 in scarce
Ravens duck Russia & English	do	6	4	7	4	33½	vara	25	scarce
Rouans 55 varas	do	15	..	19	..	27½	do	do	scarce
Sheetings Russia	do	10	..	10	2	33½	8	0	large stock, few sales
——English 35 & 38 yds	do	8	2	9	..	do	do	0	sales
Shirting. Biel. & Irish 40 vs	do	12	..	30	..	27½	vara	50	dull
——Irish 25 yds	do	10	..	20	..	do	do	do	little use
Stockings thread S. fine	doz.	4	4	8	..	27½	4	0	ar. from France
——ditto half do	do	3	4	4	6	do	2	0	sales
Tapes, pces 5¼ vs No. 17 a 35	do	....	1¼	....	2	do	0	25	dull
Ticking 40 vs Germ, 30 inches	pce.	6	4	7	4	33½	6	0	no demand
——do. 56 & 66 inches	vara	....	5	....	6	do	0	62	sold 4¼ a 5 rs, dull
Thread No. 12 to 24	lb.	....	7	....	7½	do	1	0	plenty, dull
——whited brown No 22 to 30	do	....	3	....	3½	do	....	0	N.° 22 & 25, 3 rs
COTTON GOODS.									
Calico mid. to fine pce 28 yds	pce.	2	.	3	4	33½	2	50	glut, fine sprigs
——Furniture do 28	do	3	4	4	4	do	2	50	some dem.
Cambric 12 yds. 6-4	do	1	6	2	2	do	vara	37	arrivals, dull
Coverlets 1¼ by 2 yds unbleac.	do	....	3	....	3½	do	do	15	sal, little here
Drill, cold checks & Stripes	vara	....	1	....	1¼	do	....	12	abund, dull
Ginghams Scotch 12 yds 30 inc	pce.	1	3½	1	5	do	4 vs	37	arr. sales
Handkerchiefs Pulicat 4-4	doz.	1	..	1	4	do	....	12	sales 11 rs
——Imitation Madras	do	1	2	1	4	do	....	0	sales 11 rs
——Do, Camb. 30 inches	do	1	3	1	4	do	0	0	
Jaconets, white, 20 yds, 6-4	pce.	2	4	3	6	do	4 vs.	62	
——9-8, 24 yds, printed	do	3	..	4	6	do	....	do	sales, $4½ fine
*India pce goods blue 15-18 yd	do	....	..	....	..	do	4 vs	25	no use
Lace white Bobbinet 4-4	vara	....	2	....	3	do	0	12	large supplies
——1 a 4 inches	do	....	¼	....	1¼	do	vara	0	sales a ¼ rial yard.
Listadoes 48 yds	pce.	4	..	6	6	do	4 vs	37	good sold $6½ com 4½
Maddapollams, 24 yds	do	1	5	2	..	do	do	25	much arrived, dull
Muslin im Swiss 10 yd 6-4 wh	do	1	6	2	5	do	vara	do	dull
——printed ditto 12 yds 9-8	do	1	4	1	7	do	do	do	sales 12 a 13 rials
Platillas 25¼ inches 35 yds	do	2	5	2	7	do	4 vs	25	very scarce
——28 a 30 inches 35 yds	do	3	..	3	2	do	do	37	dull only
Quilting fine	vara	....	4	....	6	do	0	25	dull, sales of white
Rouans 40 inches 55 varas	pce.	5	2	6	2	do	4 vs	37	dull, heavy stock
Shawls chintz 7-4 to 8-4	doz.	5	..	12	..	do	4	50	sales
Shirting 40 yds, 33 & 35 inch.	pce.	3	4	4	..	do	2	50	dull
Stockings, English & Germ	doz.	2	2	3	..	do	4	0	large importation
——half do	do	1	2	4	..	do	2	0	from Germany.
Umbrellas 28 a 30 inches	do	7	..	7	4	do	6	0	dull
Thread, 6 cord, 300 yds reels	doz.	....	5	....	5½	do	0	25	abundant
SILK GOODS.									
Crape Canton 18 yds	pce.	12	..	13	..	27½	5	0	out of use
——French and Italian	do	3	..	4	..	do	do	0	little use
Damask, chiefly crimson 18 yd	do	30	..	33	..	do	1	vara	dull

*India Goods of about 18 to 18½ yds. white are sold 18 to 19½ rs. blue 22 to 25

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.			REMARKS.
SILK GOODS.	Per	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per ct.	VALUE. $	Ct.	No demand whatever for silks.
Hkchfs Foulards Ger & Eng	doz	5	.	12	..	27½	6	0	Corahs $11 a 12, sh.
Laces assorted black	vara	....	2	1	2	do	0	25	dull
Levantines 30 a 36 inches	do	....	6	1	..	do	vara	75	little use
Ribbons taffety of 14 vs. N° 3.	pce	....	1¼	....	1¼	do	0	12	good assort—none
Satin French stout. 22, 29 inc.	vara	...	7¼	1	2	do	0	62	no demand
——Do light 18 a 20 inches	do	....	3¼	....	3¼	do	0	37	no demand
——China, choice colours 29 i.	pce	22	..	26	..	do	vara	87	dull, black $18 a 20
Serge wide black Malaga	vara	1	..	1	2	do	0	75	small sales
Sewing silk, imn. Spanish	lb.	6	..	8	..	do	3	0	scarce
Shawls crape 8-4	pce	3	4	60	..	do	4	0	sales 3¼ a 3½ of ord.
Stockings ladies English	doz	12	..	15	..	do	9	0	very dull
——do French	do	7	4	10	..	do	6	0	no demand
Taffeties black & cold 26, 36 in	vara	....	6	....	9	do	0	50	coloured neglected
Umbrellas, 26 to 30 inches	ea.	2	6	4	..	do	2	0	dull
Velvet wide black & col'd	vara	1	7	2	4	do	0	75	black sold 20 rs cold no demand
WOOLLENS.									
Baizes red, blue & green	vara	....	2	....	2½	33½	0	31	some demand
Blankets Negro	ea.	....	6	....	7	do	0	75	sales 6¼ a 6½, too many here
Cassimeres fine only	vara	....	4	1	6	do	1	0	3d on $11 2d on 2½ 35-33½ on 4 some demand
Cloth wide French	do	2	6	6	4				
——German	do	1	..	3	..				
——English superfine	do	4	4	6	..				
——fine	do	2	6	3	2				
——ordinary	do	1	4	1	7				
——Ladies fine	do	2	..	3	..				
Flannel 50 varas fine	pce	14	..	16	..	33½	vara	25	demand at quot.
Flushings or Dreadnoughts	vara	....	4	....	4½	do	0	50	all in first hands sold
Merinos, Saxon & French 6-4	do	1	..	1	5	do	....	75	Black Mer. sold 12 r
Plains narrow	do	....	2	....	..	do	0	25	scarce
EARTHEN & GLASSW.									
Bottles	doz	....	3¼	....	4	27½	0	37	sales
Demijohns 4½ a 5 Gallons	ea.	....	4½	....	4½	do	0	37½	
Earthen Ware*	crt.	40	..	60	..	do	45	0	scarce, sales
Tumblers ¼ & ½ pints English	doz	1	..	2	..	do	1	25	scarce
——do Germ. ¼, 1, 1½ pts	do	....	2	....	5	do	0	50	scarce
HARDW. & NAVAL ST.									
Chopping knives, *Bisc. Ger.	doz	3	4	*4	4	33½	3	75	sales, plenty
——Do Germ. 3 chld blades	do	5	..	6	..	do	0	0	dull, some sales of
Copper Braziers	ql.	28	..	....	..	do	25	0	sales ass. $5½
——Sheets 18 to 24 oz	do	28	..	29	..	do	do	0	
——Nails	do	27	..	30	..	27½	do	0	none
Cordage Russia super. quality	do	12	4	14	4	33½	12	0	drug
Iron bars assorted	do	2	7	3	..	do	3	25	sales, in demand
——hoops	do	3	2	3	4	27½	3	75	
——wire N.° 15 to 21	do	9	..	10	..	do	2	25	
——sheets	do	5	..	....	..	do	3	25	
Lead in sheets, thin	do	5	..	6	..	do	6	0	
Nails rose heads 2 a 6 inches.	do	‡4	4	5	..	do	7	0	plenty ‡sales
——do 1 & 1½ alone	do	9	4	11	..	do	do	0	scarce
——cut 4 to 12..do	do	6	4	6	7	do	do	0	sales
Oil linseed boiled	do	10	4	12	..	do	3	0	sales
——turpentine spirits of	do	14	..	....	..	do	do	0	sales
——whale, refined	ar.	1	4	2	2	do	10	0	sales
——sperm	do	3	6	....	..	do	do	0	dull
Paint, white lead in oil, Eng	ql.	10	..	12	..	do	3	0	arrivals & sales
——other colours..do	do	5	..	12	..	do	14	0	arrivals & sales
——do,..do..dry	do	6	..	70	..	do	14	0	arrivals & sales
Pitch	bbl.	3	2	4	..	do	3	0	sales, scarce
Shot assorted	ql.	5	..	6	..	do	6	25	dull
Steel German	do	7	4	10	..	33½	5	0	sales
Tar	bbl.	3	4	4	..	27½	3	0	sales, scarce
Tin plates	box	12	4	13	..	do	14	0	dull
——Block do	ql.	18	..	20	..	33½	2	0	slow sale
LUMBER.									
Hoops	m.	40	..	45	..	27½	30	0	sales
Boards Portland W. P	m. ft	22	..	25	..	do	20	0	sales
——other eastern ports	do	24	..	26	..	do	do	0	sales
——Lumber Pitch pine	do	26	..	27	..	do	do	0	sales
Shingles	m.	2	..	....	2½	do	3	75	do plenty
Hhd. shooks with headings	ea.	1	6	....	..	do	1	0	sales
Sugar-box shooks	do	....	6½	....	..	do	0	75	nominal

*The crates are valued at 65 cubic feet and if over pay in proportion.

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.			REMARKS.
GROCERIES and PROVIS.	Per	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per et.	VALUE. $	Cts.	
Ale light and brisk, English..	doz.	2	6	3	..	33⅓	3	0	large sales $3
Almonds shelled, sweet.....	ql.	15	..	19	..	do	18	0	sales
Beans white & red.....	ar.	....	5	....	10	do	3	ql.	sales
Beef, N.° 1, 2, prime & mess.	bbl.	8	..	10	..	do	9	brl.	sales
——jerked Brazil & Montev.	ar.	2	1	2	2½	27½	6	ql.	2 cargoes unsold
——Do. New-York & Boston.	do	1	6	2	..	do	8	do	sales
——Do. Campeachy.....	do	2	..	2	1	do	6	do	sales
——smoked.....	ql.	7	..	....	..	33⅓	7	do	sales
Butter American yellow.....	do	20	..	*26	..	27½	14	0	*Goshen, scarce
——European.....	do	19	..	20	..	do	do	0	scarce
Candles mould.....	do	13	..	14	6	33⅓	12	0	sales
——Sperm & composition....	do	32	..	37	4	27½	32	0	do, 4' 5' & 6'
Cheese American.....	do	10	..	13	..	do	10	0	sales
——Dutch ‡round & pategras.	do	‡14	4	14	6	do	12	50	last cargo at quot.
Cider.....	doz.	2	6	3	3	33⅓	3	0	sales, dull
Cinnamon.....	lb.	1	6	2	2	27½	1	50	without demand
Cloves.....	do	....	2½	....	2½	do	0	37	dull
Cocoa Caracas.....	ql.	17	..	18	..	do	16	ql.	in deposit
——Guayaquil	do	*10	..	11	4	do	6	do	*in deposit, scarce
Codfish in bhds.....	do	4	6	5	4	do	.....	....	sales
——.....50 lbs.	box.	2	4	....	..	do	3	50	
Corn Indian shelled yellow...	ar.	....	2	....	2½	33⅓	4	brl.	dull
Flour Philad. and Baltimore.	bbl.	13	..	14	..	For	9	59	
——New-Orleans.....	do	15	..	15	4	Sp.	8	58	sales
——Spanish.....	do	10	4	11	2	For	6	6	good scarce
Hams European.....	ql.	18	..	20	..	33⅓	10	ql.	sales, scarce
——American Eastern.....	do	9	4	14	..	do	do	0	sales
——New-Orleans.....	do					do	do	0	sales
Herrings smoked.....	box.	....	7	....	*8	do	c.	62	*large size, sales
Lard European.....	ql.	.....	.....	.....	..	do	12	0	none
——American Eastern.....	do	12	4	13	6	do	do	0	sales
——New-Orleans.....	do					do	do	0	stock 12000 kegs
Mackerel N.° 3.....	bbl.	5	6	6	..	27½	4	0	sales
Oil salad French.....	doz.	2	6	3	..	33⅓	3	50	sales
——Ditto Spanish.....	½ ar.	2	1	2	2½	do	1	0	sales
Olives.....	ar.	....	6	1	..	do	1	0	sales
Onions..... 100	Bun	6	4	7	..	do	ar.	37	sales
Pepper black.....	ql.	10	..	11	4	do	16	0	sales
Pork cargo Eastern and mess.	bbl.	14	..	17	..	do	14	0	
——ditto New-Orleans.....	do					do	do	0	sales
——clear.....	do	17	..	19	..	27½	10	0	
——do in boxes *N.-O. ‡Phil.	ql.	*13	4	‡14	4	do	do	0	sales, scarce
Porter London	doz.	3	..	.....	..	30½	3	0	dull
Potatoes.....	bbl.	3	4	4	..	27½	2	50	sales
Raisins Malaga.....	box.	1	4	1	7½	33⅓	1	25	sales
Rice.....	ar.	1	5½	1	6	do	5	....	unsold 650 casks
Saffron fresh and dry, Spanish.	lb.	6	..	8	..	do	5	0	superior sold $9½
Soap Castile.....	ql.	6	4	7	4	do	8	0	sales, abundant
——yellow.....	do	6	..	6	4	do	do	0	abundant
Tobacco Kentucky in hhds...	do	8	2	*9	..	2	6	....	sales *in deposit
Chewing Tobacco ounce plugs.	do	12	2	.....	..	33⅓	18	....	sales, dull
Tea, gunpowder.....	lb.	....	6	....	6½	27½	0	87½	
Vermicelli ‡Cadiz *Genoa...	ql.	*7	..	‡8	4	33⅓	8	0	sales
SPIRITS and WINES.									
Spirits brandy Cognac.....	gal.	....	7	1	..	33⅓	1	50	sales in boxes $5 doz
—Gin Dutch in *jars in ‡cases.	doz.	*2	..	‡2	2	do	2	25	arrivals, in bottles
—ditto German, ditto.....	do	2	..	2	..	do	do	do	16 rials, 5 galls in
—ditto ditto & Dutch in pipes.	gal.	...	4	....	4½	do	0	30	sales demij. 27 rs
—Spanish brandy white.....	pipe	70	..	75	..	do	1	87	sales
—Teneriffe in demijohns....	dem	3	..	3	1	do	2	50	sales
Bordeaux claret.....	cask	24	..	26	..	do	28	0	sales
—ditto in cases.....	ca.	2	6	3	4	do	3	50	sales
Marseilles.....	cask	....	..	.....	..	do	20	0	none
Catalonia wine.....	pipe	27	..	.....	..	do	1	ar 12	sales
Champaigne.....	doz.	7	4	*12	..	do	6	0	slow, *superior
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Bricks, 11 a 12 inches.....	m.	30	..	38	4	33⅓	12	0	much wanted
Chairs, cane bottom.....	doz.	23	..	25	..	do	25	0	sales
——do. wooden do.....	do	13	4	14	4	do	15	50	sales

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.			REMARKS.
MISCELLANEOUS.	Per	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per et.	VALUE. $	Cts.	
Gunpowder F. F. & F.....	ql.	17	..	.....	..	27½	18	0	arrivals
Paper post and foolscap.....	rm.	2	..	4	..	33⅓	2	50	dull
——Wrapping.....	do	....	4½	....	5½	do	0	50	sales
——Spanish florete.....	do	3	4	4	2	do	3	0	sales
——ditto medio.....	do	1	6	2	..	do	1	50	sales
Skins Calf, French glazed....	doz.	24	..	32	..	27½	13	50	very scarce
——Morocco red & green....	do	5	..	7	..	do	7	50	scarce, assorted col.
Tallow, South American.....	ql.	9	4	10	..	do	7	50	sales
Tiles 9 inches square.....	m.	19	..	.....	..	33⅓	12	0	dull
						Duties additional included.			
EXPORTS.							$	Cts.	
Aguardiente or tafia.....	pipe	32	..	33	..	....	free		sales
Cochineal in deposit.....	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	50	ar.	none
Coffee 1st quality.....	ql.	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	20 cts.	per ql.	
——2nd and 3rd.....	do	7	4	8	4	....			sales
——triage.....	do	6	..	6	4	....			
Hides.....	ea.	1	6	2	2	....	0	0	
Honey.....	gal.	....	3½	.....	..	1	37½	hhd.	scarce
Indigo in deposit assorted....	lb.	....	6	1	2	0	2	lb.	arrivals
Logwood Campeachy in dep..	ql.	1	2	1	3	0	2	ql.	sales, scarce
Molasses keg 5½ gallons.....	keg.	.....	2½	.....	..	0	free	hhd.	last sale & scarce
Sugars assorted ½ white... ½ brown..	ar.	7	11	8½	12	½	37	box.	8½ a 12½ to 9 a 13 for Spain. Pair demand.
——white alone.....	do	....	10	½...	11				
——yellow.....	do	....	7½	....	10				
——brown alone.....	do	....	7½	....	7½				
——Cucurucho.....	do	....	6½	....	7				
Segars.....	mil	10	..	30	..	0	50	m.	
Tobacco windward.....	ql.	13	..	20	..	1	50	ql.	
——Vuelta-abajo injuriado 1.	per ser. 80 ma	80	..	150	..	0	0	0	
——2.		40	..	70	..	0	0	0	
——3.		20	..	35	..	0	0	0	
Wax white.....	ar.	10	6	....	..	1	32	ql.	
——yellow.....	do	8	2	8	4	0	88	do	arrivals
Sarsaparilla Honduras in dep.	ql.	22	..	23	..	0	19	do	arrivals

EXCHANGES 60 DAYS SIGHT.

LONDON.....	11¼	a	11¼	premium.
NEW-YORK..... BOSTON.....	2	a	2¼	premium.—nominal.
NEW-ORLEANS	3	a	4¼	premium.—short sight.
SPAIN.....	2¼	a	4	premium.—ditto.
PARIS.....	2¼	a	3	discount.
SPANISH DOLLARS MEXICAN.....	2			premium.

Export duty on Gold 1¼ & on Silver 2¼ per cent.

PAR....With England 444 Dollars per £ 100.—With France 5 Francs per Dollar.

By an order of our intendant, vessels loading with molasses, will upon and after the 1st March 1846 pay tonnage dues as heretofore.

TON DUTIES.

- Spanish vessels 5 rials per ton.
- Other nations 12 do.....do.
- None, in case of arrival & departure in ballast.
- Do if in distress but landing of the cargoes—which.
- Goods must be deposit in the Royal stores 2 p g dep. duty.
- Mud-machine duties 1¼ rial per ton additional.

Wharf dues Spanish vessels 6 rs. per day. Other Nations 10 rs. per day for each 100 tons of their Register measurement.

FREIGHTS—CLEAN FREIGHT.

Baltic.....	.....out of season.
Hamburg & Bremen.....	£3 a £3.5
Great Britain.....	£3 a £3.10
Cowes & mark in the Baltic...	.....out of season.
Ditto ditto not in the Baltic...	£3.5.0
France.....	50 a 60 francs.
Mediterranean.....	£3 a £3.15

Vessels scarce.

U. States $1 per box Sugar, 4 rs. per bag Coffee, $2 per hhd. Molasses.

All *Spanish* products imported from the *Peninsula* in *Spanish Bottoms* (except flour which pays 16 rials per brl) are subject to a duty of 6½ p g on the valuations in the Tariff.—All kinds of machinery, & implements for sugar mls, Steam Engines for Sugar Estates are *free* of Duty. Agricultural machinery & implements pay 24 p g ad valorem.

Jerked Beef resulting very often partly damaged, enjoys a deduction in the duties of 6 p g on the valuation for importation from this side of the line & 14 p g for such from the other side.

Deposit.—All goods imported in foreign vessels exceeding 80 & in Spanish 60 tons burthen, except perishable provisions, bulky articles and liquors, may be put in deposit for an indefinite term, paying 1 per cent. inward and 1 per ct. outward duty on the valuations in the Tariff each year. When entered for home consumption, they are liable to the corresponding duty.—If sold in deposit the exporter pays the outward duty.—By an order of our Intendant the following articles will also be admitted to Deposit in future: olive-oil, rice, beer, heniquen & majagua rope, soap, marble slabs, alabaster, cider, vinegar, red and white wine.

Ext. of cust. regula:—Every Ship-master is bound to have on his arrival ready for delivery to the boarding Officers of the Revenue, a manifest containing a detailed statement of his cargo & ship stores, & in the act of handing it over, has to write thereon the oath that he has no other cargo on board & the hour when he delivers it, taking care that it be countersigned by the boarding Officers. Within twelve hours, which begin to count from the moment he delivers such manifest until 7 o'clock in the evening and again from 6 o'clock in the morning until the moment the said 12 hours elapse, he can make any alteration by *presenting a separate note* in which he specifies the errors he may have committed in the manifest. After the expiration of these 12 hours no alteration will be permitted:—*goods not manifest* will be confiscated without remedy & if their value should not exceed One thousand Dollars the master of the vessel will be liable to pay a penalty of double the amount of such non-manifested goods: if they exceed that sum, & belong to the master or come consigned to him, his vessel, freight & other emoluments will be forfeited to the Revenue:—*goods over manifested* will pay duties as if they were on board—*goods not manifested but claimed in time by a Consignee* will be delivered up to the latter, but the master in this case will be subject to a fine equal in amount to that of such goods.—*Gold & Silver* not manifested by either master or Consignee, are liable to a Duty of 4 p g.

Goods falling short of the quantity manifested, when landed, & not being included in any Invoice of Consignee will render the master liable to a penalty of 200 dollars for each package so falling short—*Every master* must present himself within 24 hours after his arrival, at the Customhouse in order to swear to his manifest, in neglect of which he is liable to a fine of 1000 dollars.—*Every Consignee* is obliged to present a detailed note of goods within 48 hours after the arrival of a vessel, if not, such goods are liable to 2 p g extra duty.—The same is the case if such notes do not contain a statement of the number of pieces, contents, quantity, weight & measure. Every vessel is required to bring a Bill of Health certified by the Spanish Consul at the port of her departure or that nearest to it otherwise they are placed in quarantine.

Monies. 1 Dollar=8 rials. 1 Spanish doubloons=17 dollars. 1 South American=16 dollars.

WEIGHTS. 1 ql=100 lbs or 4 arrobes of 25 lbs, 100 lbs Spanish=101¼ English or 46 kilogrames.

Measures. 108 vrs=100 yards. 140 vrs=100 French ells or aunes. 81 vrs=100 Brab. ells. 108 vrs=160 Ham. ells. 1 fanega=3 bushels nearly, or 200 lbs Span.—1 ar of wine or spirits equal to 4 1-0th Eng. 1 wine gallons nearly.

[N.° 90. AMARGURA STREET.]

Rec.d 1 Augt. No. Survivor.

Consulate of the United States
Matanzas July 19.th 1845.

Hon James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Sir,

I have the
honor to enclose herewith a duplicate of the returns
of this Consulate for the six months ending
the 30.th June last. The original was forwarded
via Charleston on the 17.th inst.

I have the honor to be
with great respect & esteem
Y.r Obl.d Ob.t Serv.t
Robert B Campbell

United States Consulate

Hon James Buchanan

Secretary of State

Washington City

Rec? 13 Sept.

R. Swann

Consulate of the United States
Havana July 29th 1845

Hon James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Dear Sir.

The arrivals and departures of American vessels at this Port at this season of the year being reduced to almost none, the country being entirely quiet, the Government (making due allowance for the evils of despotism) being well administered, and our countrymen properly respected and protected. I am induced to apply to the President through you to grant me leave of absence for a few months. The request which I flatter myself will be granted, when my constant residence at my post, my unremitted exertions to protect my countrymen, to discharge in person the duties of the office, and my absence from home and family are taken into consideration. In the hope of an early and favorable answer

I am my dear Sir
yrs. with great respect
& regard

Robert B Campbell

1845 Aug. 11.

Robert B. Campbell
(Consul at Havana)

Asks for leave of absence
for a few months.

Department of State
Washington City

Hon. John Nelson
Attorney General

Copy

United States Consulate
Vera Cruz Aug 2. 1845

My dear Sir,

Since addressing you yesterday we have received intelligence from Mexico that the Committee have reported to the chamber in favor of the loan for fifteen Millions — and what is of more consequence in interest to us Orders have been issued and sanctioned by the War Committee to the troops on the Frontier amounting to about 8000 to take up immediately their position ten leagues in advance of the Rio Bravo and if attacked to defend themselves.

As at this late moment I have no opportunity to address the Hon Secy of State on the subject, should you have an opportunity you will oblige me by mentioning the fact to him

I have the honor to be
Your friend & Obt. Ser.
[redacted]
J. W. Dunoon

J. B. Campbell Esq.
U. S. Consul
Havana

Rec.d 25 Augt.

No. Seventeen

Consulate of the U.S. of America
Havana Aug 9: 1845

To The Hon James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Dear Sir,

Enclosed herewith you will recieve a copy of a letter from Mr. Dunnock Consul at Vera Cruz. I have recieved other letters up to the 1st Aug. which differ in their statements from this last this moment received. Deeming the contents important - I forward it - by a Molasses Vessel (Brig Carolina) to Philadelphia. This vessel will immediately and leaves no time for comment.

I have the honor to be
with great respect & esteem
Yr. Obt. Servt.
Robert B Campbell

Rec'd 25 Augt. # Dr Jennison

Consulate of the U.S. of America
Havana Augt 16th 1845

Hon. James Buchanan
Secy of State
Washington City

Dear Sir,

Herewith enclosed you will recieve a copy of an important letter from Mr Dimond our Consul at Vera Cruz. By the Carolina sailing yesterday for Philadelphia I enclosed you a copy of the same letter. The C- being a dull sailer it is presumed this communication will reach you some days in advance.

In addition to the letter from Mr Dimond. I have the honor to communicate the following facts corroborating his statement. I have had the Mexican Consul resident in this City consulted upon the subject, and ascertain. That he has recieved an official (supposed confidential) despatch from his Government, stating that war now exists with the United States. The same fact has been indirectly obtained from C. Reyon former Secretary of State in Mexico now in Havana who states that his information is derived immediately from his Government. This places the certainty of war beyond all doubt.

From an Officer of the British navy, (a passenger in the last Steamer) I learn that the Mexican Steamers and other vessels of War are moored under the Guns of the Castle at Vera Cruz, but they are forthwith to sail for Jamaica as a place of refuge. That the Artillerists have been daily practicing with the Guns of the Castle, in which they exhibited the greatest ignorance and mismanagement. On the 2d inst the Packet no

man of War at Vera Cruz, and I regret that I do not feel authorized to charter a vessel and send this information, now communicated, to Commodore Connor at Pensacola, as thereby the whole Mexican Navy might be captured at a single blow

It is all important to our commercial interest that the President should immediately issue his proclamation declaring, to be pirates all privateers and letters of Marque, not fitted out in Mexican ports, bona fide Mexican property, officered by Mexicans, and having at least two thirds of their crews Mexican Citizens.

In anticipation of our blockade of the Ports of Mexico, there will sail from this Port tomorrow morning a British Bark with a cargo valued at more than fifty thousand pounds sterling

You will see by the Spanish papers now forwarded that the Port of Tobasco is closed

I have the honor to be
with great respect & esteem
Yr. Obt. Svt.
Robert B Campbell

#1

Copy.

U. States Consulate
Vera Cruz Augt 2d 1845

My dear Sir

Since addressing you yesterday we have received intelligence from Mexico that the committee have reported to the Chamber in favor of the loan for fifteen Millions. And what is of more consequence & interest to us, Orders have been given and sanctioned by the War Committee to the troops on the frontier amounting to about 8,000 to take up immediately their position ten leagues in advance of the Rio Bravo and if attacked to defend themselves As at this late moment I have no opportunity to address the Hon Secretary of State on the subject, should you have an opportunity you will oblige me by mentioning the fact to him

I have the honor to be
Y. friend & Obt. Svt
J. W. Dimond

R. B. Campbell Esqr
U.S. Consul
Havana

Rec'd 27 Augt

Mr Jameson

Consulate of the United States
Havana Aug 14th 1845

Hon James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Dear Sir,

I had the honor to transmit to you on the 9th inst by the Caroline and on 10th inst by Br Elizabeth J. copies of an important letter from Wm Dimond our Consul at Vera Cruz dated 2nd Aug. and now for fear of miscarriage I recapitulate the important part of Mr Dimonds letter. The Committee have reported to the congress of Mexico in favor of the loan for fifteen Millions. Orders have been given and sanctioned by the War Committee to the troops on the frontiers amounting to about 8.000 to take up immediately their position ten leagues in advance of the Rio Bravo, and if attacked to defend themselves. In addition to the above my letter of the 10th inst contained the following

In addition to the letter from Mr Dimond. I have the honor to communicate the following facts corroborating his statement. I have had the Mexican Consul ~~Agent~~ resident in this City consulted upon the subject, and ascertain that he has received an official (supposed confidential) dispatch from his Government stating that war exists between Mexico and the United States.

The same information has been indirectly obtained from a Person formerly Secretary of State in Mexico now in Havana. Who states that his information is derived immediately from his Government. This places the certainty of war beyond all doubt.

From an Officer of the British Navy, passenger in

the last steamer. I learn that the Mexican steamers and other vessels of war are moored under the guns of the castle at Vera Cruz, but they are forthwith to sail for Jamaica as a place of refuge. That the artillerists have been daily practising with the guns of the castle, in which practice they shew the greatest ignorance & incompetency, & that on the 2d inst. she had no man of war at Vera Cruz. I regret that I do not feel authorized to charter a vessel and send this information now communicated to Commodore Connor at Pensacola as thereby the whole Mexican Navy might be captured at a single blow.

It is all important to our commercial interest that the President should immediately issue his proclamation declaring to be void all privateers and letters of marque not fitted out in Mexican ports, bona fide Mexican property, officered by Mexicans and with at least two thirds of their crews Mexican citizens In anticipation of our blockade of the ports of Mexico there will sail from this port tomorrow morning a British Bark with a cargo valued at more than £50.000— To the above I am now able to add that I have learned through a friend who was induced to visit Santa Anna three leagues in the interior that his letters all confirm the above intelligence, that he is much disturbed at the course pursued by his Government, that no time could be more unpropitious for a declaration of War, that the army left by himself is disbanded with the exception of two thousand men, that he does not know where these men are, that Gen. Woll was the only officer competent to command and he has sailed for Europe, that the Officer in command at Vera Cruz is believed not to be competent and that Ulloa who commands their navy is

utterly inefficient. That Lopez is no better, and that the whole
Country is too much distracted by Secessionism to concentrate their
energies for any external object.
It is rumored that arrangements are making in an adjacent
Port for fitting out privateers (properly pirates) I have sent to
ascertain the facts and have not been able to obtain any
evidence of the truth of the report

I have the honor to be
Dear Sir with great respect
& esteem Y. Obt Sv.
Robert B Campbell

THE MERCANTILE WEEKLY REPORT.

VOL. XXVII.....HAVANA, SATURDAY 27th SEPTEMBER 1845.....N.° 1158.

ENTERED.

F. A. BROWN, *Amer. schr*, 42 *tons*, *Westbrook*, *Charleston*, *ar.* 13*th inst*, 16 *days*.
B. Iglesias & Son.
61616 lbs rice, *To the Consignees.*

RUPERT, *Amer. brig*, 196 *tons*, *Curtis*, *Bangor*, *ar.* 16*th*, 35 *days*.
J. Morland.
100000 feet boards,
61500 shingles,
4937 feet oars,
229 plants, *To the Consignee.*

EMPRESARIO, *Amer. brig*, 118 *tons*, *Collins*, *New Orleans*, *ar.* 17*th*, 10 *days*.
J. Taulina.
300 brls flour, *Roig Mayner & Co.*
600 lbs maize, *C. Tyng & Co.*
120 brls flour, *Jacas Massip & Co.*
17011 lbs lard, *F. Alvarez.*
20 brls pork,
4 half do do,
29 do beef, *Sama & Brother.*
21481 lbs lard, *C. Cruzat.*
2 bales moss, *J. Fontanils.*
45005 lbs lard, *F. Blanco.*

EASTERN STAR, *Amer. brig*, 192 *tons*, *Hart*, *Boston*, *ar.* 18*th*, 37 *days*.
Morison DeConinck & Co.
8070 lbs codfish, *To the Consignees.*
422 qls lard,
780 gals whale oil, *Storey Spalding & Co.*
38 qls white lead, *J. de C. Fontela.*
817 qls codfish,
73 do whale oil,
256 grind-stones, *L. Mariategui & Co.*
285 pkgs chairs, *Drake Brothers & Co.*

ANTJE, *Dutch schooner*, 106 *tons*, *Klater*, *Amsterdam*, *ar.* 21*st*, 72 *days*.
Drake Brothers & Co.
20000 bricks,
34530 lbs cheese, *To the Consignees.*

TABASQUEÑA, *Mex. schr*, 61 *tons*, *Sabater*, *Campeachy*, *ar.* 21*st*, 25 *days*.
M. Santelices.
630 qls logwood,
12 dozen palm leaf hats.
In tr. 195 hides,
3220 dollars, *To the Consignee.*

TEIDE, *Span. schr*, 56 *tons*, *Baez*, *Canaries & Porto Rico*, *ar.* 21*st*, 46 *days*.
A. Orikuela.
44 qls fish,
29 casks do,
11 ar wine,
7070 lbs potatoes,
380 do cheese,
105 ar beans,
2 fans garvanzoes,
12 qls sand,
328 lbs sweetmeats,
200 vs paving slabs,
20 ar brandy,
6000 onions, & sundries, *To the Master.*

JOVEN GREGORIO, *Span. brig*, 133 *tons*, *Trevino*, *Sisal*, *ar.* 21*st*, 8 *days*.
M. Santelices.
122 ar cordage,
250 qls logwood,
972 dozen hanks rope,
5000 sacks,
48 ar twine,
196 do sole leather.
In dep. 18 hides, *To the Consignee.*
In dep. 32000 segars, *I. Sicart.*
170 ar jerked beef.
In dep. 220000 segars, *P. A. de la Fuente.*
In dep. 570 ar heniquen, *J. Alvarez.*
In dep. 10 ar gum copal, *E. Meert & Co.*
280 ar sole leather,
197 do twine,
2200 heniquen bags,
1221 hanks rope,
20 dozen deerskins, *A. Bolivar.*
600 heniquen bags,
50 tanned hides, *G. Telm.*

ERIZABETH J., *Amer. ship*, 166 *tons*, *Remington*, *Philadelphia*, *ar.* 21*st*, 12 *days*.
F. Alvarez.
18 brls apples,
4000 feet poplar,
7000 wooden hoops,
20142 lbs whale oil,
584 qls lard,
9010 lbs clear pork,
5460 do tobacco,
408 qls salt,
46 ar jerked beef,
1500 dozen pieces cotton bobbin,
100 do bottles cider,
500 reams wrapping paper,
8 dozen chairs,
348 lbs candlewick,
68 kegs beef.
In tr. 9975 lbs tallow candles,
40 brls flour, *To the Consignee.*
10360 lbs tallow,
487 do candlewick, *S. C. Tennant.*
6 tanned hides, *B. Lamas.*
2700 gals beer,
30000 corks,
6 beer pumps, *N. Guth.*
30 lbs tea, *J. T. Crawford.*
10403 lbs chewing tobacco, *E. Fuguet.*
100 brls herrings, *J. Carricaburu.*

GEORGIANA, *Amer. ship*, 134 *tons*, *Christian*, *Charleston*, *ar.* 22*nd*, 18 *days*.
J. Morland.
818 ar codfish,
200 pkgs staves,
10034 wooden hoops,
86 brls potatoes,
8600 strings onions,
66 lbs butter,
10 brls apples, *To the Consignee.*
853 lbs hams, *Morison DeConinck & Co.*
6 pkgs machinery, *Drake Brothers & Co.*
123 qls jerked beef,
469 do codfish, *L. Mariategui & Co.*
48 ar beans, *J. de C. Fontela.*
138 pkgs chairs, *C. Cruzat.*
8000 lbs tallow candles,
23 brls whale oil,
12 tierces do, *Storey Spalding & Co.*

SEMPRONIANA, *Span. schr*, 64 *tons*, *Llibre*, *Trujillo & Omoa*, *ar.* 22*nd*, 14 *days*.
J. Vilardebo.
2000 dollars.
In dep. 350 ar sarsaparilla, *To the Consignee.*
In dep. 12900 lbs indigo, *J. R. Salazar.*
106 ar sarsaparilla, *J. Martorell & Pena.*

THAMES, *Amer. ship*, 372 *tons*, *Silsby*, *Liverpool*, *ar.* 22*nd*, 65 *days*.
A. Ferran & Co.
26 sugar-mill gratings,
2 furnace mouths,
28 ar hemp,
6 sugar boilers,
25 iron do,
74 qls bar iron,
50 tons coal, *To the Consignees.*
600 doz reels thread, *F. Alvarez.*
10 sugar boilers, *Goicuria & Son.*
8 casks sugar.making implements,
H. F. Fallon.
50 pieces muslin,
100 do calico, *I. Sicart.*
200 pr. smoothing iron,
4620 lbs nails,
200 ploughshares,
20 mills & sundries, *Picabia & Co.*
61 crates, &
2 casks earthenware,
9 casks glassware.
In dep. 39 do, *L. G. Melicet.*
20 crates earthenware,
Morison DeConinck & Co.
1 crate earthenware,
13 casks glassware, *Pando & Soler.*
46 crates, &
4 hhds earthenware, *Clarke T. & Co.*
5280 cotton coverlets, *Regules Pardo & Co.*
110 tons iron-work, for the gasworks,
Arrieta Villota & Co.
9 pkgs hardware,
294 ar nails,
490 do pullies,
4780 bars iron,
1080 ar pig iron,
21 sugar boilers, *D. Martinez.*
2000 cotton coverlets,
22 crates earthenware, *Meek & Samuels.*
501 dozen bottled beer,
27 qls codfish,
260 lbs biscuit, *Villoldo & Wardrop.*
1332 dozen bottles beer,
328 do pints do, *Urtetegui Robertson & Co.*
1648 lbs shoe thread,
48 dozen sugar moulds,
373 qls bar iron, *R. Blandin.*
15 pkgs hardware,
1238 pipes,
72 iron pails,
930 ar iron,
84 do do furnaces,
138 do white lead,
12 pumps, *Fernandez & Pozo.*
500 plough shares,
326 ar bar iron, *Aquecke & Co.*
In dep. 20 pieces woollen goods,
20 do cubicas,
300 dozen cotton hdkfs,
3073 yds osnaburgs,
1200 pieces muslin,
50 do cambric, *P. A. de la Fuente.*
In dep. 174 dozen cotton hdkfs,
149 pieces muslin,
1681 yds cotton drill,
2260 do gingham, *M Santelices.*

Cardenas, exportation of MOLASSES *to 24th inst.*, 25561 *hhds.*

CLEARED.

20th inst —Tigre, French ship, Bourdin, Havre,
Mangoaga Echeverry & Co.
—Juanita, Mex. schr, Asteguia, Matamoros,
M. Santelices.
22nd—Victoria, Span. pol., Durbau, Matanzas,
F. Sola & Co.
23rd—Warsaw, Amer. schr, Burdick, Cabannas,
L. Mariategui & Co.
—Louisa, Amer. ship, Gallagher, Philadelphia,
F. Alvarez.

—Casimira, Span. pol., Mataro, Marseilles, *Sama & Brother.*
—Emilio, Span. brig, Vivo, Sisal, *M. Clemente & Co.*
—Joven Gregorio, Span. brig, Trevino, Sisal, *M. Santelices.*
24th—Denmark, Amer. brig, Cushing, Key West, *J. Morland.*
—Empresario, Amer. brig, Collins, New Orleans, *J. Taulina.*
25th—Echo, Amer. brig, Smith, Savannah, *L. Mariategui & Co.*
F. A. Brown, Amer. schr, Westbrook, Charleston, *B. Iglesias & Son.*

ENTERED AT MATANZAS.

19th inst.—Stranger, Amer. schr, Axworthy, Key West, ar. in 2 days, *S. Burnham.*

CLEARED AT MATANZAS.

16th inst.—Pennsylvania, Amer. brig, Lyle, Philadelphia, *S. Bayley & Co.*
20th—Stranger, Amer. schr, Axworthy, Charleston, *S. Burnham.*
22nd—Liverpool Packet, Aust. brig, Jorowich, Falmouth, *Rossique Morales & Co.*

EXPORT FROM MATANZAS.

COUNTRIES.	Sugar. Boxes.	Coffee. Arrobas.	Molass. Hhds.	Honey. Tierces.	Wax. Arrobas	Segars. Mille.	Tafia. Pipes.	Tobacco. Libras.
U. S. 18 to 24 inst incl.	128	....	54	....	....	476½	....	28390
Previously - - -	17979	534	13413	194½	91	25293½	...	187783
Great Britain.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - do.	1909	....	....	....	....	15963½	10	124697
Cowes.....do.	1012	...	....	....	28	....	....	....
Previously - - - do.	2658	4	100	30	4	1577½	79	4670
Baltic.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - do.	4517	....	....	....	....	292½	....	....
Hamburg & Bremen.do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - do.	10941½	3321	16	238½	....	11301½	312	162149½
Holland.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - do.	1094	....	....	126½	....	1947½	....	....
Belgium.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - do.	3340	....	....	....	....	995½	....	....
France.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	1629	....	28040
Previously - - - do.	2658	4	....	....	....	8796½	1	....
Spain.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - do.	9913	3574½	8	....	....	5312	901½	4169524½
Trieste & Venice...do.	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - do.	3758	....	....	....	....	10288	....	....
Italy.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - do.	....	....	....	....	....	1100½	1	....
Other Parts.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	80
Previously - - - do.	1551½	36	2709	....	....	2748½	625½	133935
TOTAL.....	88851	74781	22701	621	234964	87653	1954	1086627

STATEMENT OF THE EXPORTS OF PRODUCE from HAVANA from 1st JANUARY 1845.

COUNTRIES.	Sugar. Boxes	Coffee. Arrobas.	Molass. Hhds.	Honey. Tierces.	Wax. Arrobas	Tobacco. Libras.
U. S. 20 to 26th inst. ...	811½	....	54	....	....	28390
Previously - - -	21924	3952	13413	194½	91	187783
Great Britain.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - do.	6859½	5193	....	....	....	124697
Cowes.....do.	....	4	100	30	4	4670
Previously - - - do.	62378	695	....	....	....	....
Baltic.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - do.	11919	....	....	....	....	....
Hamburg & Bremen.do.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - do.	170564½	53288½	16	238½	....	1621494
Holland.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - do.	5082	....	....	126½	....	....
Belgium.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - do.	2459	....	....	....	....	....
France.....do.	243	6085	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - do.	6459	27678	....	....	....	....
Spain.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - do.	675914	54408½	374	334	5140	....
Trieste & Venice...do.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - do.	4399	1500	....	....	....	....
Italy.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - do.	2246	5617	....	....	....	....
Other Parts.....do.	20	2	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - do.	20603	7091	1233	....	18233½	....
TOTAL.....	2114584	141510½	15486½	621	23496½	1086627

LIST OF VESSELS IN PORT.

SHIPS.

NAMES & NATIONS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	WHERE BOUND.	WHEN TO SAIL.	CONSIGNEES.
Tahmaroo.....Amer.	372	Sinclair....	-	freight or charter	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Cristoval Colon.....Amer.	304	Smith.....	New York.	1st October.....	Do.
Jubilee.....Amer.	239	Harmon.....	-	discharging.....	Do.
Elizabeth.....Amer.	166	Remington..	Philade phia....	soon.....	F. Alvarez.
Thames..... Amer.	373	Selsby	uncertain.....	uncertain.....	A. Ferran & Co.
Cuba.....Hamb.	248	Deng	Hamburg.....	loading.....	Baumann, Behn & Co.
Havre et Guadalupe.....Fr.	316	Touret.....	-	discharging.....	Mangoaga, Etcheverry & C.
Europa.....Span.	211	Tizon	Cadiz.....	soon.....	Rodriguez Brothers.
Joven Agustin.....Span.	212	Domenech..	uncertain.....	uncertain.....	J. Taulina.
Natchez, steamer.....Span.	226	Villar.....	do.....	do.....	J. Bruzon.
Elisa.....Span.	167	Roldos.	-	discharging.....	Font, Ricart & Co.
San Narciso.....Span.	218	Domenech...	Cadiz.....	soon.....	Bosch, Mayner & Co.
Maria de la Paz.....Span.	187	Garcia.....	do.....	do.....	P. Martinez.
Fama Habanera.....Span.	375	Castaños....	uncertain.....	uncertain	F. A. de Alvear.

BRIGS.

Claremont.....Eng.	265	Geare.....-	London.....	loading	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Midas..... .....Amer.	150	Etchberger..	Baltimore.....	c'eared	Do.
Clio.....Amer.	214	Osgood.....-	Cardenas.....	do.....	Do.
Imogene.....Amer.	183	Gould.....-	uncertain.....	uncertain.....	Do.
Adele .....Amer.	114	Watson.....-	Charleston.....	cleared.....	Morison, DeConinck & Co.
Eastern Star.....Amer.	192	Hart.....	-	freight or charter	Do.
Poland .....Amer.	145	Weeden....	ar. 26th inst 18 days	from Newport	L. Mariategui & Co.
Tusear.....Amer.	247	Sovell.....	Hamburg.....	uncertain.....	Beurmann & Droege.
Georgiana.....Amer.	134	Christian...	-	discharging.....	J. Morland.
Rupert.....Amer.	196	Curty.....-	uncertain.....	uncertain	Do.
Eurotas.....Amer.	318	Potter.....	do.....	do.....	C. Tyng & Co.
Deseada.....Span.	180	Esquen.....	do.....	do.....	J. Taulina.
Juliana.....Span.	170	Cortina.....	do.....	do.....	Regules, Pardo & Co.
Serafina.....Span.	112	Olaguivel...	St. Sebastian...	soon.....	Do.
Pedrito.....Span.	114	Eizaguirre..	Corunna.....	do.....	Arrieta, Villota & Co.
Correo N.° 3.....Span.	240	Pablo.....	Cadiz.....	do.....	Do.
Pelicano.....Span.	152	Romero.....-	do.....	do.....	Do.
Ana..... .....Span.	220	Gonzalez...	-	discharging.....	Westendarp, Steil & Co.
Sirena.....Span.	181	Villamanzarez	London	soon.....	E. Meert & Co.
Veloz.....Span.	231	Echavarria.	uncertain	uncertain.....	Menendez & Ogero.
San Jose (a) Deseo.....Span.	150	Longa	Santander.....	soon	P. Martinez.
Joven Ricardo.....Span.	109	Peyra.....	uncertain.....	uncertain.....	F. A. de Alvear.
Brillante.....Span.	119	Menchaca...	do.....	do.....	Torriente Brothers.
Paquete de Veracruz...Span.	130	Derizans...	-	for sale.....	A. Orihuela.
Union.....Span.	98	Garcia.....	uncertain.....	uncertain.....	Do.
Arrogante Emilio.....Span.	204	Gosoliva...	-	discharging.....	J. J. Carrera.
Resolucion .....Span.	90	Robles.....	Santander.....	uncertain.....	Riera Brothers.
Martin.....Span.	161	Olaguivel..	do.....	soon.....	Do.
Gallo de Oro.....Span.	267	Gibert	Barcelona.....	cleared.....	Roig, Mayner & Co.
Clotilde.....Span.	31	Dominguez..	uncertain.....	uncertain.....	M. C. Gonzalez.
Aquiles..... .....Span.	151	Manet.....	Corunna...	soon	Noriega, Olmo & Co.
Rapido..... .....Span.	174	Becoechea..	London.....	do.....	J. R. Salazar.
Bilbao..... .....Span.	160	Balparda...	Cadiz.....	do.....	Do.
San Antonio.....Span.	102	Renteria...	do.....	do.....	S. Ruiz & Co.

SCHOONERS.

Cristina.....Amer.	278	West.....	-	for sale.....	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Antje.....Dutch.	106	Klater.....	Amsterdam.....	Tuesday.....	Do.
Talma.....Amer.	99	Haxper.....	-	about discharging	Do.
Lee.....Eng.	120	Greaves....	-	discharging.....	British Consul.
Felicidad.....Dutch.	63	Leon.....	uncertain.....	uncertain.....	Biada & Co.
Estrella.....Span.	82	Riera	-	for sale.....	J. R. Salazar.
Paquete de Guatemala.Span.	71	Lequerica..	Honduras	soon.....	Do.
Catalina.....Span.	39	Lloveras...	-	for sale.....	J. Taulina.
Amable Rosita.....Span.	49	Simeon	-	do.....	Gibert Brothers.
Adela.....Span.	110	Cata.....	Veracruz.....	soon.....	J. Ricart & Co.
Criolla.....Span.	93	Escalza....	-	discharging.....	M. Santelices.
Tabasqueña.....Mex.	61	Sabater....	-	do.....	Do.
Tomas ....Span.	140	Huertas....	Newfoundland..	next week.....	L. Garcia.
Vengativa.....Span.	108	Calderon...	uncertain.....	uncertain.....	A. Orihuela.
Teide.....Span.	56	Baez.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Semproniana .....Span.	64	Llibre.....	-	discharging.....	J. Vilardebo.
Tres Hermanos.. ....Span.	152	Pascual	Marseilles.....	loading.....	To the Master.

HAVANA PRICES-CURRENT, SATURDAY 27th SEPTEMBER 1845.

CORRECTED ACCORDING TO THE LAST TRANSACTIONS YESTERDAY UP TO 2 O'CLOCK.

Forwarded by

☞ *The Duties of* 30¾ *and* 24¾ *per cent, are on Imports* in foreign vessels, *from* foreign ports, *on the specified valuations.—In* Spanish vessels *from* foreign ports *and on* Spanish produce and manufactures imported directly from the Peninsula in foreign vessels *however, those at* 30¾ *per cent pay* 9 *per cent and those at* 24¾ *per cent* 7 *per cent* less.—*By a Decree of 20th February* 1845 Foreign Merchandise *pays an additional temporary duty of* 2 *per cent upon said valuation besides the usual* 1 *per cent Balanza.—Wine, Brandy, and all kinds of Liquor pay besides the mentioned an* additional *Duty of* 4 *rials per pipe,* 2 *rials per half pipe or Hhd. and* 1 *rial per dozen Jars or Bottles.—The following Imports and Exports are free of* Balanza *Duty: Spanish flour, cordage, tafia, molasses, sugar and segars.*—Duties upon Exports: in Spanish vessels, Sugars 37½ *cent* in foreign, ditto 50 ditto.—Coffee *for a Spanish port,* 50 *cents per quintal and for a foreign port* 56¼ *cents, and* Leaf tobacco 153¾ *cent per quintal with* 1 *per cent* Balanza.

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.			REMARKS.
LINEN GOODS.	Per	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per et.	VALUE. $	Ct.	Germ. Linens had some demand at low rates.
Britannias Irish wide	pce.	2	4	3	2	30¾	3	25	sales at low rates
——ditto narrow	do	1	4	2	2	do	2	50	
——German wide	do	2	2	3	..	do	2	75	almost out of use
——ditto narrow	do	1	2	2	..	do	1	50	
Bramantes unbleached	vara	....	1¾	....	1¾	do	0	12½	scarce
Canvass Westphalia	pce.	11	..	13	..	do	10	0	scarce, some dem.
——English No. 1 to 6	do	10	..	14	..	do	do	0	dull
——Russia	do	14	..	20	..	do	do	0	little use
——half Duck	do	10	..	12	..	do	do	0	
Creas a la Morlais 72 varas	do	11	..	13	..	do	14	0	sales at low rates
Diaper 29 varas ¼, Russian	do	1	7	2	..	do	2	12½	
Drill Eng white & cold	vara	....	2	....	4	24¾	0	37½	abundant, dull
——ditto drab. & brown	do	....	1¾	....	2¾	do	0	do	
Estopillas batiste, Irish	pce.	2	2	4	6	30¾	3	0	sales at low rates
——Clarines	do	1	6	2	4	do	2	50	almost
——Do. Flowered	do	1	..	1	2	do	do	do	out of use
Gants unbleached and col'd	vara	....	1¾	....	1¾	do	0	12½	genuine scar, others 1¼ rs
Hessians 40 varas	pce.	4	2	4	4	do	3	75	arrivals
Lace Beggars	doz.	1	2	1	4	24¾	1	50	sales
Listadoes Germ. 48 varas	pce.	9	6	10	2	30¾	9	0	little used
——Do. Flanders	vara	....	2	....	2¼	do	0	12½	sales
——English 48 varas	pce.	8	6	10	4	as	ger	man	white dull, col'd dem
Osnaburgs wh & strip Dowlas	vara	....	1	....	1¼	30¾	0	12½	very dull
——Scotch grey	do	....	¼	....	..	do	0	do	sales at $7½ a 8½
Platillas German white	pce.	6	..	11	..	do	7	50	very dull
——brown	do	5	..	7	..	do	4	50½	dull
——English white 35 yds	do	7	4	11	..	as	ger	man	sales
——brown union	do	3	6	4	4				
Ravens duck Russia & English	do	6	4	7	4	30¾	4	50	sales, Russia scarce
Rouans 55 varas	do	15	..	19	..	do	15	0	sales $17
Sheetings Russia	do	10	..	10	2	do	8	0	fair stock
——English 35 & 38 yds	do	7	4	9	2	do	do	0	sales
Shirting. Biel. & Irish 40 vs	do	12	..	30	..	24¾	20	0	dull
——Irish 25 yds	do	10	..	20	..	do	12	0	little use
Stockings thread S. fine	doz.	4	4	8	..	do	4	0	
——ditto half do	do	2	2	4	4	do	2	0	scarce
Tapes, pces 5½ vs No. 17 a 35.	do	....	1½	....	2	30¾	0	25	sales 1½ a 1⅞
Ticking 40 vs Germ, 30 inches	pce.	6	4	7	4	do	8	0	sales of wide stripes
——do, 56 & 66 inches	vara	....	5	....	6	do	0	37½	sold 5 & 6 rs
Thread No. 12 to 24	lb.	....	7	....	7½	do	1	25	plenty, dull
——whited brown No 22 to 30.	do	....	3	....	3½	do	0	37½	sales N.° 22 & 25, 3 r
COTTON GOODS.									
Calico mid. to fine pce 28 yds.	pce.	2	2	3	6	24¾	3	12½	glut, fine sprigs
——Furniture do 28	do	3	4	4	4	do	3	0	some dem.
Cambric 12 yds. 6-4	do	1	6	2	2	do	vara	0	arrivals, dull
Coverlets 1½ by 2 yds	do	....	3	....	3½	30¾	do	15½	scarce
Drill, cold checks & Stripes	vara	....	1	....	1½	do	....	12½	large ar, dull
Ginghams Scotch 12 yds 30 inc	pce.	1	2½	1	5	do	1	50	arr. sales
Handkerchiefs Pulicat 4-4	doz.	1	..	1	4	do	do	do	sales 10
——Imitation Madras	do	1	2	1	4	do	do	25	a 11½
——Do, Camb. 30 inches	do	1	..	1	3	do	3	37½	abundant
Jaconets, white, 20 yds, 6-4	pce.	2	4	3	6	do	4	18	
——9-8, 24 yds, printed	do	3	..	4	6	do	vara	9½	sales, $4½ fine
*India pce goods blue 15-18 yd	do	....	....	....	....	30¾	0	50	no use
Lace white Bobbinet 4-4	vara	....	2	....	3	24¾	0	12½	large supplies
——1 a 4 inches	do	....	¼	....	1½	do	vara	13½	no sales
Listadoes 48 yds	pce.	4	..	6	6	do	....	9½	good sold $6½
Maddapollams, 24 yds	do	1	5	2	..	do	1	62½	much arrived, dull
Muslin im Swiss 10 yd 6-4 wh	do	1	6	2	5	do	2	2½	dull
——printed ditto 12 yds 9-8	do	1	4	1	7	do	2	19	sales 12 a 15 rials
Platillas 25½ inches 35 yds	do	2	5	2	7	do	3	29	sales a 22 rials
——28 a 30 inches 35 yds	do	3	..	3	2	do	5	16	dull
Quilting fine	vara	....	4	....	6	do	0	37½	white dem. col'd dull
Rouans 40 inches 55 varas	pce.	5	2	6	2	do	6	0	dull, too much here
Shawls chintz 7-4 to 8-4	doz.	5	..	6	..	do	1	15	season at hand
Shirting 40 yds, 33 & 36 inch.	pce.	3	4	4	..	do	4	0	dull
Stocking, English & Germ	doz.	2	2	8	..	do	2	0	much arrived
——half do	do	1	2	4	..	do	7	50	from Germany.
Umbrellas 28 a 30 inches	do	7	..	7	4	do	0	37½	dull
Thread, 6 cord, 300 yds reels.	doz.	....	5	....	5½	24¾	0	12½	abundant
SILK GOODS.									
Crape Canton 18 yds	pce.	12	..	13	..	24¾	5	0	no demand
——French and Italian	do	3	..	4	..	do	3	0	little use
Damask, chiefly crimson 18 yd	do	30	..	33	..	do	1	vara	dull

*India Goods of about 18 to 18½ yds. white are sold 18 to 19½ rs. blue 22 to 25

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.			REMARKS.
SILK GOODS.	Per	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per et.	VALUE. $	Ct.	No demand whatever for silks.
Hkchfs Foulards Ger & Eng	doz	5	..	13	..	24¾	6	0	Coralis $11 a 13, ab.
Laces assorted black	vara	....	2	1	2	do	0	25	dull
Levantines 30 a 36 inches	do	....	6	1	..	do	vara	75	little use
Ribbons taffety of 14 vs. N° 3.	pce	....	1¼	....	1¼	do	0	1	good assort—none
Satin French stout. 22, 29 inc.	vara	...	7¼	1	2	do	0	50	assort. sold 27 in 9 rs
——Do light 18 a 20 inches	do	....	3¼	....	3¼	do	0	37½	sales 3 rials
——China, choice colours 29 i.	pce	22	..	26	..	do	vara	87½	dull, black $18 a 20
Serge wide black Malaga	vara	1	..	1	2	do	0	75	small sales
Sewing silk, imn. Spanish	lb.	6	..	8	..	do	3	0	scarce
Shawls crape 8-4	pce	3	4	60	..	do	3	50	sales 3½ a 3¼
Stockings ladies English	doz	12	..	15	..	do	10	50	very dull
——do French	do	7	4	10	..	do	7	50	no demand
Taffeties black & cold 26, 36 in	vara	....	6	....	9	do	0	50	coloured neglected
Umbrellas, 26 to 30 inches	ea.	2	6	4	..	do	2	25	dull
Velvet wide black & col'd	vara	1	4	2	4	do	0	75	some dem. for com. qual
WOOLLENS.									
Baizes red, blue & green	vara	....	2	....	2¼	24¾	0	31¼	some demand
Blankets Negro	ea.	....	6	....	7	30¾	0	87½	sales 6½ a 7
Cassimeres fine only	vara	....	4	1	6	24¾	0	50	no demand
Cloth wide French	do	2	6	6	4	3rd on $11	1st & 2d on $14		
——German	do	1	..	3	..				
——English superfine	do	4	4	6	..				
——fine	do	2	6	3	2				
——ordinary	do	1	4	1	7				
——Ladies fine	do	2	..	3	..				
Flannel 50 varas fine	pce	14	..	16	..	24¾	9	0	demand
Flushings or Dreadnoughts	vara	....	4	....	4¾	do	0	50	demand 12 rs
Merinos, Saxon & French 6-4	do	1	..	1	5	do	1	0	Black Merinos sold
Plains narrow	do	....	2	....	..	30¾	0	25	scarce
EARTHEN & GLASSW.									
Bottles	doz	....	3¾	....	4	24¾	0	36¾	sales
Demijohns 4½ a 5 Gallons	ea.	....	4½	....	4½	do	0	do	
Earthen Ware*	crt.	40	..	60	..	do	45	0	scarce, sales
Tumblers ½ & ¼ pints English	doz	1	..	2	..	do	1	0	scarce
——do Germ. ½, 1, 1½ pts	do	....	2	....	5	do	0	37½	
HARDW. & NAVAL ST.									
Chopping knives, *Bite. Ger.	doz	3	4	*4	4	30¾	6	0	sales, plenty
——Do Germ. 3 chld blades	do	5	..	6	..	24¾	7	50	dull, some sales of
Copper Braziers	ql.	29	..	30	..	30¾	25	0	plenty ass. $5½
——Sheets 18 to 24 oz	do	26	..	29	..	do	do	0	glut
——Nails	do	27	..	30	..	24¾	do	0	none
Cordage Russia super. quality	do	12	4	14	4	qls.	5	28	drug
Iron bars assorted	do	2	7	3	..	30¾	3	25	sales, in demand
——hoops	do	3	2	3	4	do	4	0	
——wire N.° 15 to 21	do	9	..	10	..	do	3	25	
——sheets	do	5	....	....	..	do	12	0	
Lead in sheets, thin	do	5	..	6	..	24¾	6	0	
Nails rose heads 2 a 6 inches.	do	‡4	4	5	..	do	7	0	plenty ‡sales
——do 1 & 1½ alone	do	9	4	11	..	do	do	0	scarce
——cut 4 to 12..do	do	6	4	6	6	do	do	0	sales
Oil linseed boiled	do	9	4	11	..	do	8	0	sales
——turpentine spirits of	do	14	..	14	2	do	do	0	sales, scarce
——whale, refined	ar.	1	4	2	1	do	do	0	dull & plenty
——sperm	do	3	6	4	..	do	do	0	sales
Paint, white lead in oil, Eng.	ql.	10	..	12	..	do	do	0	
——other colours. .do	do	5	..	12	..	do	14	0	arrivals & sales
——do,..do..dry	do	6	..	70	..	do			
Pitch	bbl.	3	2	....	..	do	3	0	sales, scarce
Shot assorted	ql.	5	..	6	..	do	6	25	dull
Steel German	do	7	4	10	..	30¾	5	0	sales
Tar	bbl.	3	4	4	..	34¾	3	0	sales, scarce
Tin plates	box	12	4	13	..	do	14	0	dull
——Block do	ql.	18	..	20	..	30¾	12	50	slow sale
LUMBER.									
Hoops	m.	36	..	45	..	24¾	30	0	sales
Boards Portland W. P	m. ft	18	..	22	..	do	20	0	dull, sales
——other eastern ports	do	21	..	24	..	do	do	0	dull, sales
——Lumber Pitch pine	do	20	..	27	4	do	do	0	sales
Shingles	m.	2	..	....	2¼	do	3	75	do plenty
Hhd. shooks with headings	ea.	1	2	1	5	do	1	0	in demand, sales
Sugar-box shooks	do	....	5	....	6½	do	0	87½	

*The crates are valued at 55 cubic feet and if over pay in proportion.

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.			REMARKS.
GROCERIES and PROVIS.	Per	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per cts.	VALUE. $	Cts.	
Ale light and brisk, English..	doz.	3	2	3	4	30½	3	0	large sales $3½ a 4
Almonds shelled, sweet.....	ql.	14	..	18	..	do	18	0	sales
Beans white & red.....	ar.	....	7	....	10	do	3	ql.	in demand
Beef, N.° 1, 2, prime & mess.	bbl.	7	..	12	..	do	9	0	scarce
——jerked Brazil & Montev.	ar.	1	6	1	6½	24½	6	ql.	sale of last cargo
——Do. New-York & Boston.	do	1	4	2	2	do	8	do	sales
——Do. Campeachy.....	do	1	4	1	6	do	6	do	sales
——smoked.....	ql.	6	4	9	..	30½	7	do	sales
Butter American yellow.....	do	12	..	*20	..	24½	15	0	*Goshen
——European.....	do	14	..	16	..	do	do	0	scarce
Candles mould.....	do	14	..	15	..	30½	12	0	sales, scarce
——Sperm.....	do	36	..	38	..	24½	32	0	do, 4' 5' & 6'
Cheese American.....	do	10	4	15	..	do	11	0	sales, scarce
——Dutch ‡round *pategras..	do	‡16	7	*17	..	do	12	50	last cargo at quotat.
Cider.....	doz.	3	2	3	3	30½	3	0	sales, in demand
Cinnamon.....	lb.	1	6	2	2	24½	1	75	without demand
Cloves.....	do	....	2	....	2½	do	0	50	dull
Cocoa Caracas.....	fan.	17	..	18	..	do	16	ql.	in deposit
——Guayaquil	ql.	*8	6	11	4	do	6	do	*in deposit, scarce
Codfish..... 50 lbs.	box.	2	..	2	4	do	1	75	
——In bbds.....	ql.	4	4	5	..	do	3	50	sales
Corn Indian shelled yellow...	ar.	....	2	....	2½	30½	4	0	dull
Flour Philad. and Baltimore.	bbl.	14	..	15	..	For	10	0	
——New-Orleans.....	do	16	4	17	..	Sp.	9	0	sales
——Spanish.....	do	5	2	8	7	For	5	50	glut
Hams European.....	ql.	16	4	17	..	30½	10	0	sales, scarce
——American Eastern.....	do	10¼		*14	..	do	do	0	sales, scarce
——New-Orleans.....	do					do	do	0	*sales
Herrings smoked.....	box.	....	7	....	*9	do	0	75	*large size, sales
Lard European.....	ql.	....	..	....	..	do	12	0	none
——American Eastern.....	do	13	6	14	6	do	do	0	sales
——New-Orleans.....	do					do	do	0	stock 4500 kegs
Mackerel N.° 3.....	bbl.	6	..	6	4	24½	4	50	none
Oil salad French.....	doz.	2	6	3	..	30½	3	0	sales
——Ditto Spanish.....	½ ar.	1	1½	1	2	do	1	0	sales
Olives.....	ar.	....	6	1	..	do	1	50	sales
Onions..... 100	Bun	4	4	....	..	24½	4	0	sales
Pepper black.....	ql.	11	4	12	..	30½	14	0	sales
Pork cargo Eastern and mess.	bbl.	14	4	18	..	do	14	0	
——ditto New-Orleans.....	do					do	do	0	sales, scarce
——clear.....	do	17	..	20	..	24½	10	0	
——do in boxes *N.-O. ‡Phil.	ql.	*13	4	‡15	4	do	do	0	sales, scarce
Porter London.....	doz.	3	..	....	..	30½	3	0	dull
Potatoes.....	bbl.	2	4	2	6	24½	3	50	sales
Raisins Malaga.....	box.	1	4	2	..	30½	1	25	sales
Rice.....	ar.	1	5	1	6	do	6	....	
Saffron fresh and dry, Spanish.	lb.	6	..	8	..	do	5	0	superior sold $9½
Soap Castile.....	ql.	6	4	7	..	do	10	0	sales, abundant
——yellow.....	do	3	..	6	4	do	do	0	abundant
Tobacco Kentucky in hhds...	do	8	2	*9	..	2	6	....	sales *in deposit
Chewing Tobacco ounce plugs.	do	12	4	12	6	....	....	....	sales, dull
Tea gunpowder.....	lb.	....	6½	....	6½	24½	0	87½	
Vermicelli ‡Cadiz *Genoa...	ql.	*7	..	‡8	4	30½	8	0	sales
SPIRITS and WINES.									
Spirits brandy Cognac.....	gal.	....	7	1	..	30½	1	87½	sales in boxes $5 doz
—Gin Dutch in *jars in ‡cases.	doz.	*2	..	‡2	2	do	2	25	arrivals, in bottles
—ditto German, ditto.....	do	2	..	2	..	do	do	do	15 rials, 5 galls in
—ditto ditto & Dutch in pipes.	gal.	....	4	....	4½	do	0	62½	sales demij. 27 rs
—Spanish brandy white.....	pipe	70	..	75	..	do	50	0	sales
—Teneriffe in demijohns.....	dem	3	..	3	1	do	3	25	sales
Bordeaux claret.....	cask	24	..	26	..	do	28	0	sales
—ditto in cases.....	ca.	2	6	3	4	do	3	50	sales
Marseilles.....	cask	....	..	....	..	do	20	0	none
Catalonia wine.....	pipe	28	..	30	..	do	35	0	sales
Champaigne.....	doz.	5	4	*14	..	do	6	0	slow, *superior
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Bricks, 11 a 12 inches.....	m.	30	..	38	4	30½	12	0	much wanted
Chairs, cane bottom.....	doz.	23	..	25	..	do	31	0	sales
——do. wooden do.....	do	13	4	14	4	do	20	0	sales

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.			REMARKS.
MISCELLANEOUS.	Per	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per cts.	VALUE. $	Cts.	
Gunpowder F. F. & F.....	ql.	17	..	18	..	24½	18	0	arrivals
Paper post and foolscap.....	rm.	2	..	4	..	30½	2	50	dull
——Wrapping.....	do	....	4½	....	5	do	0	50	sales
——Spanish florete.....	do	3	4	4	2	do	3	0	sales
——ditto medio.....	do	1	6	2	..	do	1	50	sales
Skins Calf, French glazed....	doz.	20	..	30	..	24½	13	50	sales
——Morocco red & green.....	do	5	..	7	..	do	7	50	scarce, assorted col.
Tallow, South American.....	ql.	7	4	9	..	do	9	0	sales, dull
Tiles 9 inches square.....	m.	24	2	....	..	30½	12	0	in demand

EXPORTS.						Duties additional included. $	Cts.		
Aguardiente or tafia.....	pipe	27	..	30	..	....	free		sales
Cochineal in deposit.....	ar.	....	..	....	..	....	80	ar.	none
Coffee 1st quality.....	ql.	....	..	....	..	....	95 cts	per ql.	Hardly any here
——2nd and 3rd.....	do	7	4	8	..	....			
——triage.....	do	5	..	6	..	....			
Hides.....	ea.	1	6	2	2	....	0	0	
Honey.....	gal.	....	3½	....	..	1	18½	hhd.	scarce
Indigo in deposit assorted....	lb.	....	6	1	2	0	2	lb.	arrivals
Logwood Campeachy in dep..	ql.	1	2	1	3	0	1	ql.	sales, scarce
Molasses keg 5½ gallons.....	keg.	....	4	....	4½	0	free	hhd.	4 rs on the coast
Sugars assorted { ½ white... ½ brown.. }	ar.	8½	12½	9	13				
——white alone.....	do	....	12	....	14	..	50	box.	9½ & 13½ to 11& 15 for Spain.
——yellow.....	do	....	9	....	11				
——brown alone.....	do	....	8½	....	8½				
——Cucurucho.....	do	....	7½	....	8½				
Segars.....	mil	10	..	30	..	0	50	m.	
Tobacco windward.....	ql.	13	..	20	..	1	54½	ql.	good supply
——Vuelta-abajo injuriado 1.	per 80 mas	80	..	150	..	0	0	0	good qual. scarce, ordinary abundant & neglected.
——2.		40	..	70	..	0	0	0	
——3.		20	..	35	..	0	0	0	
Wax white.....	ar.	11	..	....	..	1	13½	ql.	
——yellow.....	do	8	..	8	4	0	75½	do	arrivals
Sarsaparilla Honduras in dep.	ql.	22	..	23	..	0	19	do	arrivals

EXCHANGES 60 DAYS SIGHT.

LONDON.....	14½ a 15	premium.—	dull.
NEW-YORK.....	5¼ a 4	premium.	
BOSTON.....			
NEW-ORLEANS....	5 a	premium.—	short sight.
SPAIN.....	5 a 9	premium.—	ditto.
PARIS.....	par	premium.—	dull.
SPANISH DOLLARS.	3 a 3½	premium.	
MEXICAN.....	3 a 3½	premium.	

Export duty on Gold 1½ & on Silver 2½ per cent.

PAR....With England 444 Dollars per £ 100.—With France 5 Francs per Dollar.

Vessels loading entirely with Molasses pay no tonnage duty.

TOK DUTIES.

Spanish vessels 5 rials per ton.
Other nations 12 do.....do.
None, in case of arrival & departure in ballast.
Do if in distress but landing of the cargoes—which.
Goods must be deposit in the Royal stores 2 p ⅋ dep. duty.
Mud-machine duties 1½ rial per ton additional.

} Wharf dues Spanish vessels 6 rs. per day. Other Nations 10 rs. per day for each 100 tons of their Register measurement.

FREIGHTS—CLEAN FREIGHT.

Baltic.....	out of season.
Hamburg & Bremen.....	£2.10 a £2.15
Great Britain.....	
Cowes & mark in the Baltic...	out of season.
Ditto ditto not in the Baltic...	£2.10 a £2.17
France.....	65 a 85 francs.
Mediterranean.....	£2.10 a £3

Vessels scarce.

U. States $¼ a 1 per box Sugar, 4 rs. per bag Coffee, $2 a 2½ per hhd. Molasses.

All *Spanish* products imported from the *Peninsula* in *Spanish Bottoms* (except flour which pays 16 rials per brl) are subject to a duty of 6½ p ⅋ on the valuations in the Tariff.—All kinds of machinery & implements for sugar mls, Steam Engines for Sugar Estates are *free* of Duty. Agricultural machinery & implements pay 24 p ⅋ ad valorem.

Jerked Beef resulting very often partly damaged, enjoys a deduction in the duties of 6 p ⅋ on the valuation for importation from this side of the line & 14 p ⅋ for such from the other side.

Deposit.—All goods imported in foreign vessels exceeding 80 & in Spanish 60 tons burthen, except perishable provisions, bulky articles and liquors, may be put in deposit for an indefinite term, paying 1 per cent. inward and 1 per ct. outward duty on the valuations in the Tariff each year. When entered for home consumption, they are liable to the corresponding duty.—If sold in deposit the exporter pays the outward duty.—By an order of our Intendant the following articles will also be admitted to Deposit in future: olive-oil, rice, beer, henequen & majagua rope, soap, marble slabs, alabaster, cider, vinegar, red and white wine.

Ext. of cust. regula:—Every Ship-master is bound to have on his arrival ready for delivery to the boarding Officers of the Revenue, a manifest containing a detailed statement of his cargo & ship stores, & in the act of handing it over, has to write thereon the oath that he has no other cargo on board & the hour when he delivers it, taking care that it be countersigned by the boarding Officers. Within twelve hours, which begin to count from the moment he delivers such manifest until 7 o'clock in the evening and again from 6 o'clock in the morning until the moment the said 12 hours elapse, he can make any alteration by *presenting a separate note* in which he specifies the errors he may have committed in the manifest. After the expiration of these 12 hours no alteration will be permitted:—*goods not manifest* will be confiscated without remedy & if their value should not exceed One thousand Dollars the master of the vessel will be liable to pay a penalty of double the amount of such non-manifested goods if they exceed that sum, & belong to the master or come consigned to him, his vessel, freight & other emoluments will be forfeited to the Revenue:—*goods over manifested* will pay duties as if they were on board—*goods not manifested but claimed in time by a Consignee* will be delivered up to the latter, but the master in this case will be subject to a fine equal in amount to that of such goods.—*Gold & Silver* not manifested by either master or Consignee, are liable to a Duty of 4 p ⅋.

Goods falling short of the quantity manifested, when landed, & not being included in any Invoice of Consignee will render the master liable to a penalty of 200 dollars for each package so falling short—*Every master* must present himself within 24 hours after his arrival, at the Customhouse in order to swear to his manifest, in neglect of which he is liable to a fine of 1000 dollars.—*Every Consignee* is obliged to present a detailed note of goods within 48 hours after the arrival of a vessel, if not, such goods are liable to 2 p ⅋ extra duty.—The same is the case if such notes do not contain a statement of the number of pieces, contents, quantity, weight & measure. Every vessel is required to bring a Bill of Health certified by the Spanish Consul at the port of her departure or that nearest to it otherwise they are placed in quarantine.

Monies. 1 Dollar=8 rials. 1 Spanish doubloons=17 dollars, 1 South American=16 dollars.

Weights. 1 ql=100 lbs or 4 arrobes of 25 lbs, 100 lbs Spanish=101½ English or 46 kilogrames.

Measures. 108 vrs=100 yards. 140 vrs=100 French ells or aunes. 81 vrs=100 Brab. ells. 108 vrs=160 Ham. ells. 1 fanega=3 bushels nearly, or 200 lbs Span.—1 ar of wine or spirits equal to 4 1-0th Eng. 1 wine gallons nearly.

[N.° 90. ARARGURA STREET.]

THE MERCANTILE WEEKLY REPORT.

VOL. XXVII.....HAVANA, SATURDAY 27th SEPTEMBER 1845.....N.° 1158.

ENTERED.

F. A. BROWN, *Amer. schr*, 42 *tons*, *Westbrook*, *Charleston*, *ar.* 13*th inst*, 16 *days*.
B. Iglesias & Son.
61616 lbs rice, *To the Consignees.*

RUPERT, *Amer. brig*, 196 *tons*, *Curtis*, *Bangor*, *ar.* 16*th*, 35 *days*.
J. Morland.
100000 feet boards,
61500 shingles,
4937 feet oars,
229 plants, *To the Consignee.*

EMPRESARIO, *Amer. brig*, 118 *tons*, *Collins*, *New Orleans*, *ar.* 17*th*, 10 *days*.
J. Taulina.
300 brls flour, *Roig Mayner & Co.*
600 lbs maize, *C. Tyng & Co.*
120 brls flour, *Jacas Massip & Co.*
17011 lbs lard, *F. Alvarez.*
20 brls pork,
4 half do do,
29 do beef, *Sama & Brother.*
21481 lbs lard, *C. Cruzat.*
2 bales moss, *J. Fontanils.*
45005 lbs lard, *F. Blanco.*

EASTERN STAR, *Amer. brig*, 192 *tons*, *Hart*, *Boston*, *ar.* 18*th*, 37 *days*.
Morison DeConinck & Co.
8070 lbs codfish, *To the Consignees.*
422 qls lard,
780 gals whale oil, *Storey Spalding & Co.*
38 qls white lead, *J. de C. Fontela.*
817 qls codfish,
73 do whale oil,
256 grind-stones, *L. Mariategui & Co.*
285 pkgs chairs, *Drake Brothers & Co.*

ANTJE, *Dutch schooner*, 106 *tons*, *Klaier*, *Amsterdam*, *ar.* 21*st*, 72 *days*.
Drake Brothers & Co.
20000 bricks,
34530 lbs cheese, *To the Consignees.*

TABASQUEÑA, *Mex. schr*, 61 *tons*, *Sabater*, *Campeachy*, *ar.* 21*st*, 25 *days*.
M. Santelices.
630 qls logwood,
12 dozen palm leaf hats.
In tr. 195 hides,
3220 dollars, *To the Consignee.*

TEIDE, *Span. schr*, 56 *tons*, *Baez*, *Canaries & Porto Rico*, *ar.* 21*st*, 46 *days*.
A. Orihuela.
44 qls fish,
29 casks do,
11 ar wine,
7070 lbs potatoes,
380 do cheese,
105 ar beans,
2 fans garvanzoes,
12 qls sand,
328 lbs sweetmeats,
200 vs paving slabs,
20 ar brandy,
6000 onions, & sundries, *To the Master.*

JOVEN GREGORIO, *Span. brig*, 133 *tons*, *Trevino*, *Sisal*, *ar.* 21*st*, 8 *days*.
M. Santelices.
122 ar cordage,
250 qls logwood,
972 dozen hanks rope,
5000 sacks,
48 ar twine,
196 do sole leather.
In dep. 18 hides, *To the Consignee.*
In dep. 32000 segars, *I. Sicart.*
170 ar jerked beef.
In dep. 220000 segars, *P. A. de la Fuente.*
In dep. 570 ar heniquen, *J. Alvarez.*
In dep. 10 ar gum copal, *E. Meert & Co.*
280 ar sole leather,
197 do twine,
2200 heniquen bags,
1221 hanks rope,
20 dozen deerskins, *A. Bolivar.*
600 heniquen bags,
50 tanned hides, *G. Telm.*

ERIZABETH J., *Amer. ship*, 166 *tons*, *Remington*, *Philadelphia*, *ar.* 21*st*, 12 *days*.
F. Alvarez.
18 brls apples,
4000 feet poplar,
7000 wooden hoops,
20142 lbs whale oil,
584 qls lard,
9010 lbs clear pork,
5460 do tobacco,
408 qls salt,
46 ar jerked beef,
1500 dozen pieces cotton bobbin,
100 do bottles cider,
500 reams wrapping paper,
8 dozen chairs,
348 lbs candlewick,
68 kegs beef.
In tr. 9975 lbs tallow candles,
40 brls flour, *To the Consignee.*
10360 lbs tallow,
487 do candlewick, *S. C. Tennant.*
6 tanned hides, *B. Lamas.*
2700 gals beer,
30000 corks,
6 beer pumps, *N. Guth.*
30 lbs tea, *J. T. Crawford.*
10403 lbs chewing tobacco, *E. Fuguet.*
100 brls herrings, *J. Carricaburu.*

GEORGIANA, *Amer. ship*, 134 *tons*, *Christian*, *Charleston*, *ar.* 22*nd*, 18 *days*.
J. Morland.
818 ar codfish,
200 pkgs staves,
10034 wooden hoops,
86 brls potatoes,
8600 strings onions,
66 lbs butter,
10 brls apples, *To the Consignee.*
853 lbs hams, *Morison DeConinck & Co.*
6 pkgs machinery, *Drake Brothers & Co.*
123 qls jerked beef,
469 do codfish, *L. Mariategui & Co.*
48 ar beans, *J. de C. Fontela.*
138 pkgs chairs, *C. Cruzat.*
8000 lbs tallow candles,
23 brls whale oil,
12 tierces do, *Storey Spalding & Co.*

SEMPRONIANA, *Span. schr*, 64 *tons*, *Llibre*, *Trujillo & Omoa*, *ar.* 22*nd*, 14 *days*.
J. Vilardebo.
2000 dollars.
In dep. 350 ar sarsaparilla, *To the Consignee.*
In dep. 12900 lbs indigo, *J. R. Salazar.*
106 ar sarsaparilla, *J. Martorell & Pena.*

THAMES, *Amer. ship*, 372 *tons*, *Silsby*, *Liverpool*, *ar.* 22*nd*, 65 *days*.
A. Ferran & Co.
26 sugar-mill gratings,
2 furnace mouths,
28 ar hemp,
6 sugar boilers,
25 iron do,
74 qls bar iron,
50 tons coal, *To the Consignees.*
600 doz reels thread, *F. Alvarez.*
10 sugar boilers, *Goicuria & Son.*
8 casks sugar-making implements,
H. F. Fallon.
50 pieces muslin,
100 do calico, *I. Sicart.*
200 pr. smoothing iron,
4620 lbs nails,
200 ploughshares,
20 mills & sundries, *Picabia & Co.*
61 crates, &
2 casks earthenware,
9 casks glassware.
In dep. 39 do, *L. G. Melicet.*
20 crates earthenware,
Morison DeConinck & Co.
1 crate earthenware,
13 casks glassware, *Pando & Soler.*
46 crates, &
4 hhds earthenware, *Clarke T. & Co.*
5280 cotton coverlets, *Regules Pardo & Co.*
110 tons iron-work, for the gasworks,
Arrieta Villota & Co.
9 pkgs hardware,
294 ar nails,
490 do pullies,
4780 bars iron,
1080 ar pig iron,
21 sugar boilers, *D. Martinez.*
2000 cotton coverlets,
22 crates earthenware, *Mesk & Samuels.*
504 dozen bottled beer,
27 qls codfish,
260 lbs biscuit, *Villoldo & Wardrop.*
1332 dozen bottles beer,
328 do pints do, *Urtetegui Robertson & Co.*
1548 lbs shoe thread,
48 dozen sugar moulds,
373 qls bar iron, *R. Blandin.*
15 pkgs hardware,
1238 pipes,
72 iron pails,
930 ar iron,
84 do do furnaces,
138 do white lead,
12 pumps, *Fernandez & Pozo.*
500 plough shares,
326 ar bar iron, *Aqueche & Co.*
In dep. 20 pieces woollen goods,
20 do cubicas,
300 dozen cotton hdkfs,
3073 yds osnaburgs,
1200 pieces muslin,
50 do cambric, *P. A. de la Fuente.*
In dep. 174 dozen cotton hdkfs,
149 pieces muslin,
1681 yds cotton drill,
2260 do gingham, *M Santelices.*

☞ *Cardenas, exportation of* MOLASSES *to* 24*th inst.*, 25561 *hhds.*

CLEARED.

20th inst —Tigre, French ship, Bourdin, Havre,
Mangoaga Etcheverry & Co.
—Juanita, Mex. schr, Asteguia, Matamoros,
M. Santelices.
22nd—Victoria, Span. pol., Durbau, Matanzas,
F. Sola & Co.
23rd—Warsaw, Amer. schr, Burdick, Cabannas,
L. Mariategui & Co.
—Louisa, Amer. ship, Gallagher, Philadelphia,
F. Alvarez.

—Casimira, Span. pol., Mataro, Marseilles, *Sama & Brother.*

—Emilio, Span. brig, Vivo, Sisal, *M. Clemente & Co.*

—Joven Gregorio, Span. brig, Trevino, Sisal, *M. Santelices.*

24th—Denmark, Amer. brig, Cushing, Key West, *J. Morland.*

—Empresario, Amer. brig, Collins, New Orleans, *J. Taulina.*

25th—Echo, Amer. brig, Smith, Savannah, *L. Mariategui & Co.*

F. A. Brown, Amer. schr, Westbrook, Charleston, *B. Iglesias & Son.*

ENTERED AT MATANZAS.

19th inst.—Stranger, Amer. schr, Axworthy, Key West, ar. in 2 days, *S. Burnham.*

CLEARED AT MATANZAS.

16th inst.—Pennsylvania, Amer. brig, Lyle, Philadelphia, *S. Bayley & Co.*

20th—Stranger, Amer. schr, Axworthy, Charleston, *S. Burnham.*

22nd—Liverpool Packet, Aust. brig, Jorowich, Falmouth, *Rossique Morales & Co.*

EXPORT FROM MATANZAS.

COUNTRIES.	Sugar. Boxes.	Coffee. Arrobas.	Molass. Hhds.
U. S. 18 to 24 inst incl.	198	....	333
Previously	17979	534	19541
Great Britain, do.	....	....	....
Previously	1909	....	....
Cowes, do.	1013	....	....
Previously	29568	6	....
Baltic, do.	....	....	....
Previously	4517	....	....
Hamburg & Bremen, do.	....	....	....
Previously	10941½	332½	120
Holland, do.	....	....	....
Previously	1094	....	....
Belgium, do.	....	....	....
Previously	3340	....	....
France, do.	....	4	....
Previously	2658	....	....
Spain, do.	....	357½	8
Previously	9913	....	....
Trieste & Venice, do.	....	....	....
Previously	3758	....	....
Italy, do.	....	....	....
Previously	....	....	....
Other Ports, do.	492	....	....
Previously	1551½	36	2709
TOTAL	88851	7478½	22701

STATEMENT OF THE EXPORTS OF PRODUCE from HAVANA from 1st JANUARY 1845.

COUNTRIES.	Sugar. Boxes	Coffee. Arrobas	Molass. Hhds.	Honey. Tierces.	Wax. Arrobas	Tafia. Pipes.	Segars. Mille.	Tobacco. Libras.
U. S. 20 to 26th inst.	8113	....	54	....	....	....	476½	28390
Previously	21924	3952	13443	192½	91	....	25393½	187783
Great Britain, do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously	6859½	5193	....	....	....	10	15963½	124607
Cowes, do.	....	....	4	....	28	....	....	....
Previously	62378	695	100	30	4	79	1577½	4670
Baltic, do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously	11919	....	....	....	....	....	232½	....
Hamburg & Bremen, do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously	170564½	53288½	16	238½	....	312	11301½	1621494½
Holland, do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously	5198	....	....	136½	....	....	1947½	....
Belgium, do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously	2459	....	....	....	....	....	995½	....
France, do.	243	6085	....	....	....	....	1699	28040
Previously	6459	27678	....	....	....	1	8796½	....
Spain, do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously	675914	644081½	37½	38½	5140	901½	5312	4169528½
Trieste & Venice, do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously	4399	1506	....	....	....	....	10238	....
Italy, do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously	2246	5617	....	....	....	1	1100½	....
Other Ports, do.	20	2	....	....	....	24	....	80
Previously	20604½	7091	1833	....	18233½	625½	2749½	133935
TOTAL	211458½	1415103½	15486½	621	23466½	1954	87653	10866627

LIST OF VESSELS IN PORT.

NAMES & NATIONS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	WHERE BOUND.	WHEN TO SAIL.	CONSIGNEES.
SHIPS.					
Tahmaroo ..... Amer.	372	Sinclair	-	freight or charter	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Cristoval Colon ..... Amer.	304	Smith	New York.	1st October	Do.
Jubilee ..... Amer.	239	Harmon	-	discharging	Do.
Elizabeth ..... Amer.	166	Remington ..	Philade phia	soon	F. Alvarez.
Thames ..... Amer.	373	Selsby	uncertain	uncertain	A. Ferran & Co.
Cuba ..... Hamb.	248	Deng	Hamburg	loading	Baumann, Behn & Co.
Havre et Guadalupe ..... Fr.	316	Touret	-	discharging	Mangoaga, Etcheverry & Co.
Europa ..... Span.	211	Tizon	Cadiz	soon	Rodriguez Brothers.
Joven Agustin ..... Span.	212	Domenech .	uncertain	uncertain	J. Taulina.
Natchez, steamer ..... Span.	226	Villar	do	do	J. Bruzon.
Elisa ..... Span.	167	Roldos.	-	discharging	Font, Ricart & Co.
San Narciso ..... Span.	218	Domenech ...	Cadiz	soon	Bosch, Mayner & Co.
Maria de la Paz ..... Span.	187	Garcia	do	do	P. Martinez.
Fama Habanera ..... Span.	375	Castaños	uncertain	uncertain	F. A. de Alvear.
BRIGS.					
Claremont ..... Eng.	265	Geare	London	loading	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Midas, ... Amer.	150	Etchberger ..	Baltimore	c'eared	Do.
Clio ..... Amer.	214	Osgood	Cardenas	do	Do.
Imogene ..... Amer.	183	Gould	uncertain	uncertain	Do.
Adele ..... Amer.	114	Watson	Charleston	cleared	Morison, DeConinck & Co.
Eastern Star ..... Amer.	192	Hart	-	freight or charter	Do.
Poland ..... Amer.	145	Weeden	ar. 26th inst 18 days from Newport		L. Mariategui & Co.
Tusear ..... Amer.	247	Sovell	Hamburg	uncertain	Beurmann & Droege.
Georgiana ..... Amer.	134	Christian...	-	discharging	J. Morland.
Rupert ..... Amer.	196	Curty	uncertain	uncertain	Do.
Eurotas ..... Amer.	315	Potter	do	do	C. Tyng & Co.
Deseada ..... Span.	180	Esquen	do	do	J. Taulina.
Juliana ..... Span.	170	Cortina	do	do	Regules, Pardo & Co.
Serafina ..... Span.	112	Olaguivel ...	St. Sebastian ...	soon	Do.
Pedrito ..... Span.	114	Eizaguirre ..	Corunna	do	Arrieta, Villota & Co.
Correo N.° 3 ..... Span.	240	Pablo	Cadiz	do	Do.
Pelicano ..... Span.	152	Romero	do	do	Do.
Ana ..... Span.	220	Gonzalez ...	-	discharging	Westendarp, Steil & Co.
Sirena ..... Span.	181	Villamanzarez	London	soon	E. Meert & Co.
Veloz ..... Span.	231	Echavarria.	uncertain	uncertain	Menendez & Ogero.
San Jose (a) Deseo ..... Span.	150	Longa	Santander	soon	P. Martinez.
Joven Ricardo ..... Span.	109	Peyra	uncertain	uncertain	F. A. de Alvear.
Brillante ..... Span.	119	Menchaca ..	do	do	Torriente Brothers.
Paquete de Veracruz ... Span.	130	Derizaus ...	-	for sale	A. Orihuela.
Union ..... Span.	98	Garcia	uncertain	uncertain	Do.
Arrogante Emilio ..... Span.	204	Gosoliva ...	-	discharging	J. J. Carrera.
Resolucion ..... Span.	90	Robles	Santander	uncertain	Riera Brothers.
Martin ..... Span.	161	Olaguivel ..	do	soon	Do.
Gallo de Oro ..... Span.	267	Gibert	Barcelona	cleared	Roig, Mayner & Co.
Clotilde ..... Span.	31	Dominguez.	uncertain	uncertain	M. C. Gonzalez.
Aquiles ..... Span.	151	Manet	Corunna	soon	Noriega, Olmo & Co.
Rapido ..... Span.	174	Becoechea ..	London	do	J. R. Salazar.
Bilbao ..... Span.	160	Balparda ...	Cadiz	do	Do.
San Antonio ..... Span.	102	Renteria ...	do	do	S. Ruiz & Co.
SCHOONERS.					
Cristina ..... Amer.	273	West	-	for sale	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Antje ..... Dutch.	106	Klater	Amsterdam	Tuesday	Do.
Talma ..... Amer.	99	Haxper	-	about discharging	Do.
Lee ..... Eng.	120	Greaves ...	-	discharging	British Consul.
Felicidad ..... Dutch.	63	Leon	uncertain	uncertain	Hiada & Co.
Estrella ..... Span.	82	Riera	-	for sale	J. R. Salazar.
Paquete de Guatemala. Span.	71	Lequerica ..	Honduras	soon	Do.
Catalina ..... Span.	39	Lloveras ...	-	for sale	J. Taulina.
Amable Rosita ..... Span.	49	Simeon	-	do	Gibert Brothers.
Ade'a ..... Span.	110	Cata	Veracruz	soon	J. Ricart & Co.
Criolla ..... Span.	93	Escalza	-	discharging	M. Santelices.
Tabasqueña ..... Mex.	61	Sabater	-	do	Do.
Tomas .... Span.	140	Huertas ...	Newfoundland ..	next week	L. Garcia.
Vengativa ..... Span.	108	Calderon ..	uncertain	uncertain	A. Orihuela.
Teide ..... Span.	56	Baez	do	do	Do.
Semproniana ..... Span.	64	Llibre	-	discharging	J. Vilardebo.
Tres Hermanos .. .... Span.	152	Pascual	Marseilles	loading	To the Master.

HAVANA PRICES-CURRENT, SATURDAY 27th SEPTEMBER 1845.

CORRECTED ACCORDING TO THE LAST TRANSACTIONS YESTERDAY UP TO 2 O'CLOCK.

Forwarded by

☞ *The Duties of* 30½ *and* 24½ *per cent, are on Imports* in foreign vessels, *from* foreign ports, *on the specified valuations.—In* Spanish vessels *from* foreign ports *and on* Spanish produce and manufactures imported directly from the Peninsula in foreign vessels *however, those at* 30½ *per cent pay* 9 *per cent and those at* 24½ *per cent* 7 *per cent* less.—*By a Decree of* 20*th February* 1845 Foreign Merchandise *pays an additional temporary duty of* 2 *per cent upon said valuation besides the usual* 1 *per cent Balanza.—Wine, Brandy, and all kinds of Liquor pay besides the mentioned an* additional *Duty of* 4 *rials per pipe,* 2 *rials per half pipe or Hhd. and* 1 *rial per dozen Jars or Bottles.—The following Imports and Exports are free of* Balanza *Duty: Spanish flour, cordage, tafia, molasses, sugar and segars.*—Duties upon Exports: in Spanish vessels, Sugars 37½ *cent* in foreign, ditto 50 ditto.—Coffee *for a Spanish port,* 50 *cents per quintal and for a foreign port* 56¼ *cents, and* Leaf tobacco 153¾ *cent per quintal with* 1 *per cent* Balanza.

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.			REMARKS.
LINEN GOODS.	Per	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per ct.	VALUE. $	Ct.	Germ. Linens had some demand at low rates.
Britannias Irish wide	pce.	2	4	3	2	30¾	3	25	sales at low rates
——ditto narrow	do	1	¼	2	2	do	2	50	sales at low rates
——German wide	do	2	2	3	..	do	2	75	almost out of use
——ditto narrow	do	1	2	2	..	do	1	50	almost out of use
Bramantes unbleached	vara	....	1¼	....	1¼	do	0	12½	scarce
Canvass Westphalia	pce.	11	..	13	..	do	10	0	scarce, some dem.
——English No. 1 to 6	do	10	..	14	..	do	do	0	dull
——Russia	do	14	..	20	..	do	do	0	little use
——half Duck	do	10	..	12	..	do	do	0	little use
Creas a la Morlais 72 varas	do	11	..	13	..	do	14	0	sales at low rates
Diaper 20 varas ¼, Russian	do	1	7	2	..	do	2	12½	
Drill Eng white & cold	vara	....	2	....	4	24¾	0	37½	abundant, dull
——ditto drab. & brown	do	....	1¼	....	2¼	do	0	do	abundant, dull
Estopillas batiste, Irish	pce.	2	2	4	6	30¾	3	0	sales at low rates
——Clarines	do	1	6	2	4	do	2	50	almost out of use
——Do. Flowered	do	1	..	1	2	do	do	do	almost out of use
Gants unbleached and col'd	vara	....	1¼	....	1¾	do	0	12½	genuine scar, others 1¼ rs
Hessians 40 varas	pce.	4	2	4	4	do	3	75	arrivals
Lace Beggars	doz.	1	2	1	4	24¾	1	50	arrivals
Listadoes Germ. 48 varas	pce.	9	6	10	2	30¾	9	0	sales
——Do. Flanders	vara	....	2	....	2¼	do	0	12½	little used
——English 48 varas	pce.	8	6	10	4	as	ger	man	sales
Osnaburgs wh & strip Dowlas	vara	....	1	....	1¼	30¾	0	12½	white dull, col'd dem
——Scotch grey	do	....	¼	....	..	do	0	do	very dull
Platillas German white	pce.	6	..	11	..	do	7	50	sales at $7½ a 8¼
——brown	do	5	..	7	..	do	4	50¾	very dull
——English white 35 yds	do	7	4	11	..	as	ger	man	dull
——brown union	do	3	6	4	4	as	ger	man	sales
Ravens duck Russia & English	do	6	4	7	4	30¾	4	50	sales, Russia scarce
Rouans 55 varas	do	15	..	19	..	do	15	0	sales $17
Sheetings Russia	do	10	..	10	2	do	8	0	fair stock
——English 35 & 38 yds	do	7	4	9	2	do	do	0	sales
Shirting. Biel. & Irish 40 vs	do	12	..	30	..	24¾	20	0	dull
——Irish 25 yds	do	10	..	20	..	do	12	0	little use
Stockings thread S. fine	doz.	4	4	8	..	do	4	0	
——ditto half do	do	2	2	4	4	do	2	0	scarce
Tapes, pces 5¼ vs No. 17 a 35	do	....	1¼	....	2	30¾	0	25	sales 1¼ a 1¾
Ticking 40 vs Germ, 30 inches	pce.	6	4	7	4	do	8	0	sales of wide stripes
——do, 56 & 66 inches	vara	....	5	....	6	do	0	37½	sold 5 & 6 rs
Thread No. 12 to 24	lb.	....	7	....	7¼	do	1	25	plenty, dull
——whited brown No 22 to 30	do	....	3	....	3¼	do	0	37½	sales N.° 22 & 25, 3 r
COTTON GOODS.									
Calico mid. to fine pce 28 yds	pce.	2	2	3	6	24¾	3	12½	glut, fine sprigs
——Furniture do 28	do	3	4	4	4	do	3	0	some dem.
Cambric 12 yds. 6-4	do	1	6	2	2	do	vara	0	arrivals, dull
Coverlets 1¼ by 2 yds	do	....	3	....	3¼	30¾	do	15½	scarce
Drill, cold checks & Stripes	vara	....	1	....	1¼	do	....	12½	large ar, dull
Ginghams Scotch 12 yds 30 inc	pce.	1	2¼	1	5	do	1	50	arr. sales
Handkerchiefs Pulicat 4-4	doz.	1	..	1	4	do	do	do	sales 10 a 11¼
——Imitation Madras	do	1	2	1	4	do	do	25	sales 10 a 11¼
——Do, Camb. 30 inches	do	1	..	1	3	do	3	37½	abundant
Jaconets, white, 20 yds, 6-4	pce.	2	4	3	6	do	4	18	
——9-8, 24 yds, printed	do	3	..	4	6	do	vara	9¼	sales, $4¼ fine
*India pce goods blue 15-18 yd	do					30¾	0	30	no use
Lace white Bobbinet 4-4	vara	....	2	....	3	24¾	0	12½	large supplies
——1 a 4 inches	do	....	¼	....	1¼	do	vara	13½	no sales
Listadoes 48 yds	pce.	4	..	6	6	do	....	9½	good sold $6¼
Maddapollams, 24 yds	do	1	5	2	..	do	1	62½	much arrived, dull
Muslin im Swiss 10 yd 6-4 wh	do	1	6	2	5	do	2	2½	dull
——printed ditto 12 yds 9-8	do	1	4	1	7	do	2	19	sales 12 a 15 rials
Platillas 25¼ inches 35 yds	do	2	5	2	7	do	3	29	sales a 22 rials
——28 a 30 inches 35 yds	do	3	..	3	2	do	5	16	dull
Quilting fine	vara	....	4	....	6	do	0	37½	white dem. col'd dull
Rouans 40 inches 55 varas	pce.	5	2	6	2	do	6	0	dull, too much here
Shawls chintz 7-4 to 8-4	doz.	5	..	6	..	do	1	15	season at hand
Shirting 40 yds, 33 & 36 inch.	pce.	3	4	4	..	do	4	0	dull
Stocking, English & Germ	doz.	2	2	8	..	do	2	0	much arrived from Germany.
——half do	do	1	2	4	..	do	7	50	much arrived from Germany.
Umbrellas 28 a 30 inches	do	7	..	7	4	do	0	37½	dull
Thread, 6 cord, 300 yds reels	doz.	....	5	....	5¼	24¾	0	12½	abundant
SILK GOODS.									
Crape Canton 18 yds	pce.	12	..	13	..	24¾	5	0	no demand
——French and Italian	do	3	..	4	..	do	3	0	little use
Damask, chiefly crimson 18 yd	do	30	..	33	..	do	1	vara	dull

*India Goods of about 18 to 18½ yds. white are sold 18 to 19½ rs. blue 22 to 25

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.			REMARKS.
SILK GOODS.	Per	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per ct.	VALUE. $	Ct.	No demand whatever for silks.
Hkchfs Foulards Ger & Eng	doz	5	..	13	..	24¾	6	0	Corahs $11 a 13, ab.
Laces assorted black	vara	....	2	1	2	do	0	25	dull
Levantines 30 a 36 inches	do	....	6	1	..	do	vara	75	little use
Ribbons taffety of 14 vs. N° 3.	pce	....	1¾	....	1¾	do	0	1	good assort—none
Satin French stout. 22, 29 inc.	vara	...	7¼	1	2	do	0	50	assort. sold 27 in 9 rs
——Do light 18 a 20 inches	do	....	3¾	....	3¾	do	0	37½	sales 3 rials
——China, choice colours 29 i.	pce	22	..	26	..	do	vara	87½	dull, black $18 a 20
Serge wide black Malaga	vara	1	..	1	2	do	0	75	small sales
Sewing silk, imn. Spanish	lb.	6	..	8	..	do	3	0	scarce
Shawls crape 8-4	pce	3	4	60	..	do	3	50	sales 3¼ a 3½
Stockings ladies English	doz	12	..	15	..	do	10	50	very dull
——do French	do	7	4	10	..	do	7	50	no demand
Taffeties black & cold 26, 36 in	vara	....	6	....	9	do	0	50	coloured neglected
Umbrellas, 26 to 30 inches	ea.	2	6	4	..	do	2	25	dull
Velvet wide black & col'd	vara	1	4	2	4	do	0	75	some dem. for com. qual
WOOLLENS.									
Baizes red, blue & green	vara	....	2	....	2¼	24¾	0	31¼	some demand
Blankets Negro	ea.	....	6	....	7	30¾	0	87½	sales 6¼ a 7
Cassimeres fine only	vara	....	4	1	6	24¾	0	50	no demand
Cloth wide French	do	2	6	6	4	3rd on $11	1s & 2d on 24¾	37½ on 24¾	
——German	do	1	..	3	..				
——English superfine	do	4	4	6	..				
——fine	do	2	6	3	2				
——ordinary	do	1	4	1	7				
——Ladies fine	do	2	..	3	..				
Flannel 50 varas fine	pce	14	..	16	..	24¾	9	0	demand
Flushings or Dreadnoughts	vara	....	4	....	4¼	do	0	50	demand 12 rs
Merinos, Saxon & French 6-4	do	1	..	1	5	do	1	0	Black Merinos sold
Plains narrow	do	....	2	....	..	30¾	0	25	scarce
EARTHEN & GLASSW.									
Bottles	doz	....	3¾	....	4	24¾	0	36¾	sales
Demijohns 4½ a 5 Gallons	ea.	....	4½	....	4½	do	0	do	
Earthen Ware*	crt.	40	..	60	..	do	45	0	scarce, sales
Tumblers ½ & ¼ pints English	doz	1	..	2	..	do	1	0	scarce
——do Germ. ¼, 1, 1½ pts	do	....	2	....	5	do	0	37½	scarce
HARDW. & NAVAL ST.									
Chopping knives, *Bisc. Ger.	doz	3	4	*4	4	30¾	6	0	sales, plenty
——Do Germ. 3 chld blades	do	5	..	6	..	24¾	7	50	dull, some sales of
Copper Braziers	ql.	29	..	30	..	30¾	25	0	plenty ass. $5¼
——Sheets 18 to 24 oz	do	26	..	29	..	do	do	0	glut
——Nails	do	27	..	30	..	24¾	do	0	none
Cordage Russia super. quality	do	12	4	14	4	qls.	5	28	drug
Iron bars assorted	do	2	7	3	..	30¾	3	25	sales, in demand
——hoops	do	3	2	3	4	do	4	0	
——wire N.° 15 to 21	do	9	..	10	..	do	3	25	
——sheets	do	5	..	..	..	do	12	0	
Lead in sheets, thin	do	5	..	6	..	24¾	6	0	
Nails rose heads 2 a 6 inches.	do	‡4	4	5	..	do	7	0	plenty ‡sales
——do 1 & 1½ alone	do	9	4	11	..	do	do	0	scarce
——cut 4 to 12..do	do	6	4	6	6	do	do	0	sales
Oil linseed boiled	do	9	4	11	..	do	8	0	sales
——turpentine spirits of	do	14	..	14	2	do	do	0	sales, scarce
——whale, refined	ar.	1	4	2	1	do	do	0	dull & plenty
——sperm	do	3	6	4	..	do	do	0	sales
Paint, white lead in oil, Eng	ql.	10	..	12	..	do	do	0	arrivals & sales
——other colours..do	do	5	..	12	..	do	1¼	0	arrivals & sales
——do,..do..dry	do	6	..	70	..	do			arrivals & sales
Pitch	bbl.	3	2	....	..	do	3	0	sales, scarce
Shot assorted	ql.	5	..	6	..	do	6	25	dull
Steel German	do	7	4	10	..	30¾	5	0	sales
Tar	bbl.	3	4	4	..	34¾	3	0	sales, scarce
Tin plates	box	12	4	13	..	do	14	0	dull
——Block do	ql.	18	..	20	..	30¾	12	50	slow sale
LUMBER.									
Hoops	m.	36	..	45	..	24¾	30	0	sales
Boards Portland W. P	m. ft	18	..	22	..	do	20	0	dull, sales
——other eastern ports	do	21	..	24	..	do	do	0	dull, sales
——Lumber Pitch pine	do	20	..	27	4	do	do	0	sales
Shingles	m.	2	..	....	2½	do	3	75	do plenty
Hhd. shooks with headings	ea.	1	2	1	5	do	1	0	in demand, sales
Sugar-box shooks	do	....	5	....	6½	do	0	87½	

*The crates are valued at 55 cubic feet and if over pay in proportion.

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.			REMARKS.
GROCERIES and PROVIS.	Per	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per cts.	VALUE. $	Cts.	
Ale light and brisk, English..	doz.	3	3	3	4	30½	3	0	large sales $3¼ a 4
Almonds shelled, sweet.....	ql.	14	..	18	..	do	18	0	sales
Beans white & red.....	ar.	....	7	....	10	do	3	ql.	in demand
Beef, N.° 1, 2, prime & mess.	bbl.	7	..	12	..	do	9	0	scarce
——jerked Brazil & Montev.	ar.	1	6	1	6½	24½	6	ql.	sale of last cargo
——Do. New-York & Boston.	do	1	4	2	2	do	8	do	sales
——Do. Campeachy.....	do	1	4	1	6	do	6	do	sales
——smoked.....	ql.	6	4	9	..	30½	7	do	sales
Butter American yellow.....	do	12	..	*20	..	24½	15	0	*Goshen
——European.....	do	14	..	16	..	do	do	0	scarce
Candles mould.....	do	14	..	15	..	30½	12	0	sales, scarce
——Sperm.....	do	36	..	38	..	24½	32	0	do, 4' 5' & 6'
Cheese American.....	do	10	4	15	..	do	11	0	sales, scarce
——Dutch ‡round *pategras..	do	‡16	7	*17	..	do	12	50	last cargo at quotat.
Cider.....	doz.	3	2	3	3	30½	3	0	sales, in demand
Cinnamon.....	lb.	1	6	2	2	24½	1	75	without demand
Cloves.....	do	....	2	....	2½	do	0	50	dull
Cocoa Caracas.....	fan.	17	..	18	..	do	16	ql.	in deposit
——Guayaquil.....	ql.	*8	6	11	4	do	6	do	*in deposit, scarce
Codfish..... 50 lbs.	box.	2	..	2	4	do	1	75	
——In hhds.....	ql.	4	4	5	..	do	3	50	sales
Corn Indian shelled yellow...	ar.	....	2	....	2½	30½	4	0	dull
Flour Philad. and Baltimore.	bbl.	14	..	15	..	For vessels	10	0	
——New-Orleans.....	do	16	4	17	..	Sp.	9	0	sales
——Spanish.....	do	5	2	8	7	For	5	50	glut
Hams European.....	ql.	16	4	17	..	30½	10	0	sales, scarce
——American Eastern.....	do	10	4	*14	..	do	do	0	sales, scarce
——New-Orleans.....	do					do	do	0	*sales
Herrings smoked.....	box.	....	7	....	*9	do	0	75	*large size, sales
Lard European.....	ql.	....	....	....	..	do	12	0	none
——American Eastern.....	do	13	6	14	6	do	do	0	sales
——New-Orleans.....	do					do	do	0	stock 4500 kegs
Mackerel N.° 3.....	bbl.	6	..	6	4	24½	4	50	none
Oil salad French.....	doz.	2	6	3	..	30½	3	0	sales
——Ditto Spanish.....	¼ ar.	1	1½	1	2	do	1	0	sales
Olives.....	ar.	....	6	1	..	do	1	50	sales
Onions..... 100	Bun	4	4	....	..	24½	4	0	sales
Pepper black.....	ql.	11	4	12	..	30½	14	0	sales
Pork cargo Eastern and mess.	bbl.	14	4	18	..	do	14	0	
——ditto New-Orleans.....	tlc					do	do	0	sales, scarce
——clear.....	do	17	..	20	..	24½	10	0	
——do in boxes *N.-O. ‡Phil.	ql.	*13	4	‡15	4	do	do	0	sales, scarce
Porter London.....	doz.	3	..	....	..	30½	3	0	dull
Potatoes.....	bbl.	2	4	2	6	24½	3	50	sales
Raisins Malaga.....	box.	1	4	2	..	30½	1	25	sales
Rice.....	ar.	1	5	1	6	do	6	....	
Saffron fresh and dry, Spanish.	lb.	6	..	8	..	do	5	0	superior sold $9½
Soap Castile.....	ql.	6	4	7	..	do	10	0	sales, abundant
——yellow.....	do	6	..	6	4	do	do	0	abundant
Tobacco Kentucky in hhds...	do	8	2	*9	..	2	6	....	sales *in deposit
Chewing Tobacco ounce plugs.	do	12	4	12	6	....	....	....	sales, dull
Tea gunpowder.....	lb.	....	6½	....	6½	24½	0	87½	
Vermicelli ‡Cadiz *Genoa...	ql.	*7	..	‡8	4	30½	8	0	sales
SPIRITS and WINES.									
Spirits brandy Cognac.....	gal.	....	7	1	..	30½	1	87½	sales in boxes $5 doz
—Gin Dutch in *jars in ‡cases.	doz.	*2	..	‡2	2	do	2	25	arrivals, in bottles
—ditto German, ditto.....	do	2	..	2	..	do	do	do	15 rials, 5 galls in
—ditto ditto & Dutch in pipes.	gal.	...	4	....	4½	do	0	62½	sales demij. 27 rs
—Spanish brandy white.....	pipe	70	..	75	..	do	50	0	sales
—Teneriffe in demijohns....	dem	3	..	3	1	do	3	25	sales
Bordeaux claret.....	cask	24	..	26	..	do	28	0	sales
—ditto in cases.....	cn.	2	6	3	4	do	3	50	sales
Marseilles.....	cask	....	..	....	..	do	20	0	none
Catalonia wine.....	pipe	28	..	30	..	do	35	0	sales
Champaigne.....	doz.	5	4	*14	..	do	6	0	slow, *superior
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Bricks, 11 a 12 inches.....	m.	30	..	38	4	30½	12	0	much wanted
Chairs, cane bottom.....	doz.	23	..	25	..	do	31	0	sales
——do. wooden do.....	do	13	4	14	4	do	20	0	sales

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.			REMARKS.
MISCELLANEOUS.	Per	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per cts.	VALUE. $	Cts.	
Gunpowder F. F. & F.....	ql.	17	..	18	..	24½	18	0	arrivals
Paper post and foolscap.....	rm.	2	..	4	..	30½	2	50	dull
——Wrapping.....	do	....	4½	....	5	do	0	50	sales
——Spanish florete.....	do	3	4	4	2	do	3	0	sales
——ditto medio.....	do	1	6	2	..	do	1	50	
Skins Calf, French glazed.....	doz.	20	..	30	..	24½	13	50	sales
——Morocco red & green....	do	5	..	7	..	do	7	50	scarce, assorted col.
Tallow, South American.....	ql.	7	4	9	..	do	9	0	sales, dull
Tiles 9 inches square.....	m.	24	2	....	..	30½	12	0	in demand

EXPORTS.						Duties additional included. $	Cts.		
Aguardiente or tafia.....	pipe	27	..	30	..	....	free		sales
Cochineal in deposit.....	ar.	....	....	....	....	....	80	ar.	none
Coffee 1st quality.....	ql.	....	....	....	....	....	56¼ cts	per ql.	Hardly any here
——2nd and 3rd.....	do	7	4	8	..	....			
——triage.....	do	5	..	6	..	....			
Hides.....	ea.	1	6	2	2	....	0	0	
Honey.....	gal.	....	3½	....	..	1	18½	hhd.	scarce
Indigo in deposit assorted....	lb.	....	6	1	2	0	2	lb.	arrivals
Logwood Campeachy in dep..	ql.	1	2	1	3	0	1	ql.	sales, scarce
Molasses keg 5¼ gallons.....	keg.	....	4	....	4½	0	free	hhd.	4 rs on the coast
Sugars assorted ‡ white...	ar.	8½	12½	9	13	..	50	box.	9½ & 13½ to 11& 15 for Spain.
Sugars assorted ‡ brown..									
——white alone.....	do	....	12	....	14				
——yellow.....	do	....	9	....	11				
——brown alone.....	do	....	8½	....	8½				
——Cucurucho.....	do	....	7½	....	8½				
Segars.....	mil	10	..	30	..	0	50	m.	
Tobacco windward.....	ql.	13	..	20	..	1	54½	ql.	good supply
——Vuelta-abajo injuriado 1.	per ser.	80	..	150	..	0	0	0	good qual. scarce,
——2.		40	..	70	..	0	0	0	ordinary abundant
——3.	80 ma	20	..	35	..	0	0	0	& neglected.
Wax white.....	ar.	11	..	....	..	1	13½	ql.	
——yellow.....	do	8	..	8	4	0	75½	do	arrivals
Sarsaparilla Honduras in dep.	ql.	22	..	23	..	0	19	do	arrivals

EXCHANGES 60 DAYS SIGHT.

LONDON.....	14½ a 15	premium.—dull.
NEW-YORK..... BOSTON.....	3½ a 4	premium.
NEW-ORLEANS....	6 a	premium.—short sight.
SPAIN.....	6 a 9	premium.—ditto.
PARIS.....	par	premium.—dull.
SPANISH DOLLARS.	3 a 3½	premium.
MEXICAN.....	3 a 3½	premium.

Export duty on Gold 1½ & on Silver 2½ per cent.

PAR....With England 444 Dollars per £ 100.—With France 5 Francs per Dollar.

Vessels loading entirely with Molasses pay no tonnage duty.

TOX DUTIES.

- Spanish vessels 5 rials per ton.
- Other nations 12 do.....do.
- None, in case of arrival & departure in ballast.
- Do if in distress but landing of the cargoes—which.
- Goods must be deposit in the Royal stores 2 p§ dep. duty.
- Mud-machine duties 1½ rial per ton additional.

Wharf dues Spanish vessels 6 rs. per day. Other Nations 10 rs. per day for each 100 tons of their Register measurement.

FREIGHTS—CLEAN FREIGHT.

Baltic.....	.....out of season.
Hamburg & Bremen..... Great Britain.....	£2.10 a £2.15
Cowes & mark in the Baltic...	.....out of season.
Ditto ditto not in the Baltic...	£2.10 a £2.17
France.....	65 a 85 francs.
Mediterranean.....	£2.10 a £3

Vessels scarce.

U. States $¼ a 1 per box Sugar, 4 rs. per bag Coffee, $2 a 2½ per hhd. Molasses.

All *Spanish* products imported from the *Peninsula* in *Spanish Bottoms* (except flour which pays 16 rials per brl) are subject to a duty of 6½ p§ on the valuations in the Tariff.—All kinds of machinery, & implements for sugar mls, Steam Engines for Sugar Estates are *free* of Duty. Agricultural machinery & implements pay 24 p§ ad valorem.

Jerked Beef resulting very often partly damaged, enjoys a deduction in the duties of 6 p§ on the valuation for importation from this side of the line & 14 p§ for such from the other side.

Deposit.—All goods imported in foreign vessels exceeding 80 & in Spanish 60 tons burthen, except perishable provisions, bulky articles and liquors, may be put in deposit for an indefinite term, paying 1 per cent. inward and 1 per ct. outward duty on the valuations in the Tariff each year. When entered for home consumption, they are liable to the corresponding duty.—If sold in deposit the exporter pays the outward duty.—By an order of our Intendant the following articles will also be admitted to Deposit in future: olive-oil, rice, beer, henequen & majagua rope, soap, marble slabs, alabaster, cider, vinegar, red and white wine.

Ext. of cust. regula:—Every Ship-master is bound to have on his arrival ready for delivery to the boarding Officers of the Revenue, a manifest containing a detailed statement of his cargo & ship stores, & in the act of handing it over, has to write thereon the oath that he has no other cargo on board & the hour when he delivers it, taking care that it be countersigned by the boarding Officers. Within twelve hours, which begin to count from the moment he delivers such manifest until 7 o'clock in the evening and again from 6 o'clock in the morning until the moment the said 12 hours elapse, he can make any alteration by *presenting a separate note* in which he specifies the errors he may have committed in the manifest. After the expiration of these 12 hours no alteration will be permitted:—*goods not manifest* will be confiscated without remedy & if their value should not exceed One thousand Dollars the master of the vessel will be liable to pay a penalty of double the amount of such non-manifested goods: if they exceed that sum, & belong to the master or come consigned to him, his vessel, freight & other emoluments will be forfeited to the Revenue:—*goods over manifested* will pay duties as if they were on board—*goods not manifested but claimed in time by a Consignee* will be delivered up to the latter, but the master in this case will be subject to a fine equal in amount to that of such goods.—*Gold & Silver* not manifested by either master or Consignee, are liable to a Duty of 4 p§.

Goods falling short of the quantity manifested, when landed, & not being included in any Invoice of Consignee will render the master liable to a penalty of 200 dollars for each package so falling short—*Every master* must present himself within 24 hours after his arrival, at the Customhouse in order to swear to his manifest, in neglect of which he is liable to a fine of 1000 dollars.—*Every Consignee* is obliged to present a detailed note of goods within 48 hours after the arrival of a vessel, if not, such goods are liable to 2 p§ extra duty.—The same is the case if such notes do not contain a statement of the number of pieces, contents, quantity, weight & measure. Every vessel is required to bring a Bill of Health certified by the Spanish Consul at the port of her departure or that nearest to it otherwise they are placed in quarantine.

Monies. 1 Dollar=8 rials. 1 Spanish doubloon=17 dollars. 1 South American=16 dollars.

WEIGHTS. 1 ql=100 lbs or 4 arrobes of 25 lbs, 100 lbs Spanish=101½ English or 46 kilogrames.

Measures. 108 vrs=100 yards. 140 vrs=100 French ells or aunes. 81 vrs=100 Brab. ells. 108 vrs=160 Ham. ells. 1 fanega=3 bushels nearly, or 200 lbs Span.—1 ar of wine or spirits equal to 4 1-0th Eng. 1 wine gallons nearly.

[N.° 90. AMARGURA STREET.]

Dec. 25.

W. Chew.

Treasury Department
October 24th 1845

Sir.

In reply to your communication of the 23 Inst, making enquiry in relation to a sum of Money, $123.50/100 (one hundred and twenty three 50/100 dollars) said to have been deposited "by William Hill, Master of the American Sch. "Cyrus" being a balance due to Richard Wesby," in the hands of W. R. B. Campbell, Consul of the U. S. at the Havana, I have to state that there does not exist on the files a book, of this Department any evidence that such deposit was made with, or accounted for by the Consul referred to. The only Consular returns, from that quarter, received during the current year, are dated January 20th/45 and reached the Department on the 17th of February last.

I have the honor to be,
Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Sert

Hon. James Buchanan
Secretary of State

R. J. Walker
Secretary of the Treasury

No. 31.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana Dec. 16th 1845

Dear Sir,

I have just received from the Captain General of this Island a communication which states — that by a Royal order of the Queen of Spain, — under date of October 16th ult., the Consuls & Consular Agents which existed in various parts of this Island, though not of the four places exteriorly designated, can continue to exercise their respective functions until a vacancy occurs, & that he will execute an order to the authorities of the island that the said Consuls & Consular agents may be reestablished in the exercise of their respective charges, as heretofore!

I remain

very respectfully
Yr: obt. Svt.
R. H. Barton

Hon. Wm. James Buchanan
Secy of State

Washington Nov. 28. 45

Dear Sir,

. . . .

I have Alvah Bradish of Fredonia New York, a brother in law of the late Dr Houghton of Bristol in London to visit the Islands of Jamaica & Cuba during the coming winter. He comes well recommended by Department of State & my Consul at Kingston & Havannah. He is a highly respectable man, and you will oblige me by advising the Consul at the Islands enough to open and read the letters to those offices, for him.

Jam. Buchanan,

Secretary of State

Francis Markoe Esq

Consular statement of Fees,

received at Havana, by Robert B. Campbell, Consul,
from July 1st to the 31st of December 1845; inclusive.

Names of Vessels	Names of parties for whom services rendered	Certificates No.	Certificates Amount	Oaths No	Oaths Amount	Noting Protest
Rapid	Drake Broths & Co.					$1
F. A. Brown	Masters					
Hudson	"					1
Susan	Monson Debinnack					1
Nival	Ortte	1	$2.4			
Charleston	Master					
Adela	Story Spalding & Co.					
Active	Masters					
Huron	"					
Samuel	"					
Louisa	F Alverez					1
Francisco	Master					
Alert	"					
Tiki	"					
Active	"					
Elizabeth J.	F Alverez					1
Norma	Drake. Broths & Co.					1
Hannonicus	Masters					1
Swiss Boy	"					1
Lima	"					
H. Castle	"					
Charleston	"					
Empresario	"					1
Adelaide	Drake Broths & Co					1
Huron	Master					
Christine	"					
F. A. Brown	"					
Jane	"					
Elizabeth	F Alverez					
Stranger	Master					
Alert	"					
Francisco	"					
Mary Janes	"					
Orleneis	"					
Jubilee	Drake Broths & Co					
Zephyr	Master					
Lavinia	"					
C Mitchell	"					
Belize	"					
Hancock	"					
Harpie	"					1
Harriett	"					
Bob Mills	"					
Charleston	"					
Tiki	"					
Dover	"					
Denmark	Drake Broths & Co					1
Warsaw	Master					

Consular statem

Depas of ships papers	Surveys & recording	Copys of docum" from record	Extending Protest	Declarations		Powers of Att	
				N°	Amount	N°	Amount
$ 4							
4							
4							
4		$ 8.4	$ 17				
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4							

tatement of Fees - continued.

of Attys	Extracts of Notarial parties		Passports		Registry of documents not ordered from Consulates Amer		Certificates of Citizenship		Burial		Total amount.
mount	Amount		No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	
											$ 5
											4
											5
											30. 4
											6. 4
											2
											4
											2
											2
											4
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											4
											4
											2
											4
											5
											4
											4
											$ 206

Consular statement of Fees. continued.

General remarks.	
Fishing Smack.	
Fishing Smack do do	
Fishing Smack do. do.	
Fishing Smack.	
Fishing Smack do. do.	
Fishing Smack do. do.	
Fishing Smack.	
Fishing Smack do. do. do. do.	
Fishing Smack.	

Int. Comm. U.S.
Consular Rec'd 10
March 1890

Consular statement of Fees- continued.

Names of vessels	Names of parties for whom service is rendered	Certificates		Oaths		Noting protest
		No.	amount	No	amount	
Tamahoo	Master					$
s. Colon	Drake Broth's & Co.					1
Echo	Master					
Midas	Drake Brothers & Co.					
Clio	Do Do	1	$2			1
Louisa	F. Alvarez					1
Francisco	Master					
Adela	"					
Imogene	"					
A. Brown	"					
Active	"					
W. Castle	"					
Rupert	"					
Empresario	"					1
East. Star	Morison De Connet					1
Elizabeth J	F. Alvarez					1
Georgiana	Master					1
Thames	"					1
Jubilee	Drake Broths & Co.					
Talma	Master					1
Poland	"					
Argus	"					
Allice	"					1
Gazelle	Morison De Connet					
American	Drake Broths & Co.					
Ontario	Master					
Rapid	Drake Broths & Co.					1
Savannah	Master					
Colossus	"	1	$2			
Ann Eliza	"					
Agawan	"					1
Confidence	"					
Rival	Morison De Connet					
Esquimaux	Master					1
Elizabeth	"					
Hope Howes	"					
Empresario	"					1
Napoleon	John Morland					1
Merchant	Morison De Connet					
Titi	Master					1
Rover	Drake Brothers & Co.					1
Chas Thomas	Do Do					
Havana	Do Do					1
Magnolia	Master					
W. Mitchell	"					
Sir American	Stony Spalding & Co.					1
Norma	Drake Brothers & Co.					1
Denmark	Do Do					

Consular statement of

Deposs of ships papers.	Surveys & recording.	Copies of docum[illegible] from record.	Extending Protest	Declarations		Powers of A[illegible]		[illegible]
				No	Amount	No	Amount	[illegible]
$ 4								
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4								
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4	$ 8.4		$ 12.6		$ 17			
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4								
4								
4								
4								
4	$ 8.4		$ 12.6		$ 17			
4								

tem of Fees— continued

of Abstracts and Interparties		Passports		Registry of documents for foreign Consulate		Certificates of Citizenship		Burial		Total amount
mount	Amount	No	Amount	No.	amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	
										$ 5
										5
										4
										4
										7/5
										2
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										2
										2
										4
										5
										5
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										5
										5
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										7/4
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										43. 2
										4
										305. 2
										206

Consular statement of Fees — continued

General remarks. —

Fishing Smack

Fishing Smack
 Do Do

Consular statement of Fees. – continued.

Names of Vessels	Names of parties for whom service is rend	Certificates №	Certificates Amount	Oaths №	Oaths Amount	Noting protest
Tower	Monson Debonnet					$ 1
North Star	D° D°					
New York	Master					
St. Thomas	"					1
Otter	"					1
Velasco	"	1	$3			1
Osprey	"					1
Louisa	F. Alvarez					1
Piedmonte	Master					
Impresario	"					1
Sarah	"					
T. A Brown	"					
J. J. Hart	"	1	2.4			
Granger	Drake Broth & C°					
Wilson	Master					
Adela	"					1
Adelaide	Drake Broth & C°					1
Merchant	D° D°					1
Galveston	Master					
Tete	"					
Zephyr	"					
Midas	Drake Broth & C°					1
McLellan	Master					1
Louisiana	"					
Sequintecook	Storey Spalding & C°					1
M. Castle	Master					
Amanda	"					
Exchange	"					
Portugks	"					
Levant	Storey, Spalding & C°					1
Soule	Master					
Marion	"					
A Parker	"					
Elizabeth J	F. Alvarez					1
Jacksonville	Master					
Walker	"					1
Colon	Drake Broth & C°					1
Dover	D° D°					1
T. A Brown	Master					
Oxford	"					1
Mary Marshall	"					
Impresario	"					
Rochelle	Drake Broth & C°					
Salem	Master					1
Convert	"					
Medora	Monson Debonnet	1	$2			1
Iris Ka	Master					
Caroline	"					

Consular s...

Depos of Ships papers		Surveys & recording	Copies of do do from record	Extending Protest	Declarations		Powers of ...		...
					No	Amount	No	Amt	
$	4								
	4								
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	4	$ 8.4	$ 8.4	$ 17					
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Statement of Fees—continued.

Contracts and other papers		Passports		Regist'd docum'ts not ordered from Consulate		Certificates of citizenship		Burial		Total Amount
Amount		No	Amount	No	Annum	No	Amount	No	Amount	
										$ 5
										4
										4
										5
										5
										8
										5
										5
										4
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										4
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										4
										5
										4
										7
										4
										4
										$ 248.42
										511

Consular statement of Fees continued

Generalremarks —	
Fishing Smack	
Fishing Smack	
— -	
Endorsing Register, (change of Masters)	

Consular statement of Fees continued

Names of Vessels	Names of the parties to whom Licence is tendered	Certificates No	Certificates Amount	Oaths No	Oaths Amount	Noting protest
Elizabeth	Master					
Jan Stelle	E Tyng & Co	6	$ 13			$ 1
Stranger	Master					
Arabian	"					
Mary Ellen	"					
Mary Jane	"					
Talmadge	"					
Echo	"					
Prince	"					
Los	"					
Lisabeth	F Alvers					
Street	Master					
Detroit	"					1
Castle	"					
Calamick	"					1
Princeton	"					1
Nahant	"					1
C Adams						1
Rapid	Drake Brothers & Co					1
Gray	Master					1
Batavia	"					
Titi	"					
Ormus	"					
Eurotas	"					1
Joseph	"					1
Lisbon	"					
Poland	"					1
Magnolia	"					
Ad of May	"					1
Bordeaux	"					
La Nymph	"					
Ellen Perkins	"	1	$ 2			1
Star	"					
Havana	Drake Brothers & Co					1
Susan Jane	D D					
Eleanor	Master					
Zephyr	"					
Georges	"					
Achilles	"					
Louisa	F Alvers					1
Sudara	Master					1
Alabama	"					

Consular stat of

Depos of Ships papers	Surveys & recording	Copies of docum[ts] from record	Extending Protest	Declarations		Powers of [A]tt[y]		[Bonds] [Mas]ters
				N°	Amount	N°	Amt	Amt
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4								
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4

Statement of Fees - continued.

Contracts and Shipping Articles		Passports		Registering documents not ordered from Consulate		Certificates of Citizenship		Burial		Total amount
No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	
										7.4
										43.4
										4
										4
										4
										4
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										4
										4
										4
										4
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										4
										4
										4
										5
										5
										4
										216.4
										759.6
										475.6
										$1452.

1 Protest & a copy Edenburg / $ 25.4
72 Descriptive Certificates / 108
86 Invoice Ditto 172
Miscellaneous Ditto 50
Powers of Attorney 110
Commissions on Seamen 10.2 No 3

Consular statement of Fees continued.

General remarks.	
Bottly bonds, crew list,	
Fishing smack	
Fishing smack	

U. S.

W. Gov.

U. S. Consulate Havana Jany 1st 46

Hon. James Buchanan

Secretary of State

Washington City.

Dear Sir

I have the honour to inform you that on yesterday I returned to Havana with my family, and have this day resumed the duties of my Consulate. Be pleased to express to the President my thanks for the permission granted me to absent myself from the Office sufficiently long to visit my family and bring them with me. The term of absence granted me would have enabled me to visit Washington, with which I should have been highly gratified, but I felt it a duty I owed the President & myself to make my absence as short as possible, an absence prolonged for twelve days by having to await a vessel in N. Orleans for that time, but with that delay it has been six days short of the two months asked for.

I have the honor to be

Most respectfully

Y. Mo. Ob. Serv.

Robert B Campbell

March 2.

Sir. Washington March 1/46

Will you have the Kindness to inform me who the Consuls are at Cardenas and Havanna?

Mr Respectfully
your obt Servt

Jno. Innis

Hon Jas Buchanan
Sec State U S.

Memorandum by N. P. Trist with reference to the case of the Plato, Captain George W. Lee, & the claim of Capt. Lee in that case.

Whilst the Consulate at Havana was in my charge my rule was in all cases of wreck, where the manner of the vessel was so circumstanced, & require aid, to afford it; whatever might be the precise shape in which the nature of the case demanded that it should be given. I gave to this rule such a retroactive operation so far as to make it cover a just & proper compensation for all aid given to them, from the moment their destitution commenced, acting with reference to such aid, precisely as if I had been on the spot, at the moment when the disaster occurred, & I had then ordered the aid to be afforded, or contracted for it.

Under this rule, I should have paid the $500. for bringing the crew to Havana together with the $60 for incidental expences, provided I had satisfied myself that the circumstances were such as to require a resort to the Spanish Vessel employed in bringing them & that the compensation was not an exhorbitant one for the service rendered.

But all to the Secretary of State might have sanctioned such an expenditure as made by a Consul whose duty it is to decide & to act in such cases, on his own responsibility! It does not seem to me that the claim falls within the province of the Secretary of State, or of any officer of the Dept. to decide upon a claim of this nature & or to take action upon it, in any way.

The first Comptroller in the exercise of the discretion entrusted to him by law upon this subject would probably deem this case to be within his competency unless the lapse of time should be regarded as a sufficient reason to prevent his acting on it —

N. P. Trist
Jany 3. 1846.

No. 2.

F

Wt. Chew

R.

U. S. Consulate Havana Jany 7/46

Hon James Buchanan

Secretary of State

Washington City.

Dear Sir

I have the honor to enclose herewith a letter this day rec'd from Vera Cruz. From it and other sources you will doubtless receive more accurate and authentic information from Mexico than any I am capable of communicating, but it may not be amiss for me to state that in all the most important places of that distracted country pronunciamientos have been made against the Govt of Herrera. That Paredes heads the insurrectionary movement, and that Bustamente has been placed in command of the troops to support the then existing Government, which has since fallen and Paredes is now said to have the absolute control—

Notwithstanding the appearances made to Mr Parrott the Government of Mexico has refused to receive Mr Shiclell as Minister, and he has no doubt returned to Jalapa to await the instructions of his Government

From all I can learn, there is more than idle rumour in the report of efforts being made in Europe and elsewhere to place some European prince at the head of the Mexican Government, and that Prince to be the husband of the sister of the present Queen of Spain

On this subject overtures have been made to Santa
Anna to obtain his aid and influence, all of which he has
as yet firmly repelled, and to those seeking to gain him
he has expressed his decided hostility to the measure by
declaring himself entirely Mexican and resolved not to
involve the country in the vortex of European politics
It has been a source of gratulation and pride to me to
observe since my return to Havana the opinions entertained & sentiments expressed here of the President's
message. The sympathies and feelings of the Creoles have
been with us, but they have feared, and imagined as
others feared the power of England, and finding the
message so decided and firm on all points of collision
with a power deemed so gigantic, they are eloquent
in expressions of admiration, praise & surprise

I have the honor to be
most respectfully
Yr. Mo Ob. Sr.
Robert B Campbell

#2

No. 96.

Consulate of the United States
Havana March 10. 1846

Hon. James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith a duplicate of the return of Consular fees received at this Office from the 1st of July 1845 to the first of January 1846. The original being previously forwarded via New Orleans.

I have the honor to be
with Great respect & esteem
Y. Obt. Servt.
Robert B Campbell

$1452

(Copy.)

Consulate of the United States,
Havana, 25th April, 1846.

Capt. Gillpatrick,
Brig Havana,
Sir,

You are authorised, so far as this Consulate can grant authority, to receive on board your vessel, an American seaman, wrecked on the Ship Ceylon, on her recent attempted voyage from Newport, Wales, to New York. As William Cook is a distressed seaman, the Collector of Boston is authorised by law to pay Ten dollars for his Passage. The Govt preferring to have such passage paid by Collectors to their being paid by Consuls abroad.

Very respy.
Signed. Robert B. Campbell.

W. Govt.

Consulate of the United States
Havana May 25. 1846

Hon. James Buchanan
Secy of State
Washington City

Sir,

On yesterday the Steamers Montezuma and Guadaloupe arrived in this Port from Tuxpan under the flag of England The English flag was spunned on the 9th of May and on the 17th they sailed for Havana under an ordinary Sea Letter. This Sea Letter which I have seen represent them as the property of a Mr. Price who I understand is of the firm of Mr Sutton & Co of Vera Cruz. It is alledged that they have never been paid for by the Mex. Govt. and have been given up in part payment. They have been sent here in the hope of selling them to the Spanish Govt.

They report that on the 13th inst there was no American Man of War at Tuxpan except the Falmouth. Com. Connor on hearing of the capture of Capt. Thorntons command, in the exercise of his discretion sailed for the Bocca de Jaco from whence with boats he could aid our troops at

Point Isabel and facilitate the landing of vo
Volunteers going to the aid of Gen. Taylor. I send yo
herewith an accurate sketch of Gen. Taylors position
Mansour says that the Mexican Consul has
blank commissions for letters of Marque and privateer
I have devised various means of ascertaining the fact
but as yet have not established it. I do know however
that no attempt has been yet made to fit out any cruiz
of the kind at this place. If such an attempt were ma
in this vicinage it would be at a small town ca
Bagdad and there I have had an agent on the loo
out at my own expence since the intelligence o
the commencement of hostilities. There are seve
places around the Island (not ports of Entry) where
the slave traders have kept almost annuals, co
-taining various kinds of arms, and from these pla
Privateers or pirates might possibly obtain supp
The allegation of danger from Privateers has effected
price of insurance in American bottom both in
States & here. This operates injuriously to our freight
interest. Would it not therefore accede to our
interest and give confidence to shippers to h
one or more small vessels of war about the
Island with instructions to appear frequently

in this and other Ports of Cuba

I have met Mr Brown your agent here, and have been pleased with him as a gentleman of intelligence & courtesy. Mr. B. has not unfolded to me the secrets of his mission, but seems at Cardenas and here represent him as on a Mission to Santa Anna with certain Instructions (all named) from the President. It is needless to say what they are, for if they are true, they are not secrets to you, and if false it would be worse than useless to trouble you with them. I can only say that when our Govt. wishes negotiations to be made in Havana either with this Govt. or foreign individuals the Consul thinks himself competent to act for his country, and it would be both his duty & pleasure to serve him, and he also knows that a stranger will generally find much difficulty in selecting proper agents

I have the honor to be
with consideration of great
respect & esteem
Y. Mo. Ob. Servt
Robert B Campbell

Lagoon

Isla Mal Paso within 3 leagues long

Point Isabel

Entrance to Laguna

Road 42 miles

Laguna

Island of Lagoon 9 miles long

anchorage 3 miles off

S.E. main 75 miles

Road

road 42 miles from land

mouth Rio Grande

W. Gov.

File away.

Memorandum.

Made by N. P. Trist with reference to the case of the Brig Plato, Capt. George W. Lee, and the claims of Capt. Lee in that case.

Whilst the Consulate at Havana was in my charge, my rule was, in all cases of wreck, where the mariners of the vessel were in circumstances as to require aid, to afford it; whatever might be the precise shape in which the nature of the case demanded that it should be given. I gave to this rule a retroactive operation, so far as to make it cover a just & proper compensation for all aid given to them from the moment their distitution commenced: acting with reference to such aid, precisely as if I had been on the spot at the moment when the disaster occurred, and I had been ordered the aid to be afforded, or contracted for it.

Under this rule, I should have paid the $500 for bringing the crew to Havana, together with the $50 for incidental expenses, provided I had satisfied myself that the circumstances were such as to require a resort to the Spanish vessel employed to bring them, and that the compensation were not an exhorbitant one for the service rendered.

But although the Secretary of State might have sanctioned such an expenditure when made by a Consul, whose duty it is to decide and to act in such cases, upon his proper responsibility; it does not seem to me to be at all within the province of the Secretary of State, or of any officer of the Department, to take such action decide upon a claim of this nature, or to take action upon it in any way.

The first Comptroller, in the exercise of the discretion

entrusted to him by law upon this subject, would probably deem this case to be within his competency, unless the lapse of time should be regarded as a sufficient reason to prevent his acting upon it.

N. P. Hill

Jan. 3. 46.

JUSTIFICACION

de la conducta de

MANUEL CRECENCIO REJON,

Desde octubre de 1841 hasta la fecha

Y especialmente de los Decretos

De 29 de noviembre y 2 de diciembre de 1844,

Que autorizó

COMO MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y GOBERNACION
EN EL ULTIMO GOBIERNO

Del Exmo. Sr. D. Valentin Canalizo.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Enero de 1846.

Ignorado el verdadero motivo de la conducta que he guardado de tres años á esta parte, mis desafectos se han aprovechado de mi silencio para acusarme de enemigo de la libertad pública, presentándome como refractario y desertor de mis antiguas banderas. Han robustecido estos cargos, exhibiendo como pruebas decisivas los célebres decretos de 29 de noviembre y 2 de diciembre de 1844, que autoricé como Ministro de Relaciones exteriores de la República, y por los cuales se suspendieron así las Sesiones del Congreso de aquel tiempo, como el ejercicio de la libertad política de la imprenta.

Obligado á responder á todo, no me propongo ahora dirigirme á los hombres de partido con quienes en vano intentaria justificarme, por que para ellos no hay mas consideraciones atendibles que intereses de bandería á que todo lo sacrifican. Diríjome sí á la mayoría de la nacion, por que debiéndole una franca y leal esplicacion de mi manejo, cuento con su imparcialidad, para que falle en un proceso, en que se han apurado los cargos contra mí, abusándose de la situacion en que me he hallado.

Creo escusado referir los hechos de mi vida política hasta fines del año 42, así por que apenas habrá quien no conozca por ellos el desinteres, la generosidad, la constancia, con que he luchado contra la tiranía, defendiendo siempre la causa del pueblo, como por que han servido de texto para el cargo de defeccion con que se me ha procurado ennegrecer. Salvando pues todo ese tiempo, que ha sido para mí y para mi familia un drama de crueles padecimientos, sufridos con resignacion en obsequio de la República, me aproximaré á la época de que data la refraccion que se me imputa.

Expulso me hallaba yo por la revolucion de Méjico de 15 de julio de 1840, y refugiado en el departamento de Yucatan, á que habia ido con el doble objeto de contribuir al establecimiento de la libertad en aquella península y de proporcionarme auxilios para llevar tan noble causa á los demas departamentos oprimidos, cuando supe el pronunciamiento habido en la capital de la República

contra la bastarda constitucion de 36. Sin esperanza de obtener arbitrio alguno para lo segundo, y sabiendo despues, que el general D. Anastasio Bustamante habia proclamado el restablecimiento de la federacion con el ejército de su mando, salí de Yucatan con el fin de pasar á Veracruz, ó á cualquiera otro punto de nuestras costas, en que se hubiese adoptado este programa, para adherirme á él y contribuir á la victoria de mis antiguos principios.

Al llegar á la ciudad de la Habana, á que me fué indispensable tocar, fondeaba el Paquete inglés, que procedente de Veracruz, llevaba la noticia de haber terminado la revolucion de Méjico por el convenio de la Estanzuela y puéstose á disposicion del Gobierno recien establecido el general ya mencionado con las tropas que mandaba. Me resistia á dar crédito á tan inesperados contratiempos: con ellos mi situacion, antes risueña, era ya difícil, penosa, desesperada, mi angustia grande. Sin poder regresar á Yucatan, de donde habia salido perseguido por haber contrariado su independencia y alianza con los Tejanos, temia dirigirme á Méjico en donde gobernaba el general D. Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna, que me era entonces sumamente desafecto.

Sin embargo, habiendo sabido, que se le habian adherido muchos de mis amigos políticos, me resolví, contando con la proteccion de estos, á pasar á Veracruz para dirigirme de allí á la capital de la República. Hízelo así, pero en Puebla, al bajar de la diligencia, fuí conducido á una tenebrosa prision, manifestándoseme, que habia órden del Gobierno, para que se me hiciese retroceder inmediatamente á la costa y lanzar cuanto antes del territorio nacional. Hallados en el registro que se hizo de mi equipage, algunos papeles que demostraban mi inocencia sobre las imputaciones que se me hacian, de haber promovido la escicion de mi departamento y su union á los aventureros de Tejas, para hostilizar al Gobierno de la República, el Gobernador y comandante general de Puebla, que lo era entonces D. Valentin Canalizo, tuvo en que apoyarse para suspender por dos dias mi marcha á Veracruz, como se lo habia suplicado, manteniéndome entre tanto preso, sin comunicacion y con centinelas de vista en una pieza de las mas lóbregas de un convento, que servia á la sazon de cuartel.

Antes de entrar á la prision, se me habia permitido escribir á los señores Santa-Anna, Tornel y otros, á lo que debí, que habiendo recibido de los dos primeros contestaciones satisfactorias, hubiese quedado en libertad á los tres dias y en los momentos mismos en que, por dilatar la respuesta de Méjico, se me hacia ya salir de Puebla para la costa, custodiado por una partida de caballería, que iba á las órdenes de un ayudante del Comandante general.

En la capital supe despues, que mis mismos amigos, y especialmente el que acababa de separarse del ministerio de Relaciones, habian irritado contra mí al Presidente provisional, suponiéndome director de cuanto se habia hecho en Yucatan, y por consiguiente del proyecto de segregarlo de lo restante de la nacion. ¿Qué daño les habia hecho, en qué les habia faltado? No habia servido con lealtad tanto en Méjico como en Yucatan á la causa de nuestros comunes principios?

Adolorido de esta conducta que no esperaba, me retiré de todos, y cuando aguardaba un tiempo mejor para continuar mis tareas en el mismo sentido que siempre, se me propuso de parte del Presidente provisional una mision estraordinaria á las repúblicas del Sur. Miré aquello como una medida política para alejarme del pais de una manera honorífica; y calculando que mi oposicion podia avivar la desconfianza que tenia de mí el nuevo Gobierno, y producirme esto funestos resultados, me resigné á aceptar, agradeciendo al Sr. Santa-Anna, que me guardase miramientos que estaba yo muy distante de esperar, segun las posiciones que respectivamente habíamos ocupado en las disensiones civiles de la República.

Hasta aquí no aparece esa defeccion que se me imputa: mucha inconsecuencia sí de parte de mis antiguos amigos, que al triunfar con las bases de Tacubaya que adoptaron, se propusieron descartarse de mí, lastimándome en uno de sus periódicos, y procurando impedir mi regreso por los medios ya insinuados.

Salí poco tiempo despues á servir la legacion que se me habia encomendado, y hallándome en la república de Venezuela, recibí comunicaciones que me impusieron, tanto de la ocupacion de Monterey en Californias, hecha por el comandante de un buque de guerra de los Estados-Unidos, sin haber precedido la declaracion de esta

por parte de su Gobierno, como del proyecto que se tenia de invadir á Nuevo-Méjico, con una fuerza considerable que se organizaba en los Estados meridionales de aquella nacion. Esto, unido á las otras provocaciones que nos hacian por aquel tiempo el pueblo y gobierno americano, me hizo ver con claridad, que buscaban la guerra para alzarse con Tejas y lo demas de nuestras fronteras septentrionales, y que se aproximaba una época bastante crítica para la nacionalidad de la República. Distante de ella para podersela estudiar con calma, léjos del choque de los partidos para dejarme arrastrar de sus pasiones, pude entonces sondear la profundidad del abismo á cuyo borde nos hallábamos, y reconocer la necesidad absoluta que habia de alejar de nosotros las agitaciones civiles, de conservar la paz interior, la union y la concordia, al menos mientras nos separábamos del cráter del volcan, en que podian precipitarnos nuestras disensiones intestinas. Hice desde entonces á mi patria el voto de no contribuir por mi parte á la exasperacion de sus males, suspendiendo la accion de mis antiguas ideas, entre tanto se aseguraba su nacionalidad altamente amenazada por la febril avidez de nuestros vecinos del Norte.

Duro es á la verdad diferir para otro tiempo la realizacion de principios queridos, mas duro esponer por esta especie de armisticio una reputacion conquistada con muchos años de constancia á interpretaciones siniestras, á graves cargos de versatilidad é inconsecuencia, de venalidad acaso. Pero ¿qué cosa hay que no deba hacerse por la patria, principalmente cuando hay necesidad de salvarla de un peligro que compromete todo su porvenir? Ya antes habia sacrificado por proporcionarle instituciones que la hiciesen florecer y prosperar, mi reposo, mis comodidades, mi vida y hasta mi familia misma: ¿cómo habia en esta vez de dejarle de ofrecer el sacrificio de mi honor? La cuestion era entonces sobre formas de administracion interior, importante sin duda, pero subalterna respecto de la otra que despues se ha presentado, puesto que en ella se trataba nada menos que de nuestra nacionalidad, primer bien de todo pueblo que aspire á disponer como soberano de su suerte. Era pues preciso atender á esta de toda preferencia, y durante el riesgo echar á un lado la primera, cuya solucion debia provocar una guerra civil por falta de avenimiento en los ánimos

y de acuerdo en los intereses. Esa línea de conducta fué la que me propuse seguir desde entonces, y obrar así no es prescindir de antiguas convicciones ni renegar de ellas, es hacerlas enmudecer momentáneamente para consultar á un bien mayor, y asegurado este volver á aquellas.

Tal era mi propósito, cuando viniendo para la isla de Cuba, con objeto de dirigirme desde allí á Centro-América y el Ecuador, supe en Puerto-Rico haber sido disuelto el Congreso convocado á virtud de las bases de Tacubaya. Habria querido que se le hubiese dejado constituir á la nacion, y mas todavía que todos los partidos se hubiesen conformado con sus leyes, para salir así del estado escepcional en que se hallaban; pero despues de habérsele hecho desaparecer, sin que se hubiese seguido ninguno de esos movimientos que indican una enérgica reprobacion popular, ni tenia yo en que poderme apoyar para oponerme á aquel acto violento, ni aun cuando lo hubiese tenido, me habria atrevido á fomentar la discordia de mas funestas consecuencias en aquellas circunstancias que en cualquiera otra. Callé pues, y me resigné á seguir el nuevo programa, dejando para despues y para cuando hubiese cesado el gran riesgo exterior que nos amenazaba, hacer valer los principios democráticos que han formado siempre mi divisa.

Situado en la Habana, en que me detuve á esperar órdenes del Gobierno, para poder continuar ó suspender mi mision, se me previno que regresase á la República en que encontré á la Junta de notables concluyendo las bases de organizacion política de la nacion, y al ejecutivo ocupado en el grave asunto de nuestras fronteras, que hoy presenta un aspecto muy serio y que desde entonces debió haber llamado la atencion de todos los mejicanos. Al llegar dí cuenta del resultado de mi legacion, que no pudo ser mas satisfactorio, y retirándome á la vida privada traté de llevar adelante mi sistema de no suscitar embarazos á la administracion, con cuestiones que la distragesen del peligro que iba tomando incremento. Fija mi vista en este punto, descansaba en los sentimientos nacionales del hombre que se hallaba entonces al frente del gobierno, porque habiéndosele visto acudir entre los primeros á ofrecer su sangre y sus servicios á la patria en los riesgos exteriores, y aun abandonar las co-

modidades de la silla presidencial para ir al desierto á asegurar la integridad de nuestro territorio, no habia motivo para sospechar que la abandonase en esta vez en sus conflictos. No le hostilizé pues; léjos de eso, me propuse ayudarlo, si me necesitaba para algo en que pudiese contribuir á la empresa de salvar nuestras fronteras; lo que tambien habria hecho con cualquiera otro, en que hubiese conocido la voluntad firme y eficaz de ponernos á cubierto de la rapacidad de nuestros vecinos septentrionales. Conducta esta mas noble, mas patriótica que la de mis enemigos, que han hecho una revolucion para enseñorearse del pais, dejando al estrangero penetrar hasta las entrañas de la República, ha proporcionado á mi conciencia la tranquilidad de que acaso no disfrutan mis injustos adversarios.

Ocupada ya una gran faja de nuestra costa hasta Matamoros, invadidos Nuevo-Méjico y las Californias por falanges norte-americanas, y próxima en fin á perderse toda la parte septentrional de la República desde el rio Bravo hasta Taos, de Taos á Velazquez, y de allí siguiendo las aguas del Colorado hasta el golfo de Cortés; nada hay que me acuse de haber ocasionado directa ni indirectamente menoscabo de tal cuantía. Para impedirlo promoví oportunamente la franca acogida de la civilizacion en nuestro pais, medio eficaz que debia darle vigor y fuerza para el momento del peligro; despues y cuando no podia improvisar los beneficios que proporciona con el trascurso del tiempo, no solo no contribuí, sino que hice rostro á la discordia que se provocaba en su nombre, para dar el triunfo á un partido compuesto de retrógrados y de serviles moderados que se habian aliado para dominar á su modo á la República.

Así es que temeroso de todo desavenencia intestina por las dificiles circunstancias en que nos hallábamos, y no esperando de la que asomaba ventaja de importancia para la administracion interior del pais, seguí mi propósito de cuidar preferentemente de nuestra nacionalidad, expuesta á desaparecer á pedazos en la invasion sériamente proyectada por los Estados-Unidos. Por esto acepté la plaza de consejero de gobierno, destino que serví atendiendo siempre á nuestras relaciones exteriores, y de preferencia á los asuntos relativos á nuestras fronteras de Nuevo-Méjico y Californias, por

las cuales se habian ya empezado á introducir americanos armados hasta con piezas de artillería. Por eso me desentendí de la grita del espíritu de partido, que me acusaba de refractario, vendido al oro del poder, cuando seguia mi pensamiento dominante, absorvente, la seguridad de nuestros departamentos fronterizos, la independencia de la nacion. Por esto me armé de una estoica resignacion en medio de la efervescencia general en que se clamaba por formas administrativas, cuando era preciso pensar en la existencia política de la República. Y por eso en fin, me hice cargo del ministerio de Relaciones, no obstante de estar bien persuadido, de que eran extraordinariamente dificiles las circunstancias en que entraba, y de que iba á acabar de perder la popularidad que me habian grangeado mis constantes padecimientos por la causa de la libertad.

Habria querido entonces hacer todo esto presente á la nacion, pero ¿quién se hubiera dignado oirme en momentos en que solo se hablaba de los asuntos de Tejas y y demas departamentos fronterizos, para vilipendiar y escarnecer al gobierno y sus amigos? Ah! triste es atenecerse á sucesos desagradables á la patria para poder adquirir el derecho de ser oido, al vindicarse de graves imputaciones. He tenido que beber hasta esta copa de acíbar.

Los males que hoy se empiezan á desarrollar de una manera imponente, podian ya entonces preveerse sin peligro de equivocarse, porque despues de la momentánea ocupacion de Monterey, de que jamas se nos dió la debida satisfaccion, y despues de la tentativa hecha para apoderarse de Santa Fé de Nuevo-Méjico, sobrevinieron los tratados concluidos entre los gobiernos de los Estados-Unidos y Tejas, relativos á la agregacion de esta provincia al territorio de aquellos: tratados, que con el mayor descaro se sometieron á la aprobacion del senado americano. Es verdad que cuando fuí llamado al ministerio de Relaciones, habian ya sido desechados por aquella corporacion, pero ¿quién por imbécil que fuese, habia de pensar que el negocio quedase en este estado, desistiéndose para siempre del proyecto que hace tiempo maduran el gobierno y pueblo de los Estados-Unidos, de alzarse por lo ménos con la parte septentrional de nuestros terrenos desde el Bravo hasta el Sabina? Revelados

de consiguiente los verdaderos designios de los Anglo-americanos, y despues de las notas cambiadas entre mi predecesor y la legacion de aquella República, suponer que se detuviesen á medio camino para retroceder, era el mayor despropósito, disculpable entonces en cualquiera otro, menos en los que hallándose al frente de los negocios públicos estaban al tanto del giro que este delicado asunto habia tomado.

La crísis por lo mismo era segura, infalible, indudable su proximidad, espantosas sus consecuencias, no solo para nosotros, sino para la Europa entera; por que dejando en esta vez poner el pie en nuestro territorio al gigante del septentrion, se echaria despues sobre lo demas de una manera irrisistible, apresurándose á vaciar al viejo mundo para asimilarse su poblacion, atraer su industria, empobrecerlo y despoblarlo, ofreciendo á la miseria de sus numerosos moradores nuestras ricas, vírgines y mágicas soledades, el encanto de nuestros climas, la poesía de nuestras situaciones pintorescas. A tales peligros era necesario, indispensable oponer el silencio de nuestras cuestiones interiores, y para alejarlos, ofrecer nuestra cooperacion al Gobierno que tenia la mejor disposicion á sostener los derechos de la República. Para eso le acepté los destinos de que he hablado y que procuré servir, conciliando la lealtad que le debia, con mis obligaciones á la patria de que jamás me he olvidado en ninguna de las circunstancias de mi vida.

Explicado pues el motivo de mi conducta en esta parte, y dada la clave para descifrar el enigma de mi comportamiento en estos últimos años, censurado ácremente por los mas, y apenas disculpado por algunos, voy ahora á entrar en un período en que me es preciso detenerme algo, para dar una idea de mi manejo en el ministerio y del de las cámaras de 43 y 44, respecto del negocio trascendental de nuestras fronteras, empezando por el estado en que lo encontré. Creo ademas necesaria esta relacion, así para que se puedan apreciar en su justo valor las determinaciones que autoricé, suspendiendo las sesiones del Congreso y egercicio de la libertad política de la imprenta, como para que la nacion falle sobre un proceso en que he aparecido hasta ahora como reo, y en que para vindicarme me es preciso hacer el papel de acusador. Siento no poderme defender sin lastimar, como

hubiera deseado hacerlo, pero la injusticia de mis enemigos no me ha dejado otro recurso, y al rechazar la nota horrible con que me han procurado difamar, me permitirán que les estampe en la frente la marca de la infidelidad con que han correspondido á las confianzas de su patria.

Mas antes de todo, debo manifestar, que teniendo que hacer graves cargos al Congreso de 43 y 44, faltaria á la justicia si comprendiese en ellos á todos los individuos que lo compusieron. Diputados y Senadores hubo que se prestaron espontáneamente á las justas demandas del Gobierno, auxiliándole en cuanto pudieron para ponerlo en disposicion de sostener el honor de la República y la integridad de su territorio, y procurando evitarle los embarazos que la mayoría le suscitaba. Algunos de ellos no tenian simpatías por la administracion, la habrian hostilizado en otras circunstancias, pero atendiendo á los riesgos exteriores, á la urgencia de los males que empezaban á oscurecer nuestro horizonte, impusieron silencio á sus ideas y sentimientos para solo fijar la vista en la cuestion de las fronteras. Han merecido bien de su patria, y no es mi ánimo envolverlos en los reproches que dirijo á la mayor parte de sus desleales compañeros. Establecidas asi tan honoríficas escepciones, proseguiré, suplicando que se tengan por reproducidas en cuantas acusaciones haga al mencionado Congreso.

Queriendo el Presidente de la República emprender de una manera decisiva la reconquista de la provincia de Tejas, para terminar así el pretexto con que los Estados-Unidos trataban de cohonestar la adquisicion de sus terrenos, habia dirigido á las cámaras, desde antes de mi entrada al ministerio, las correspondientes iniciativas, á fin de que se le proporcionasen los recursos necesarios. Pidió entonces facultades para organizar una fuerza hasta de 70,000 hombres y cuatro millones de pesos, que desde luego demandaban los preparativos de la campaña, á reserva de lo demas que se necesitase para continuarla. Decretados para lo segundo nuevos impuestos, cuyo monto, segun los rentistas mas acreditados del pais, apenas podia ascender de millon y medio á dos millones de pesos, el Gobierno advirtió, que no dándosele sino la mitad de lo que habia pedido, le era imposible hacer efectiva la guerra con buen suceso. Así es que tanto por esto

como por que los dos millones citados se le habian dado con la mayor repugnancia, y dejándosele toda la odiosidad que debia producir el establecimiento de nuevas gabelas, se vió en la necesidad de dirigir otra iniciativa pidiendo se le autorizase para negociar un préstamo nacional ó extrangero que le proporcionase diez millones, entrando en ellos el producto de las contribuciones últimamente establecidas.

Además habia manifestado desde el principio, que debiendo aprovecharse los preciosos momentos de aquella oportunidad para preparar las cosas, recomendaba la prontitud en el despacho de aquellos negocios, pues que de otra manera no se podria abrir la campaña al empezar el año de 45; lo que acaso importaria la pérdida irreparable del territorio de Tejas. Sin embargo de esto y de las contínuas escitativas que despues se dirigieron, solo se pudo lograr que la cámara de Diputados hubiese decretado lo de los dos millones, y eso desacreditando al Gobierno en las discusiones y haciendo entender al público, que en esto no hacia mas que acceder á las importunidades del poder. Esta demora, la oposicion que se hacia al Gobierno en sus demandas de recursos para la guerra, y los tiros envenenados que se le lanzaban aprovechándose de la ocasion, le habian exasperado al punto, de que habiendo conocido su displicencia uno de los editores del Diario oficial, se atrevió á publicar un artículo en este, haciendo cargo á la cámara por la lentitud con que procedia en este urgente negocio.

Los diputados entonces, como si estuviesen animados del mas acendrado patriotismo, dándose por ofendidos de que se les acusase de abandono en el cumplimiento de uno de sus mas sagrados deberes, entablaron una ágria polémica en que se propusieron cincerarse de lo que llamaban una gratuita imputacion. Haber autorizado despues al Gobierno que establecieron, para reconocer la independencia de Tejas, dirá si hubo entonces razon para habérseles hecho responsables del doloroso desenlace que ha tenido posteriormente la cuestion de nuestras fronteras septentrionales.

Tal era el estado de este asunto, cuando entré al ministerio de Relaciones. Al encargarme de él, empecé mi despacho por examinar detenidamente cuanto habia en sus archivos relativo á Tejas y demas departamentos

fronterizos, así para acabar de desentrañar esta cuestion y calcular su trascendencia, como para poder establecer de una manera irrefragable sobre la citada provincia los derechos de la República en su debida oportunidad. Los documentos que en ellos hallé y otras publicaciones hechas por la prensa americana, me confirmaron en el juicio que tenia formado, de que el proyecto de los Estados-Unidos era el de alzarse no solo con el departamento ya nombrado, sino con todo el territorio septentrional que tenemos desde Matamoros hasta el mar de Californias.

Hubiera entonces querido hacer partícipes á todos mis compatriotas de mis aflictivas convicciones, presentándoles el cuadro fúnebre de los futuros destinos de nuestra raza, cual se presentaba á mi imaginacion arredrada, al contemplar el gran trastorno que debia producir en nuestras cosas la proximidad de un pueblo, que superior á nosotros en civilizacion, en industria y en poder, se arroja sobre el continente, considerándolo como una inmensa fortuna que le pertenece; y que enemigo de las demas razas, las proscribe, las extermina, para hacer exclusivo en el Nuevo-Mundo el imperio de la suya.

Así es que habiendo formado de esto mi pasion dominante, mi frenesí, mi delirio, hice un papel muy pasivo en el asunto del Diario oficial que ocupó por muchos dias y en dilatadas sesiones á la cámara de representantes, sintiendo yo que se invirtiese un tiempo tan precioso en disputas frívolas, cuando se debia fijar la vista en el incendio que asomaba por el norte de la República. Por lo mismo estando todavía pendiente aquella, me dirigí á las comisiones encargadas de abrir dictámen sobre la iniciativa de los diez millones de pesos, para ver si podia lograr la pronta conclusion de este negocio. Pero noté con pena, que procurando demorar su despacho con varios pretextos de que se habian valido antes para detener lo de los cuatro, trataban de examinar si aquel asunto era de sesion secreta, como lo habia pedido el Gobierno. Este en efecto lo habia solicitado así, para poder manifestar con libertad en la discusion los motivos que le impulsaron á exigir una suma que podia parecer exorbitante.

Fué ciertamente la primera dificultad que se presentó en las conferencias de las comisiones, por que desechado por el Senado americano el tratado de agregacion de Tejas, se creia entonces que la guerra se limita-

ria á la reconquista de esta provincia, sin tener que recelar un encuentro con el Gobierno de los Estados-Unidos. El nuestro no opinaba de este modo; creyó siempre que al abrirse la campaña sobre el referido departamento, la administracion de Washington se habia de oponer á que recuperáseinos nuestro territorio usurpado, para no perder la presa en que ya se saboreaba. Siendo esto así, era preciso hacer grandes preparativos, organizar muchas fuerzas, atender á nuestros puertos, fortificar y guarnecer los puntos mas importantes de nuestras fronteras descubiertas, para todo lo cual y otras cosas mas que podian necesitarse, eran acaso poco los diez millones de pesos.

Lo hice así presente á las comisiones y despues á la cámara en una sesion secreta que pedí por disposicion del Presidente, y en que á la vez que recomendaba la necesidad de aprontar los recursos exigidos, manifesté que las razones arriba expuestas no podian alegarse en público sin comprometer antes de tiempo nuestras relaciones exteriores. Por que decir abiertamente, que el Gobierno mejicano se preparaba para la guerra con la República vecina, y decirlo él mismo por el órgano de sus ministros, era hasta cierto punto provocarla y presentarnos como agresores, cuando no debíamos privarnos de las ventajas morales de una guerra defensiva.

Obstinados los diputados y senadores no quisieron ceder en nada, ni en lo esencial del asunto ni en cuanto al modo de tratarlo, sin embargo de no haberse omitido diligencia ninguna por parte del Gobierno para traerlos á buen camino. El Presidente reunió á varios de los influentes para manifestarles la crítica situacion de la República y la necesidad de la concordia entre los supremos poderes del estado, para salvarla. Los ministros negociamos con nuestros respectivos amigos, á fin de que nos prestasen su cooperacion para el pronto y favorable despacho de tan interesante iniciativa; pero á escepcion de muy pocos que encontramos dispuestos á auxiliar, los mas se nos resistieron, manifestándonos que la administracion figuraba peligros que no existian, para hacerse de recursos con que cimentar la tiranía.

Esto me hizo suponer, que conocido el riesgo de una manera evidente, fácilmente se podria obtener cuanto se necesitase para poderlo conjurar. Esperaba pues nuevos hechos que viniesen en apoyo de los temores que les ha-

bia indicado, cuando recibí una nota altiva, osada del Ministro americano en Méjico, haciendo presente que su Gobierno no permitiria que se invadiese á Tejas, mientras estuviese pendiente la cuestion de su agregacion á los Estados-Unidos, en que hacia tiempo meditaba, por exigirlo así la seguridad de su República; que tratándose de invadirla por haberse prestado á la invitacion que le habia hecho el gabinete de Washington para la citada agregacion, no debiendo este consentir en que otro padeciese por él, tomaria por su cuenta la demanda, caso de que se le llegase á hostilizar.

Tanta arrogancia, tanto insulto debió haber sublevado el patriotismo del mas indiferente mejicano, exaltado á todas las comuniones políticas para vengar tamaña afrenta, y hecho desistir de sus querellas domésticas á diputados y senadores mas obligados que los demas á cuidar del honor, del buen nombre, de la nacionalidad de la República, atacada abiertamente en aquella insolente comunicacion. Porque bien examinado el asunto, ¿qué otra cosa se queria sino que cediendo en esta vez con una sumision servil á la intimacion que se nos hacia, de dejarnos despojar de terrenos que por todo derecho nos pertenecen, sancionásemos la desmembracion progresiva de nuestro territorio y nuestra lenta destruccion; consintiésemos en ser tratados como los cherokees, los creeks y demas tribus bárbaras, á quienes esa raza exterminadora de la nuestra ha ido alejando de terreno en terreno, destrozándolas siempre, y alzándose con los campos que un dia les permitia cultivar, para cogérselos al siguiente. ¿Cómo no llenarse de una santa indignacion y acudir en aquellas circunstancias á las urgencias del gobierno?

Creí que al dar cuenta con ella á las cámaras, produciria en sus miembros el incendio que abrazaba mis entrañas; que viendo los diputados y senadores el peligro ya ostensible en que se hallaba la República, se prestarian á allanar cuantos embarazos se ofreciesen para vindicar á la nacion; y que en lugar de continuar extraviando por la imprenta y la tribuna el espíritu público, como lo habian hecho hasta entonces, lo electrizarian predisponiéndolo á la guerra, y á los sacrificios que demandaba la necesidad urgentísima de salvar nuestra nacionalidad. ¿Cómo sostuvieron la suya los españoles invadidos con la mayor perfidia por las huestes francesas bajo la

direccion del primer capitan del siglo? ¿Cómo los rusos repeliendo la agresion de ese semi-dios de la guerra, que toma ya las proporciones colosales de los héroes de la brillante antigüedad?

Pero no estaban por ahí los denominados representantes del pueblo; ocupados exclusivamente de los intereses de su faccion, oyeron con indiferencia glacial esa nota tan humillante para su patria. Sus trabajos consagrados exclusivamente á desquiciar el gobierno establecido, que les servia de estorbo para dominar el pais, recibieron entonces una actividad galvánica, como si obrasen bajo la influencia del gabinete Washingtoniano. Entonces fué cuando se resolvieron á levantar el estandarte de la guerra civil, para la cual se habian preparado con el mayor desahogo, abusando de la lenidad del gobierno, que tolerante se habia propuesto no hacer uso de su poder, sino para reprimir las rebeliones abiertas. Porque sin espìas ni persecuciones que temer, habian podido hablar, escribir, organizar públicamente su partido dentro y fuera de la capital, y aun tramar conspiraciones, mientras no obrasen con las armas en las manos. Por el tiempo de mi ministerio al ménos, á quién se incomodó? qué prisiones hubo por opiniones políticas?

Entonces fué tambien, cuando presentado el dictámen de las comisiones unidas sobre el préstamo de los diez millones de pesos, se negó al gobierno este único recurcurso que le quedaba para defender la integridad de nuestro territorio, discutiéndose el asunto en público, porque los diputados que buscaban la publicidad para desacreditar al egecutivo y hacerse de popularidad, apareciendo como celosos defensores de los intereses de la nacion, determinaron que en público se tratase. Y para escarnecer el ministerio, para vilipendiarlo, para hacer mas humillante su derrota que lo era verdaderamente de la patria, se le forzó á asistir á los debates, sin embargo de haber manifestado que si públicamente se deliberaba sobre la materia, tendria por lo ya espuesto que guardar el mas profundo silencio. Sus razones aun subsistian no obstante la citada nota, que sin embargo de envolver una declaracion de guerra, como no se habia hecho con el requisito indispensable de un prévio decreto del Congreso americano, segun las leyes de aquella República, no nos autorizaba á hacer indicaciones hosti-

les á los Estados-Unidos sin darles pretexto para presentar la guerra como puramente defensiva por su parte. Completa fué de consiguiente la victoria de la cámara, cuyos miembros, al obtenerla, dirigieron á las galerías que los aplaudian, miradas de satisfaccion y orgullo. Los ministros nos retiramos humillados, pero mas afligidos por el mal que se acababa de hacer á la nacion. ¿Con qué pueden ahora satisfacer al pais de las tristes consecuencias de su conducta, de la invasion espantosa que sufren nuestras fronteras sin medios para contenerla, y sobre todo del peligro en que han dejado la nacionalidad de la República?

Mas lo que debió sobremanera alarmar, fué que la cámara de Diputados hubiese dado una benigna acogida al movimiento insurreccionario que por entonces estalló, y en que se proclamaba sin embozo la supresion de las contribuciones establecidas para la campaña de Tejas. Público y notorio era, que estaba en el Congreso el foco de la revolucion, que sus miembros mas influentes la fomentaban por la prensa y la tribuna, que para atizarla habian organizado sus clubs, ramificándose en todos los departamentos; y en fin, que un Senador de gran nombradía, que despues ha sido el director de la administracion del 6 de Diciembre, y que entonces hacia alarde de haber opinado siempre por el abandono de la citada provincia, habia redactado, con aprobacion de otros individuos del cuerpo legislativo, el manifiesto en que aparecia la especie sorprendente de que he hablado. ¿Qué duda pues podia caber sobre las verdaderas tendencias de la mayoría del Congreso?

Erame despues de todo sumamente doloroso ver enredado en esto á un general de notorio patriotismo, cuyas buenas intenciones habia logrado sorprender la astucia de los intrigantes de las cámaras, comprometiéndole á prestar su nombre para un plan cuyo desarrollo debia ceder en perjuicio de la República. Fiado sin embargo en su acreditada lealtad á la patria, he abrigado desde entonces la esperanza de que tristes sucesos le obligarán un dia á volver su espada contra ellas, poniéndole en evidencia las pérfidas tramas de sus sagaces instigadores.

Por lo demas, tanto la conducta que habia observado hasta entonces el Congreso, como las especies que

circulaban sus parciales en cuanto al modo de terminar la guerra con los Estados-Unidos; todo, todo demostraba que su proyecto era echar abajo aquella administracion, establecer otra que pudiesen dirigir sus hombres importantes, y alejar, para consolidar esta, los embarazos que nos ofrecia la cuestion de Tejas, sacrificando para ello una porcion considerable de nuestro territorio. Si el gobierno se equivocó en este juicio, puede decirlo el manejo que han tenido esas cámaras en el año de 45 de memoria ominosa por esto en los anales de la República.

Consentir en lo último era renunciar desde luego á todos los terrenos que tenemos hácia el norte del rio Bravo desde Matamoros á Nuevo-Méjico, aceptando las tristes consecuencias de la ruina del comercio de Veracruz, Tampico y otros, y la de la hacienda pública que casi vive de los derechos de importacion; porque aproximándose con eso las fronteras de los Estados-Unidos hasta casi el corazon de la República, y siendo estas sumamente extensas, no habria medios de evitar el espantoso contrabando que se habia de hacer por ellas y que debia producir un completo trastorno en todos los ramos de nuestra industria. Era autorizar, despues de la inmensa pérdida que íbamos á sufrir, ulteriores menoscabos, estableciendo un funesto precedente que la república de Washington haria valer en lo sucesivo, para irse alzando con lo restante de nuestro territorio, hasta acabar de absorver nuestra nacionalidad. Y era en fin resignarnos á nuestra completa ruina, facilitando á un pueblo enemigo encarnizado del nuestro, medios para ese portentoso desarrollo que hace doblar su poblacion cada 22 años, y que debiendo tener en el de 1852, 24 millones de habitantes, tendrá á fines del siglo mas de ciento, con que nos arrollará, se hará dueño del continente, dominará sus islas, y cambiará acaso la faz del mundo. ¿Cómo pues poder contemplar esto con sangre fria, y dejar desarrollar males tan espantosos por guardar miramientos á un Congreso que alla nos llevaba, correspondiendo deslealmente á la nacion cuyos destinos dirigia?

Por otra parte, sus títulos viciosos le daban poco derecho al respeto de que abusaba, pero aun cuando el código fundamental á que debia su existencia, fuese el resultado de la libre y espontánea voluntad de los pueblos, salvar á estos del abismo á que los conducian sus pérfi-

dos mandatarios, era el primer deber del gobierno, una de sus mas sagradas obligaciones. En fin un golpe de estado demandaba la crítica situacion de la República. Veamos pues si lo que se hizo, se puede justificar.

"Todos los publicistas reconocen, dice un célebre jurisconsulto francés, que por conveniencia de los Estados, cualquiera que sea su organizacion interior, deben existir reservados en ellos medios extraordinarios para las crísis violentas que amenacen su existencia; todos convienen en que el resorte de un poder extraordinario debe ocultarse en alguna parte para dormir allí en una inaccion profunda, mientras la sociedad se halla en su estado natural, pero dispuesta á despertar para salvarla, si llega uno de esos momentos raros y terribles en que su uso se hace absolutamente necesario."

"Este poder, prosigue, ha sido colocado por unos como Locke en las manos del pueblo en virtud de la soberanía popular, y por otros como Blackstone en las de los reyes por la autoridad suprema que egercen. En el silencio mismo del derecho lo ha cogido por necesidad el que se ha considerado mas fuerte, y de esto se encuentran innumerables egemplos en las revoluciones de todos los paises."

Generalmente recibida la doctrina consignada en el primer párrafo de esta cita, solo puede disputarse sobre si el caso en que se aplicó, era uno de los raros en que se permite el uso de tan extraordinario remedio. Se trataba, como se habrá notado, de evitar un contratiempo que comprometia la nacionalidad de la República, mas de una naturaleza tan egecutiva, que si se dejaban pasar los preciosos momentos que quedaban, venia á hacerse irreparable é inevitables sus funestas consecuencias. Para alejar esa desgracia, la mayor que puede acaecer á un pueblo, era precisa la cooperacion del Congreso, de manera que negándose éste á prestar su auxilio, el daño se hacia sin esperanza de que mas adelante se pudiese remediar. Pero el Congreso, segun queda plenamente demostrado, no solo dejaba pasar la oportunidad de obrar, sino que despues manifestó claramente su oposicion á ministrar los arbitrios que para esto se le habian pedido. ¿Qué hacer pues en la dura alternativa de respetar lo que malamente se llamaba representacion nacional, ó dejar desquiciar á la República perdiendo desde luego

varias provincias y exponiendo así todo su porvenir? Negarse á proveer egecutivamente al gobierno de los recursos necesarios para sostener la integridad del territorio nacional, era motivo bastante para haberle cerrado las puertas del santuario de las leyes. Ya se le habia manifestado que si á principios del año de 45 no se tenia un egército de 20 mil hombres sobre las fronteras de Tejas, era ya despues imposible recuperarla; porque dándose tiempo para que el Congreso americano incorporase aquella provincia en su territorio, los Estados-Unidos impedirian hacerle la guerra, no ya con una simple amenaza como lo habia hecho el Presidente Tyler sin autorizacion competente, sino de una manera mas eficaz y positiva disponiendo de los considerables recursos de aquel pueblo. Con que si dejar de dar oportunamente los auxilios pedidos por el gobierno, era orillar las cosas al triste estado que presentan hoy, y ministraba mérito suficiente para disolver las cámaras que lo iban á ocasionar, ¡cuanta mayor razon no habia para deshacerse de ellas, cuando su designio era sancionar la desmembracion del territorio de la República! Y si este caso no es uno de los raros y terribles en que se autoriza el silencio de las leyes para salvar la sociedad, desafio á que se presente otro de la misma ó de mayor gravedad y trascendencia.

Pero que fué desde entonces el propósito del Congreso de 44 y 45 abandonar nuestras fronteras para consolidar el gobierno que trataba de establecer, lo manifiesta su conducta anterior á la suspension de sus sesiones, causa por la cual se adoptó esta providencia, que aunque dura, ha acabado de justificarse por el desleal manejo de los que se llamaban representantes del pueblo. Porque si en aquel tiempo se negaban á las demandas del egecutivo, por temor de que los arbitrios que proporcionasen, sirviesen para robustecer la tiranía, como entonces lo manifestaban, ¿por qué despues de haber establecido una administracion de su confianza, no la proveyeron de lo necesario para sostener nuestro territorio, ni la urgieron á defender nuestros departamentos fronterizos? ¿Qué diligencias además hicieron, qué medidas dictaron para aumentar el ejército, para resguardar nuestras fronteras descubiertas, y en fin, sino para recuperar á Tejas, al menos para que no se atreviese el enemigo a sacar un

pie fuera de esta provincia, alzándose con otras que se debian considerar bastante expuestas?

Pasada la nota diplomática de que he hablado, todo esto era racional temer, mucho mas presentándonos divididos con la revolucion que promovieron, y de que se apresuraron á sacar provecho nuestros vecinos del norte. En efecto, á los tres meses de haberse apoderado de la administracion los Diputados y Senadores, el Congreso americano se adjudicó el departamento ya nombrado, y desde entonces y aun mucho antes se debió haber previsto, que los Estados-Unidos se alzarian desde luego con nuestros terrenos septentrionales desde Matamores á Nuevo-Méjico siguiendo el curso de las aguas del rio Bravo, como lo ha declarado ya el Presidente Polk en el último mensage de apertura de sesiones. ¿Qué hizo entonces el Congreso de 44 y 45 ¿Demostró acaso la energía, el entusiasmo con que disputó al Gobierno anterior su puesto, para colocar en él á un favorito que le sirviese de instrumento en la direccion de los negocios?

Entretenido en atormentar á los hombres del gabinete que habia logrado derribar, en perseguir á los valientes militares que jamás lo abandonaron, en organizar su administracion y consolidarla, autorizó por fin á su Presidente para reconocer la independencia de Tejas, robusteciendo de este modo el argumento con que el Gobierno de los Estados-Unidos ha pretendido cohonestar la usurpacion del citado departamento. ¿Podrá negarlo, cuando despues de haberse publicado en Tejas los documentos oficiales relativos á aquel reconocimiento, no ha reclamado ni exigido la responsabilidad debida, si se traspasaron las facultades que otorgó? ¿Si hubo abuso, ¿qué motivo ha tenido para no haber sometido á un juicio severo á los Ministros, al Presidente mismo, porque al fin este es un crímen de alta traicion, nada parecido al que se dice que cometió el gabinete del general Canulizo, cuando disolvió un Congreso de desnaturalizados mejicanos?

Acaba despues de todo de revelar el designio que tenia de abandonar nuestras fronteras del lado del seno mejicano por lo menos, dejándonos con esto expuestos á las terribles consecuencias que he insinuado, la conducta últimamente observada por su Presidente en cuanto á nuestras relaciones diplomáticas con el Gobierno ameri-

cano, despues del decreto de agregacion de Tejas. Siervo el general Herrera de aquel Congreso, no es posible imaginarse que hubiese consentido en entablar negociaciones para terminar pacíficamente la cuestion pendiente entre las dos Repúblicas, con motivo de aquel departamento, sin haber contado antes con la voluntad, con la aquiescencia de los Diputados y Senadores. Tales negociaciones no podian dar otro resultado, segun las tenaces intenciones de los Estados-Unidos, manifestadas hace tiempo, que la pérdida por nuestra parte de los terrenos que tenemos al norte del rio Bravo. Así es que prestándose á ellas, como se prestaba, debe suponerse que estaba desde luego dispuesto á hacer ese abandono de una parte tan considerable de nuestro territorio, tanto mas cuanto que consentia en restablecer inmediatamente las relaciones que teníamos con los Estados-Unidos, en marzo de 45 en que se interrumpieron. ¿Se querrá acaso desmentir lo último? Pero esto que era antes un secreto, ha sido ya revelado de una manera oficial y solemne por el Presidente de la República vecina. En el documento de que he hecho mérito, dice lo siguiente, hablando del estado alarmante en que se hallaban las dos Repúblicas: „Con este objeto he hecho preguntar directamente al Gobierno mejicano, desde el mes de setiembre, cuales eran sus intenciones, queriendo saber positivamente si trataba de hacer la guerra é invadir á Tejas, ó si estaba dispuesto á arreglar amistosamente las diferencias que existian entre las dos naciones." Una respuesta oficial de 9 de noviembre se ha recibido, relativa á que el Gobierno mejicano consentía en renovar las relaciones diplomáticas suspendidas en marzo último, y en recibir un ministro que se le acreditase." ¿Qué mas prueba se quiere del intento criminal de la administracion del 6 de diciembre de 1844? ¿No era esto ya consentir en la desmenbracion de la República, restableciendo la paz que no queria el Gobierno americano sino con la cesion de la parte indicada de nuestras fronteras?

Descubierto pues el mal que trataba de hacer, era preciso evitarlo de la manera que se pudiese, y no quedaba otro arbitrio para esto que disolverlo ó impedirle por algun tiempo el egercicio de sus funciones de que abusaba, desentendiéndose de sus mas sagradas obligaciones. Aconsegé por consiguiente en junta de Ministros

que se adoptase el segundo extremo como el mas suave, y aun propuse, apoyado en todo por el ministro de la Guerra D. J. Y. Basadre, que en el decreto de suspension de sesiones se arrogase el egecutivo facultades competentes para ponerse en aptitud de hacer la campaña de Tejas y sostener sus consecuencias, que eran las de entrar en lid con los Estados-Unidos, dispuestos ya á alzarse con aquella provincia, segun las últimas notas de su legacion en la República.

Con pocas simpatías hácia las bases orgánicas en cuyo orígen veia conculcado mi principio favorito de la soberanía popular, y penetrado de la urgencia del peligro en que se hallaba la nacion por la aviesa conducta de su Congreso, habia indicado aquellas medidas al gefe de la administracion tres meses antes, y cuando consideraba que era la verdadera oportunidad de obrar para poder salvar nuestras fronteras ó contener por lo menos las demasías de los Estados-Unidos. Pero sea aficion á una obra que consideraba como suya, ó temor á que se le supusiesen siniestros designios, se me opuso, queriendo que se respetasen aquellas bastardas instituciones. Así es que habiéndose hecho despues los riesgos mas palpables, insistí en mi mismo propósito, no ya sin temor de un mal resultado, por que se habia dejado bastante tiempo al enemigo para desacreditar al Gobierno y zapar los fundamentos de la administracion. Me limité por lo mismo á proponer lo que consideré absolutamente necesario para que en cuatro ó seis meses se pusiese á la nacion en estado de defensa, y se situase en este tiempo una fuerza de 20 á 30,000 hombres al otro lado del rio de las Nueces, reservándome para despues manifestar al gabinete la necesidad de apelar á la República, para que nombrando diputados de su confianza, pudiese resolver lo que le pareciese conveniente sobre el asunto de nuestras fronteras, y dispusiese además de sus futuros destinos consultando libremente á sus respectivas exigencias.

Habia expuesto en confianza mis ideas á mi antiguo amigo y compañero el general ya citado D. José Ignacio Basadre, que acababa de encargarse del ministerio de la Guerra, y puestos de acuerdo en todo, convenimos tambien en renunciar nuestras respectivas carteras, dando un manifesto á la nacion, caso de que al proponer en su oportunidad la apelacion á la República en los térmi-

nos indicados, el gabinete se opusiese á adoptar nuestras ideas.

Obrando así se atendia de preferencia á nuestra nacionalidad que era por entonces y lo será siempre el objeto de todos mis cuidados; y si en lo otro no lograba mis deseos, la pérdida de las cortas ventajas de unas instituciones espurias no era un mal irreparable, por que habia tiempo para poder conquistar otros mejores, asegurado que fuese el primer bien á que debíamos aspirar y por el cual tenemos obligacion de sacrificarlo todo.

Mas volviendo al decreto de suspension de sesiones, cuyo texto manifiesta claramente que su objeto preferente fué el de conservar la nacionalidad de la República, debo continuar manifestando, que no solo está justificado por la mas evidente necesidad, sino que ha sido un remedio heróico reservado para una crísis mortal, y adoptado en términos mesurados por el que tenia obligacion de salvar al pais, hasta saliéndose para ello de la órbita circunscrita á su poder constitucional. En efecto, cuando el Gobierno lo dictó, léjos de estar reconocida su conveniencia, por el contrario la opinion que habian procurado irritar los Diputados y Senadores en las últimas sesiones que la precedieron, estaba ya prevenida para recibirlo de una manera muy hostil. Sin embargo el Presidente interino y sus ministros, penetrados de sus altos deberes y viendo claros los escollos á que el Congreso conducia la nave de la República, prescindieron de toda consideracion personal, y desafiando los graves peligros á que los exponia aquella providencia, la decretaron dando así á su patria una prueba irrefregable de su acendrada lealtad.

Así ha cumplido el Gobierno con un deber que le imponian las condiciones de su posicion, aunque no hubiese tenido mas que una existencia de hecho, los votos explícitos de la nacion si se le consideraba como una emanacion de la voluntad de los pueblos, y los términos expresos de las bases orgánicas en la creacion de aquella suprema autoridad. Por que la extension de facultades que se dan generalmente á determinado poder y los medios físicos y morales que se ponen á su disposicion en todas partes, bastan solos para determinar el tamaño de sus obligaciones y calcular la responsabilidad del que lo egerce, sea con tácito ó expreso consentimiento de la socie-

dad. Pero no hay pueblo en la tierra en que el Gobierno no esté encargado de la seguridad exterior, ni en que se le hubiese dejado de autorizar para usar de los recursos sociales que demanda el cumplimiento de este encargo. Por tanto, cuando la seguridad exterior peligra por la perfidia, ineptitud, ó abandono de otra autoridad cuya cooperacion se necesita, si su peligro es egecutivo, es evidente, y el mal grave que puede sobrevenir, irremediable, como en el caso de que se trata, el Gobierno debe obrar por sí, prescindiendo de lo que establezcan las leyes, mucho mas cuando apuradas estas no encuentra en ellas un expediente de salvacion.

Por eso Blackstone concede á los reyes en los lugares en que los hay, el uso de un poder extraordinario para las crísis violentas en que no exista otro remedio para salvar la sociedad. Por esto tambien se ha consignado en las bases un artículo que dice así: El Presidente es gefe de la administracion general de la República y le están encomendados *especialmente* el órden y la tranquilidad en lo interior y *la seguridad en lo exterior*.

Este modo notable con que se le encomienda el cuidado de la seguridad exterior (prescindo de la interior, por que no ha sido este mi fin principal cuando autoricé la suspension de las sesiones), este especial encargo que se le hace de conservar la nacionalidad del pais, los términos en que está concebida esa recomendacion particular y que en vano se buscarán en la creacion y facultades de los otros poderes, ¿no demuestran la extrícta obligacion que se le ha impuesto de atender preferentemente á este objeto, siguiendo el curso ordinario de las leyes, cuando estas basten, ú obrando fuera de ellas, si su observancia perjudica para poder llenar tan importante deber? ¿Quién no vé allí consignado de una manera muy explícita el resorte de un poder extraordinario, que segun la opinion de Rastignac de acuerdo con la de todos los publicistas debe ocultarse en alguna parte para dormir en una inaccion profunda, mientras la sociedad se halla en su estado normal, pero dispuesto á despertar para salvarla, si llega uno de esos momentos raros y terribles en que su uso se hace absolutamento necesario? ¿Quién además no descubre en él no solo el resorte de ese poder extraordinario para una crísis mortal, sino la mano que debe arrebatarlo y egercerlo en circunstancias en que la salud pú-

blica demanda aquel heróico remedio? Pero esa mano no era la del Congreso, siniestra para el caso de que me ocupo, tampoco la de ninguna otra autoridad; sí, la del Gobierno, como se comprueba con el artículo 85 ya citado de las bases de organizacion política de la República, y se infiere de la naturaleza de las atribuciones y recursos de semejante poder en todos los pueblos del mundo.

Se objetará sin embargo que con una doctrina de esta especie no puede haber en ninguna parte un código fundamental cuya utilidad consiste en el principio de su estabilidad y conservacion: que faltando esto, no hay regla inmutable, y todo queda á merced de ambiciosos afortunados que dispondrán del pais á su antojo, derribando constituciones y congresos, como ha sucedido en la República, lo que demandaba ya un ejemplar escarmiento. Exigiendo este argumento algunas explicaciones, debo antes de contestarlo, hacer observar que lejos de eludir ó debilitar su fuerza, lo he presentado al contrario con toda su importancia, bajo un aspecto muy grave y dándole todas las proporciones que le corresponden. Tan buena así considero mi posicion en el asunto de que se trata.

Convengo desde luego en que la doctrina de que he hecho mérito, puede abrir el camino á los ambiciosos para usurpar el poder, á los inquietos para turbar el órden público invocando la salud del Estado; convengo por último en que es un remedio peligroso, pero conviniendo en lo mismo los publicistas que lo recomiendan, ¿dejan por eso de reconocer su utilidad y conveniencia para los casos terribles en que suelen hallarse aun las naciones mejor establecidas? Ellos mismos, no obstante de proclamarla con el mayor temor, ¿no indican que por bien de las sociedades debe en todas consagrarse la autorizacion de este poder, pero allá en el mas obscuro rincon de sus leyes, como una vergüenza de la debilidad del espíritu humano, ó como un veneno de accion fulminante que debe esconderse á la vista de todos, pero que conviene tener en reserva para accidentes mortales? ¿No han aplicado ademas el correctivo de que solo se use de él en una enfermedad egecutiva que comprometa evidentemente la existencia de la sociedad, y haciéndolo obrar entonces por el tiempo que demanda la curacion para volver desde luego al estado natural?

Pero ¿cual de estas circunstancias faltó en la expe-

dicion del decreto de 29 de Noviembre de 1844 por el cual se suspendieron las sesiones del Congreso y se arrogó el gobierno determinadas facultades que necesitaba, para salvar á la República de un mal que comprometia su nacionalidad? Que era evidente este peligro, que era egecutivo, que iba de por medio la existencia política del pais, que el Congreso no tomaba medidas para conjurarlo, sino que mas bien contribuía á exasperar esta desgracia, son cosas que se han demostrado ampliamente y que corrobora la situacion actual de la República en la invasion espantosa que sufren sus fronteras, sin que haya medios para poderla contener; porque despues de haber vencido el Congreso en la revolucion del 6 de Diciembre del año ya citado de 44, no solo no se preparó para la guerra, sino que vió con placer la dispersion de los elementos reunidos para ella por el anterior gobierno, y mas que todo, porque aspiraba á sancionar la desmembracion de nuestro territorio, aceptando las tristes y trascendentales consecuencias de este paso.

Se consultó en fin á la última circunstancia, porque el poder extraordinario solo debia durar por el tiempo del peligro, pues que ademas de que asi lo exigia la naturaleza del caso, me proponia, como antes he dicho, urgir por la convocacion de un Congreso constituyente, libremente elegido por los pueblos. Conforme esto con lo que demandaba la seguridad exterior de la República, era tambien adecuado para satisfacer sus necesidades interiores y electrizarla por este medio, para que la guerra pudiese tomar el carácter imponente de una guerra nacional. De otro modo era para mí evidente que no se podia salir con aire del conflicto de la situacion, porque el gobierno solo podria disponer de los recursos que se proporcionase por la fuerza, cuando tenia que sostener la lid contra un pueblo de grandes medios á que se habia procurado exaltar de todos modos contra nosotros. Creo que en esta parte deponen á mi favor mis antiguos principios, mis padecimientos por la causa de la libertad.

Mas descendiendo ahora á la necesidad de hacer un escarmiento para evitar ulteriores disoluciones de Congresos, debo manifestar que esta era la peor oportunidad que se podia haber escogido para ello, porque no habia justicia ni en lo esencial del asunto para haberse encarnizado tanto contra el Presidente y los Ministros que au-

torizaron el citado decreto, ni tampoco en cuanto al modo con que se ha procedido contra ellos. He dicho que era la peor circunstancia para esto, porque desgraciadamente de cuantos Congresos se han disuelto, no ha habido ninguno que hubiese tenido ménos títulos á ser conservado que el de 44 y 45. El elegido en 32 que por el convenio de Zavaleta no pudo reunirse, y el que en 34 fué despedido de sus funciones con el beneplácito y á virtud de las urgentes sugestiones del partido denominado de los hombres de bien, tenian en su apoyo un código de orígen verdaderamente popular, y el único legítimo que ha tenido hasta ahora la nacion. El disuelto en 41 por los que se dieron el nombre de regeneradores, existia por una constitucion que tenia mas apariencias de legitimidad que las bases, porque al cabo la habian formado representantes popularmente nombrados, no obstante de haberse excedido de sus poderes, que no eran otros que los que daba á un congreso ordinario la carta fundamental del año de 24. Y el constituyente convocado por el plan de Tacubaya, ademas de estar compuesto de elementos exclusivamente democráticos, era obra de una necesidad absoluta para volver al camino de los principios y sacar al pais del estado escepcional en que se hallaba, por el único medio legal con que esto podia hacerse, segun el dogma político de la soberanía del pueblo.

Mas en el de 44 y 45 ni concurrian las circunstancias que en el último de que se ha hablado, ni tampoco las de los otros que se habian disuelto. ¿Habia sido por ventura llamado para constituir á la nacion? La eleccion de sus individuos, su extructura misma, sus facultades limitadas ¿eran acaso las propias para formar un Congreso constituyente, segun los principios democráticos generalmente adoptados en el continente y los únicos admisibles en el siglo en que vivimos? Por otra parte, si se le consideraba cual un Congreso constitucional, ¿cómo puede probarse la legitimidad de la carta á que debia su existencia, cuando fué formada por una asamblea que no tenia mas mision que la del gobierno que la nombró, sin haber intervenido el pueblo directa ni indirectamente en la eleccion de sus miembros?

Es pues evidente que aparecia con ménos títulos para ser respetado que los otros, y de consiguiente que su disolucion era el caso ménos apropósito, para hacer, fun-

dándose en él, un escarmiento saludable, y mas cuando tratándose de castigar severamente á los que suspendieron sus sesiones, no se hacia cargo ninguno á los que autorizaron el convenio de Zavaleta, ni á los demas que contribuyeron á la ruina de los congresos de 34 y 41. Y la injusticia, la parcialidad, el espíritu de faccion se ha hecho resaltar en esta vez, tanto mas, cuanto que para haber procedido contra el citado Congreso de 44 y 45 habia motivos plausibles, victoriosos, cuya fuerza en vano procurarán enervar sus adictos, siendo así que no pueden exhibirse otros de igual vigor, ni de la misma trascendencia é importancia para justificar la disolucion de las demas asambleas legislativas. Porque contra estas han obrado las ambiciones particulares, pretensiones de clases, intereses de partido, y á lo mas por parte de algunos hombres de buena fé y de verdadero patriotismo, el deseo de dar al pais las instituciones que demandan sus especiales circunstancias. Noble, noblísimo este último objeto, como me apresuro á confesarlo, no puede tener la importancia que el de salvar el primer bien de un pueblo, su territorio, su nacionalidad, que fué la mira que se propuso el gabinete de D. Valentin Canalizo, cuando suspendió las sesiones de ese Congreso que nos conducia á pérdidas de tal cuantía, y que por haber vencido, se ha consumado ya la desgracia que entonces se quiso conjurar.

Injusta por tanto y sumamente apasionada la conducta de los revolucionarios del 6 de Diciembre en lo esensial de este asunto, no lo ha sido ménos en cuanto al modo con que se ha procedido en el juicio del Presidente interino y sus Ministros. Porque tratándose de dar respetabilidad á la representacion nacional, debia empezarse por organizar un órden legal de cosas que le proporcionase la sólida garantía moral de su legitimidad, convocándose para esto un Congreso de diputados, en cuya eleccion se dejase al pueblo la mayor libertad posible, sin esas trabas ó cortapizas que huelen á estamentos de las viejas monarquías. Llamada entonces aquella augusta asamblea para proveer á nuestra seguridad exterior, debia tambien venir investida de facultades amplias para juzgar discrecionalmente tanto á los que suspendieron las sesiones del Congreso de 44 y 45, como á todas las notabilidades políticas y civiles, militares ó eclesiásticos que hubiesen contribuido á la disolucion de los demas congre-

sos que hemos visto desaparecer de una manera violenta. Y ¡cuantas ventajas no hubieran resultado de aquì!

La justicia que debe administrarse con la mayor imparcialidad, no hubiera aparecido vulnerada, viéndosenos juzgar por diputados y senadores que sin mision legítima se habian constituido en jueces, estando por otra parte interesados personalmente en el asunto. Habian sido retirados de sus funciones por el gobierno, estaban irritados contra nosotros, porque habiamos opuesto un dique á sus pasiones facciosas, á sus tendencias funestas para la nacionalidad de la Republica: ¿cómo podian juzgarnos con rectitud cuando nos miraban con un ódio reconcentrado, sin embargo de que los habiamos tratado con una indulgencia á que no eran acreedores? ¿Cómo podian tener ni aun siquiera la calma necesaria para oir una defenza en que el reo, para vindicarse, tuviese que levantar su voz acusadora, presentándolos como desleales á su pais, é indignos de representarlo en el santuario de las leyes?

Indispensable la imparcialidad como primer atributo de un buen juez, solo podia excusarse su falta con un órden legal de cosas que no permitiese subsanarla, pero notoriamente ilegítimo cuanto existia por las bases orgánicas de la República, ¿porque sujetarse á ellas para juzgar al Presidente y sus Ministros? ¿Por qué no alejar ese vicio esencialísimo, adoptando el arbitrio que he indicado, único á propósito para hacer con la debida justificacion el escarmiento que se pedia, y conveniente ademas para poner á la nacion en el camino de los principios de que nos hemos separado desde mediados del año de 34?

Seguida esta conducta, que supuse seria la de la administracion del 6 de Diciembre de 44, atendiendo á las ideas que propagaron sus directores al discutirse y publicarse las bases de organizacion polìtica de la República, me hubiera presentado desde luego á responder de los decretos de 29 de Noviembre y 2 de Diciembre del año últimamente referido, por los cuales se suspendieron las sesiones del Congreso y el egercicio de la libertad polìtica de la imprenta. Con jueces imparciales nombrados inmediatamente por la nacion, é investidos estos con facultades discrecionales para juzgarnos, ¿qué hubiera tenido que temer cuando en ambas providencias no habia hecho mas que consultar á los intereses mas importantes de la

nacion? De la imprenta se habia ya abusado hasta el punto de haberse amortiguado por ella el espíritu público, distrayéndolo de la cuestion vital que debia absorver la atencion de todos. Pruébanlo los grandes esfuerzos que han tenido que hacer despues para poderlo reanimar los verdaderos amigos de la República, ayudados del desarrollo de sucesos portentosos.

Establecido un diario para conmover á la nacion en provecho de un partido, individuos pertenecientes al Congreso se habian encargado de dirigirlo, de responder de sus artículos cuando se les acusaba, de acreditarlo, de proporcionarle ecos en los departamentos y de exaltar á los pueblos para la guerra civil, apoyándose así en dos palancas formidables, la imprenta y la tribuna, para desquiciarlo todo. ¿Qué hicieron por sus prensas para galvanizar á la nacion y disponerla al sostenimiento de sus fronteras? Arrojar desde la capital torrentes de sedicion, dividiendo á los mejicanos, mientras que los compatriotas de Fránklin les daban lecciones de patriotismo, haciendo crugir las suyas para uniformar la opinion en su República y animarla al destrozo de la nuestra.

Era de consiguiente preciso quitarles esa arma fulminante, mientras se daba un reglamento que dejando en pie la libertad de su manejo, contuviese los abusos que pudiesen hacerse de ella para alterar el órden que debia procurarse conservar á todo transe, para no facilitar con nuestras disenciones al enemigo exterior la realizacion de sus designios. De lo contrario los excesos hubieran sido mayores despues de la suspension de las sesiones, porque habiéndoseles conservado en esta las inmunidades que les concedian las bases, é irritados ya con la citada providencia que desconcertaba sus pérfidos designios, ¿qué freno les hubiera contenido para no abusar de la prensa de una manera todavia mas descarada?

Reducidas por tanto al mas profundo silencio las prensas de la capital, sino se hacia lo mismo con las de fuera, como fué preciso hacerlo, hubieran mandado á ellas sus manuscritos para acabar de irritar los ánimos, derribar al gobierno establecido, y organizar el suyo, sumamente temible para mí, por la tendencia ominosa que habian ya manifestado, de querer consolidar su administracion con el abandono de nuestros departamentos fronterizos, exponiendo así la nacionalidad de la República.

Sin esto no me hubiera atrevido á autorizar ninguna de las citadas providencias; por que aunque es verdad que todo gobierno tiene derecho á disputar su existencia á las facciones que pretendan arruinarlo, mas prudente me habria parecido hacer dimision de mi cartera que comprometer mi responsabilidad en los términos en que lo hice, por cuestiones de pura política interior. Pero atravesándose un punto que interesaba el porvenir del pais, su existencia futura, la de nuestra raza amenazada del esterminio, mi deber era en el puesto en que me hallaba, alejar á la nacion de aquel peligro, valiéndome para ello de cuantas providencias pudiesen darme el resultado que buscaba.

Cierto es que los golpes de Estado son siempre ilegítimos, cuando tienen por objeto satisfacer la ambicion ú otra mira privada de los que los egecutan: pero ¡como no han de ser justificables y hasta plausibles, cuando en ellos se consulta al bien público, como en el caso de que se trata, y mucho mas en momentos en que si se deja pasar el tiempo, puede sobrevenir un mal irremediable y de las mas funestas consecuencias! Tal era el riesgo que debíamos entonces conjurar, y no sé si será fácil ya reparar el quebranto que nos ha ocasionado el entusiasmo, con que fué acogido el movimiento que estalló el 6 de Diciembre en la capital de la República. ¡Ah! que fácil es seducir á los pueblos con poesías de prosperidad y bienestar! Tambien los troyanos, segun nos dice el viejo Homero en su divina sabiduría, se postraron al derredor del caballo de madera, en cuyas pérfidas entrañas iba oculta la desgracia de su patria.

Preveo sin embargo, que no estando estas escepciones establecidas por la ley, se me rechazarán con tanta mayor razon, cuanto que se pueden considerar como conducentes para justificar todos los atentados que se cometan por un Presidente ó sus ministros. Pero ademas de ser inadecuada la legislacion de la República para juzgar á los que hubiesen contribuido á la disolucion de lo que buena ó malamente se ha llamado representacion nacional, debe tambien observarse que los delitos políticos á cuya especia pertenecen esos de que me ocupo, no pueden apreciarse en su justo valor, sino se toma en consideracion una porcion de circunstancias indefinibles en un código. Asi es que tratando de ellos Benjamin Constant, recomendable publicista, en su responsabilidad de los al-

tos funcionarios, establece que esta debe exigirse de una manera discrecional, confiándose para esto facultades amplias á los jueces que se encarguen de juzgarlos, y que no deben ser otros que los que se hallen investidos del poder legislativo.

La misma doctrina se halla consignada en un dictámen que presentó á la cámara de los Pares de Francia, el 29 de noviembre de 1830, la comision encargada de informar sobre el proceso instruido á los ministros de Cárlos X. Allí, estableciéndose que se debe obrar en tales casos por motivos de un órden superior al texto mismo de la ley escrita, se dice que los actos de un proceso de esta especie no son solamente judiciales, sino que participan necesariamente del carácter legislativo; que el poder que en esta materia arregla el procedimiento, califica los hechos, determina la pena, al mismo tiempo, que arreglándose á principios, establece lo conducente sobre todas estas cosas y hace inmediata y casi simultáneamente su aplicacion, cria la ley y usa de ella al instante para pronunciar su fallo. Allí mismo se da tambien por sentado que esa habia sido la conducta de la cámara en otras causas, en que se habia separado de las disposiciones expresas de la ley, para obrar segun los grandes intereses del Estado. No puede ser por tanto mas clara la teoría del juicio discrecional para esta clase de delitos.

De consiguiente no era á propósito para conocer de ellas la corte suprema de justicia, que como tribunal comun debe arreglarse en sus procedimientos y sentencias á las leyes preexistentes. Pero si esto tiene lugar en el curso ordinario de las cosas, y tratándose de faltas oficiales cometidas por los ministros en el desempeño de su encargo, mucho mas debia tenerlo en un caso extraordinario como el nuestro, en que siendo inaplicables las bases y demas leyes que rigen á la República, era preciso obrar discrecionalmente y por motivos de un órden superior á cuanto pueda encontrarse en nuestra actual legislacion.

Por otra parte ¿qué garantía de imparcialidad podia ofrecer la citada corte, cuando perdiendo la moderacion que le ha caracterizado siempre, desviándose de la neutralidad que habia observado en la contienda de las facciones, se le ha visto en esta vez lanzarse en la liza apasionada de los partidos, haciendo frente á la administra-

cion que dictó las citadas providencias? ¿No hizo por ventura una enérgica protesta contra la suspension de las sesiones del Congreso, sin embargo de haber guardado el mas profundo silencio en la disolucion de los otros que tenian mejores títulos para merecer el apoyo de ese primer tribunal de la nacion? ¿No falló de una manera cruda contra el general D. Isidro Reyes, ministro de la guerra de aquel Gobierno, poniendo para esto en tortura una legislacion inconducente? Su fiscal, pidiendo la pena capital para D. Valentin Canalizo, ¿no reveló las intenciones de esa corporacion que parecia que rebozaba en animosidad y encono?

Pedir para delitos políticos en el siglo en que vivimos la pena de muerte, contra la cual se ha levantado, aun para los crímenes atroces, la voz de la humanidad, de la religion, y de la filosofía, es una mancha indeleble, un oprobio para la alta magistratura de la República! Pero ¡á que extravíos no conduce el espíritu de partido! La justicia sin embargo demanda hacer una excepcion honorífica de tres magistrados respetables que existen en ese tribunal, modelos de virtud y de saber.

Conviniendo pues en la necesidad de hacer un escarmiento para dar en lo sucesivo estabilidad á la representacion nacional, y probado que no eran ni son á propósito para esto las cámaras de 44 y 45 conociendo en calidad de gran jurado, ni los individuos de la corte suprema de justicia juzgando en difinitiva al gabinete de D. Valentin Canalizo, no quedaba otro recurso para el fin que se deseaba, que acudir á un Congreso, que elegido libremente por la nacion, viniese investido de facultades competentes para fallar en el proceso de que se trata. ¿Porqué no se apeló á este arbitrio salvador despues de la revolucion del 6 de diciembre, en que todo favorecia para llevarlo al cabo? ¿Porqué en lugar de engañar á la nacion como se le engañó, y de abandonar sus fronteras, comprometiendo su existencia futura, no se entró franca y lealmente en la senda de los principios, llamándola á ocuparse de la grave cuestion del dia, á constituirse? por qué en una palabra no echarse en sus brazos, dejándola al mismo tiempo fallar contra nosotros, si hemos sido delincuentes, si hemos faltado á la lealtad que le debemos?

Ya se habia hecho un trastorno que solo podia y

puede justificarse para derribar á un gobierno que hubiese rehusado ó rehuse sostener la integridad del territorio nacional; ya se habian corrido todos sus riesgos, graves en las circunstancias en que se hallaba y aun se encuentra la República, ¿por qué no remediar de una vez todos nuestros males, alejando ese gérmen, ese manantial de discordia que se ha conservado en la nacion, desde que se le quitó el código fundamental que libre y espontáneamente se dió el año de 24? ¿Por qué en fin no acoger los principios de esa civilizacion providencial que nos viene arrollando por el norte, y que si continuamos por el camino semi-gótico que llevamos, acabará por convertir nuestros nopales en estrellas que aumenten la constelacion americana?

Jamás perturbaré, para hacer triunfar mis opiniones, á ningun Gobierno que en la República se proponga sostener nuestra nacionalidad, salvándola de los peligros que la amagan; pero jamás dejaré de manifestar que si son indispensables las armas para reparar los males que sufrimos en la ocupacion de nuestras fronteras, no podremos consolidar nuestra victoria, ni evitar en lo sucesivo nuevas invasiones, si nos resistimos á someternos á las tendencias del siglo, sino abrazamos como á un númen tutelar las ideas que se han apoderado de nuestro continente de una manera irresistible.

Tal ha sido el tema que llevé á la administracion del general Santa-Anna, el que me he propuesto seguir en mi destierro, y el mismo que llevaré adelante, porque no hallo otro mas propio para no exasperar los males de mi pais. Mis deseos han sido grandes, generosos, crueles mis sacrificios, mis medios nulos. Puedo pues decir con Súnderlan aunque con mejor derecho: He ocupado un puesto brillante sin poder y sin ventaja por el tiempo que le serví, y para mi ruina al presente en que me encuentro fuera de él.

He hablado, la República me juzgará.

Habana 1.° de enero de 1846.

Manuel Crecencio Rejon.

FE DE ERRATAS.

PAG.	LÍN.	DICE.	LEASE.
3	2	de tres años á esta parte	de cuatro años á esta parte
3	22	del año de 42	del año de 41
6	10	para podérsela estudiar	para poderla estudiar.
9	21	triste es atenecerse	triste es atenerse
10	34	Cámaras de 43 y 44	Cámaras de 44 y 45
11	8	Congreso de 43 y 44	Congreso de 44 y 45
16	32	Y para escarnecer el ministerio	Y para escarnecer al ministerio
25	34	la opinion de Rastignac	la opinion de Martignac
37	27	para conocer de ellas	para conocer de ellos

No. 1

Consulate of the United States
Havana May 9/46

Hon James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Dear Sir

Mr Johnson our Consul at Matanzas is now here and on his way to Michigan, where he is hurrying on account of intelligence received of the extreme dangerous situation of his wife whose life at the last accounts was despaired of, this statement of a fact will I hope excuse in your estimation the departure of my colleague without leave being first obtained.

Mr Hoyer who he has appointed to act during his absence is represented to be in all respects worthy of the trust reposed in him, in fact Mr Johnson is incapable of making an appointment of a different character.

I gave you in my letter today some intelligence from Mexico and now add that the propositions for monarchy

have indulged some discussion upon annexation to the United States and fourteen of the Departments are said to have openly declared that they preferred annexation to the United States to any Govt. having a monarch at its head

I have the honor to be
Yr. Most Ob. Servt.
Robert B Campbell

U. S. Consulate Havana

1118

Hon James Buchanan

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

NEW-YORK
MAY
18

1

May 17.

Consulate of the United States
Havana May 9/46

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a recent proclamation of Gen.l Paredes President of Mexico pro tem received by the British Steamer which left Vera Cruz on the first instant.

A rumour was current at Vera Cruz that an engagement had actually taken place between Gen.l Taylor and the Mexican forces, but I learn upon enquiry that the rumour is without foundation. It was current in Vera Cruz three days before the departure of the Steamer without receiving any confirmation I have this information from the Spanish Consul Gen.l at Mexico who came by the Steamer. This functionary also reports that the scheme of Monarchy recently put in motion is certain to prove an utter failure, it finding but a weak advocacy, and a vigorous opposition throughout the republic.

Gen.l Bravo has received intelligence (as I understand) that all the papers advocating monarchy have been suppressed except two, and that 14 departments have declared their determination to be annexed to the United States in preference to a monarchy, information (reliable) has also been received that Gen.l Alvarez of Acapulco and Gen.l Moreno have pronounced against Paredes and in favor of a triumvirate, consisting of Santa Anna, Bustamente and Herrera with a monarchical form of Gov.t Gen.l Alvarez is represented by Gen.l Almonte to be very powerful, and he expresses the opinion that the existing Gov.t will not be able to put them down by force. He of course knows not what can be done by arrangement

I have the honour to be
Yr. very Ob.t Serv.t
Robert B Campbell

Hon James Buchanan
Secretary of State

92.

W. Gov.

Consulate of the United States
Havana June 7/46

Hon James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive this day the triplicate of your communication of the 14th ult by Schooner Merchant which sailed from Charleston on the 22d day of May. The first & duplicate have not yet reached me. I have for some time past and present felt as you describe, the delicacy and importance of my situation and endeavoured so to discharge the duties of it in such a manner as to leave no self upbraidings, to serve my country, and satisfy the President and State Department. The apprehensions you state to be entertained in relation to the Steamers formerly Mexican, have I hope been removed by my former letter, as I then stated, they were sold under the English flag as private property and entering would not and I think could not leave this port under their former character. I do not believe the English Consul would lend himself to a fraud so gross, thereby compromitting his own honour and the national flag. The crews of these two steamers have all left for Mexico with the exception of engineers and a very few persons who have never been in the Mexican employ and were engaged by Mr Price to take care of them. Price is now here and claims to sell to the Spanish Govt. They will not probably buy as they only desire very small steamers for Guards of the Coast.

You observe, there is reason to believe that an

attempt will be made to fit out privateers in Cuba
2 & and I am directed to exert my utmost vig-
-lance in acquiring information on this subje
and to communicate it to Capt. Connor. I have my
feared and believed such attempts would be ma
my fears grew out of the open and manifest
sympathies of this almost entire population in
behalf of the Mexicans, and the general want
of well regulated Morals of this people. My belief
was founded on the generally credited report th
the Mexican Consul had blank commissions &
Letters of Marque and privateers furnished by
his Govt. since August last. I have taken va
-rious modes of ascertaining the truth of the repor
I have sent Spaniards to obtain such a commis
-sion by purchase or otherwise and have be
-come satisfied he has no such commission
I have at all times had entire confidence in
the Govt. here in relation to fitting out privateers
they would under no circumstances commit
it and could not leave this Port without cloud
my vigilance and that of the Govt. (no easy m
The Govt. has had various Spanish vessels se
but nothing suspicious has been detected. The
search has not originated in any attaching to
particular vessels but to guard against the p
-bility of the thing. I am pretty confident no
attempt has been made to fit out privateers in
any part of the Island. In Havana I know
none has been made, and should they be ma
hereafter I do not doubt I shall be able to prevent
The Govr of Matanzas is my personal friend and a
I could not with propriety correspond officially wi
him I shall write him in my own name upon
subject
Your instructions in relation to the 14th Article

of the treaty with Spain shall be obeyed, altho it has already been brought to the view of the Gov.t he has been vigilant in guarding against its infraction

I am directed to attend closely to the movements of Santa Anna, they are generally confined to the cock pit, except upon the arrival of a steamer or other vessel from Vera Cruz. I have however endeavored to arrive at his intentions, they are certainly to return to Mexico, and a conclave of his friends was held yesterday upon the subject, I do not know the result further than that Santa Anna last evening accepted an invitation for himself and wife to pass this evening at a small party and the British Steamer will have left previous to the assembling of the party. I shall communicate with him in obedience to instructions should he not leave today

I have written to Com. Connor by Lieut Palmer of the British navy who kindly called and offered to bear any letters for me as they cannot reach by the Mail. I stated to the Com. That so far as my information in relation to the plan of the revolution for Santa Annas restoration nothing has been determined upon by the different factions composing the party in relation to Texas, and that I believe the chief to be so false, that a positive promise could not be taken as prima facia evidence of his future action. I have not regarded any command in relation to his being permitted to land. I have stated to the Com. that altho I do not believe our commerce exposed to danger in this vicinage, yet it would be advisable to remove all feeling of insecurity on the part of Masters and Shippers by sending a small vessel of War to cruise about Havana and other parts of the Island. I have also

taken the liberty to express an opinion of the castle of St Jean de Ulloa and pointed out as least defensible and most easy of assault the side next to Vera Cruz, it has since any batter the wall is partially undermined and at night with the aid of his steamers he could with little or no injury place his whole command between the castle Vera Cruz a point where the castle could easily be taken by escalade. All their preparations have been made under the supposition that all future enemies would adopt the French plan of attack

Do me the favor to return to the President my sincere thanks for his ultimate and energy, diligence and discretion in the discharge of duty to my country, for the faithful performance of which I would be willing to pledge not only my office but my head, and as circumstances have placed me where I cannot serve in the field I shall spare no efforts to protect & foster her interests here

I have the honor to be
with great respect & esteem
Yr. Obt. Svt.
Robert B Campbell

The late receipt of yr. communication and the immediate departure of the Bd Elizabeth I have no time to correct errors, and rather than this opportunity be lost I should have to wait many days for another. Please accept this apology and excuse apparent negligence

Rec'd 3 Nov. '46.

W. Govt.

Consulate of the United States

Hon James Buchanan — Havana Oct 15th 1846

Secretary of State

Washington City

Dear Sir

The accidental arrival of the U.S. Schooner Flirt for supplies, enables me to avail myself of the few hours she remains in Port, to state to the department, that on the night of the 10th inst at 10 o'clock ~~PM~~ AM a gale commenced and continued with encreasing force until 12 M. of the 11th from which time it continued to blow with great but lessened violence until 10½ at night. The destruction in this & the other cities heard from in the Island, of houses, crops, vessels, and of every thing else, has been most calamatous, and unparaleled in the history of the Island Many lives have been lost in this Port and City. Of the American shipping in Port consisting of nineteen sail of all classes, I am pained to be compelled to say that seventeen have sustained serious damage The Brig Cybele and Schooner Isabella alone escaping with slight injury, it is supposed $100 will repair their losses. The remaining seventeen consist of the Bark Madiana, Spars broken and gone, the vessel on the rocks, bilged, and abandoned Bark Madalene, broken to pieces and abandoned, with three vessels under her Barque Rapid. Upset, will cost three thousand dollars to raise her, until raised, her condition cannot be certainly known. Barque Childe Harold so much damaged as to make the propriety of repairs doubtful Bark Iowa seriously damaged

Brig Mohawk, Spars gone, repaired, Caliged, Broken and abandoned
Brig Echo. Hull gone to pieces and abandoned
Brig Titi. Much damaged cost of repairs estimated at $4,800
Brig Leibon much damaged but will be repaired
Brig Oak Much damaged. Cost of repairs not yet estimated
Brig Lenyna do do
Brig Venezuela do do
Brig Cumberland Greatly damaged will probably be abandoned
Brig Mollinocket Greatly damaged the cost of repairs not yet estimated
Brig Nancy Pratt. Seriously damaged but will be repaired
Schooner Merchant Greatly damaged by loss of Spars, sails and injury to the Hull
Schooner Planet Broken to pieces by being crushed by large Icefields. Abandoned
From several of these Icefields, the officers and crew escaped with great difficulty & with the loss of every thing except the cloaths upon their persons. Some of them, however, I am happy to say, Jumped on I have had to place some in hospitals on account of injuries received. The crews of the schooners together with the crew of the Maria I still wrecked at sea are at the charge of the Consulate with no immediate prospect of sending them to the State, as no Vessels now in Port except the Bybee and Isabella can be fitted for sea in less than fifteen or twenty days. My inability to give the estimate of the cost of the repairs of all the damaged, arises from the fact of some of them having cargoes, which are

not yet discharged, and consequently cannot be particularly examined, and the demand for Carpenters on the Spanish men of war leaving but few that can be had on merchant vessells. Of the Spanish men of War in this Port (of which there were several) all have been sunk, driven on shore or otherwise injured, except one brig. Their Merchant Ma-
-rine have, (and) generaly as the American, with the exception of their coasters and launches all of which that were aftoat (I believe) have been entirely lost

The French had here the Steamer Zoroaster the Corvett Blond, and the Frigate Andro-
-mede. The Steamer is somewhat injured, the Corvette sunk, and the Frigate on shore For further details of the effects of the gale on the water I refer you to the accompanying papers, observing however, that my accounts of damage to our shipping is I fear rather under than over the reality

No House in the City has entirely escaped, my office was much injured, doors blown open and broken, desks upset, papers wet & blown about the room: I have endeavored to collect, and dry them. My family escaped with no other injuries than being (it may be said) in the water for near twenty hours, for all the floors were covered with water

Captain Cropley of the Barque Childe Ha-
-rold well known in the states as a man of probity, skill in his profession, and comes gentlemanly deportment, I am sorry to say died here on the 13.th inst of yellow fever. In compliance with his expressed wish his remains have been embalmed &

will be sent to the United States by the earliest opportunity

I have the honour to be
with great respect &
esteem &c. &c. &c.
Robert B Campbell

THE MERCANTILE REPORT.-EXTRA.

HAVANA, 15th OCTOBER 1846.

List of Vessels in Port when the HURRICANE commenced on the 10th instant.

SHIPS.

Rapid	Amer.	189	Ward	sunk, will be got up	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Victoria	Rus.	240	Lillia	safe	Do.
Agnes Jane	Eng.	250	Richardson	dismasted and damaged	Do.
Iowa	Amer.	263	Thompson	ashore, uninjured	J. C. Burnham & Co.
Mudara	Amer.	242	Rich	lost, Passengers & crew saved.	Do.
Ankover	French.	196	Jearnet	sunk	Mangoaga & Co.
Jasson	French.	294	Boulon	sunk	Do.
Bernhardt	Dan.	348	Smidt	damaged	C. Tyng & Co.
Cibele	Dan.	250	Muller	safe	Do.
Clas	Aust.	248	Tomich	safe	Morison, De-Coninck & Co.
Charleston	Brem.	260	Cattermole	damaged	Ohlmeyer & Co.
Anversois	Belg.	339	Muelenaer	safe	E. Meert & Co.
Childe Harold	Amer.	291	Crosby	much damaged	J. Gomez.
Edward Hayes	Eng.	213	Danton	sunk	F. Fesser.
Courier	Dutch.	154	Teygeler	lost.	Weber, Balbiani & Co.
Patriot Minin	Rus.	336	Tuleff	ashore	Hadwen, Mac Gregor & Co.
Madeline	Amer.	253	Shanklan	sunk.	P. Martinez.
Fama Cubana	Span.	640	Perez	damaged	Do.
Marie	French.	208	Berrurier	dismasted	Zangroniz Brothers.
Paquete Sirena N.° 2	Span.	380	Goyeneche	sunk	Do.
Primera de Guatemala	Span.	250	Ortiz	sunk	J. R. Salazar.
Anfitrite	Span.	312	Aguirre	dismasted	Do.
San Fernando	Span.	398	Iñigo	sunk	J. de la Portilla & Co.
Apolo	Span.	276	Villaverde	dismasted	Do.
Conchita	Span.	277	Vidaguren	in a bad state	M. de Embil & Co.
Pepita	Span.	252	Maristany	slightly damaged	Samá & Brother.
Querida	Span.	530	Larrinaga	much damaged	Regules, Pardo & Co.

BRIGS.

Prompt	Eng.	210	Dunlap	badly damaged	J. C. Burnham & Co.
Cybele	Amer.	219	Morrill	ashore	Do.
Echo	Amer.	135	Smith	sunk	Do.
Lisbon	Amer.	148	Messer	dismasted, &c.	Do.
Mohawk	Amer.	176	Crocker	wrecked	Do.
Nancy Prats	Amer.	139	Steverson	safe	Do.
Æolus	Dan.	162	Christiansen	dismasted	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Wilsons	Eng.	245	Campbell	safe	Do.
Smyrna	Amer.	196	Sprague	slightly damaged	Do.
Venezuela	Amer.	195	Fowler	dismasted	Do.
Millinoket	Amer.	185	Ellen	badly damaged	Storey, Spalding & Co.
Oak	Amer.	208	Foxter	dismasted	Do.
William Murray	Eng.	141	Grebow	dismasted, &c	Hadwen, Mac Gregor & Co.
William Rushton	Eng.	182	Foxter	safe	Do.
Herschel	Brem.	230	Lanker	slightly damaged	Steil & Wolff.
Rosalie	Belg.	188	Reick	dismasted, ashore	Morison, De-Coninck & Co.
Susan	Eng.	162	Manson	slightly hurt	Urtetegui, Robertson & Co.
Novel	Eng.	189	Laine	sunk	Fernandez & Bevington.
P. Carolina Amalia	Dan.	164	Benzon	sunk	G. Sthamer & Co.
Titi	Amer.	145	Brown	badly damaged	M. Anguera.
Ebro	Span.	208	Plasencia	sunk	Do.
Amelie Raimond	French.	110	Brousier	bad state	Mangoaga & Co.
Cid	Span.	150	Arrigunaga	dismasted	Do.
Cumberland	Amer.	182	Hadley	damaged	Samá & Brother.
Fantasma	Bras.	156	Novil	dismasted, &c.	Do.
Pablo	Span.	210	Sensat	slightly damaged	Do.
Eolo	Span.	238	Paresn	bad state	J. Taulina.
Julio	Span.	203	Costa	bad state	Do.
San José	Span.	123	Vives	dismasted	Do.
Magdalena	Span.	114	Apolinario	a wreck	A. Orihuela.
Trueno	Span.	206	Alvarez	sunk	Do.
Flor	Span.	137	Bareño	bad state	J. de S. Alvear.
Sirena	Span.	181	Villamanzares	dismasted	Do.
Vanguardia	Span.	160	Gonzalez	dismasted	J. de la Portilla & Co.
Pasiega	Span.	95	Gonzalez	sunk	Do.
Cecilia	Span.	81	Arteta	sunk	Rodriguez & Brother.
Pelícano	Span.	150	Guiral	sunk	Sicart & Co.
Correo N.° 2	Span.	155	Ceballos	dismasted	Arrieta, Villota & Co.
Centauro	Span.	333	Gotuzo	sunk	R. Lecumberry.
Romántico	Span.	241	Rufi	badly injured	Ricart, Brothers & Co.
Enramada	Span.	86	Alfonso	sunk	M. C. Gonzalez.
Paquete de Veracruz	Span.	130	Soler	sunk	Jacas, Massip & Co.
Triunfo	Span.	189	Domenech	bad state	Roig, Ricart & Co.
Piedad	Span.	188	Unibaso	sunk	J. Gomez.
Maria	Span.	148	Monterola	dismasted	P. Martinez.
Temerario	Span.	150	Boix	safe	M. de Embil & Co.
Brillante	Span.	119	Cagigal	a wreck	Torriente Brothers.
Colon	Span.	162	Posadillo	sunk	J. Escauriza.
Serafina	Span.	211	Olaguivel	sunk	Regules, Pardo & Co.

SCHOONERS.

Planet	Amer.	43	Jacobs	sunk	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Merchant	Amer.	70	Kean	dismasted, &c.	Do.
Isabella	Amer.	101	Robby	safe, for Matanzas	Storey, Spalding & Co.
Magdalena	Eng.	132	Jort	much damaged	C. Cruzat.
Hermosa Habanera	Span.	103	Clausell	dismasted	M. Santelices.
Constancia	Span.	83	Sertucha	nothing known of.	Do.
Criolla	Span.	93	Escalza	sunk	Do.
Adela	Span.	110	Catá	dismasted	J. Ricart & Co.
Dos Hermanas	Span.	117	Córdoba	sunk	Do.
Primera Dolores	Span.	89	Vazquez	sunk	A. Orihuela.
Segunda Manuela	Span.	85	Caprario	nothing known of.	R. Morales.
Paquete de Guatemala	Span.	71	Castellá	sunk	J. R. Salazar.
Pepa	Span.	130	Caballero	badly damaged	J. J. Carrera.

NOTE.—Merchant ships sunk 11—dismasted 4—much damaged 8—safe 4, total 27.=Brigs sunk 19—dismasted 12—much damaged 14—safe 4, total 49.=Schooners sunk 7—dismasted 3—much damaged 2—safe 1, tl 13.

Merchant steamers, lost. The Natchez, Tacon & Villanueva. Coasters sunk upwards of 15, *total number lost, not known.—Men-of-war. French.—The frigate, ashore, the corvette, lost. The steamer, much damaged being dismasted &c.—Spanish Men-of-war.*—1 *Brig sunk.* 1 *do ashore,* 3 *injured slightly. Schooners* 2 *sunk.* 2 *ashore.—Steamers, Moctezuma ashore, Guadalupe, Bazan & Satelite ditto.*

Rec.d 28th July W. Secretaries

Consulate of the United States
Havana July 15. 1845

Hon James Buchanan
Secy of State
Washington City

Dear Sir.

The F.st Boat for Charleston being the first vessel for the States clearing this month. I have the honor of forwarding herewith by that opportunity the returns of this Consulate for the Six months ending June 30.th In consequence of the depressed state of the trade between the United States and this City, and scarcity of freight from the combined causes of scarcity of produce and great competition the Masters of vessels have been compelled to economise to an unprecedented extent- and the receipts of the office are therefore less than usual The number of vessels including fishing smacks paying tonn dollars arriving under the American flag during the six months embraced in the returns are 376 against 508 of the corresponding period of last year-

The growing Sugar crop promises to be unprecedentedly large and I hope the shipping interest and the commerce will be mutually benefitted by it- in the coming year. The Coffee crop is unpromising and from the experience of the past few years it may be justly inferred that at no distant period Coffee will be imported for Island consumption

I have the honor to be
Y. Mo. Ob. Lent
Robert B Campbell

Hon. James Buchanan

Secy of State

Washington City

e.l.

With Consul Campbell's of Nov. 10/46

for translation

El Ciudadano Jose Mariano de Salas General de Brigada
en Gefe del ejercito libertador republica en ejercio del
Supremo Poder Ejecutivo de la Republica Mexicana
à todos los que la presente vieren, Sabed

Que habiendo

Originario de
Cumplido con los requisitos que previene el decreto
de 10 de Septiembre de 1846, para obtener carta de
naturaleza, lo declaro, por la presente, naturalizado
en la Republica con arreglo al art 2° de espresado
Decreto
Dado en Mexico a de de 184

J. Mar de Salas

Gratis

M C Rejon

Translation.-

Form of the act of naturalization of a Foreigner in Mexico.

I, Citizen Jose Mariano de Salas, General of Brigade, in Chief of the liberating Republican army, in exercise of the Supreme Executive Power of the Mexican Republic-

To all to whom the present may come-

Be it known that .....

a native of .....

having complied with what is requi:
=red by the Decree of September 10 error?
1846, for obtaining a letter of natu:
=ralization, I declare him by this
present, naturalised in the Republic,
conformably with the second article
of the said Decree.

Given at Mexico on this day
of 184

J. Mar. de Salas.

(Gratis)

M. C. Rejon.-

Nº 1.

Ante Cónsul Campbell's de Nov. 10/46

El Ciudadano General José Mariano de Salas encargado del Supremo Poder Ejecutivo. Autorizado por las leyes de la República

Expido la presente carta de conducción, a favor del C.
Capitan de Nombrado
armado en corso contra los enemigos de la República, para que el buque que sea apresado por el de su mando, con arreglo a lo prevenido en el Reglamento de corso de 24 de Septiembre de 1846, pueda nombrar y nombre por Capitan de dicha presa, al C.
para que la conduzca al puerto y
quando el citado que se le ordena, no pueda verificarlo por causas que se le impidan, lo verá al punto a donde el Capitan de dicha presa crea prudente el ponerla a salvamento, y a quien se le prevendrá que se presente y consigne
á
debiendo ser advertido que al prisionero o prisioneros los trate con la debida consideracion, para que sean entregados a quien legalmente se le ordenare, siendo circunstancia precisa que el Capitan apresador estampe, bajo su firma, al reverso de esta misma carta, la fecha en que la embarcacion ha sido apresada, el nombre del buque y de su Capitan, su carecamento, procedencia y destino, el numero de la tripulacion y pasajeros, latitud y longitud en que se verifico la detencion
Por tanto, en virtud de la presente autorizacion, ruego y suplico a los Sres Comandantes de los bajeles de guerra de naciones amigas, no le pongan embarazo en su libre navegacion, como asimismo a las autoridades de esta República, y a los subditos de los Reyes o Principes de las potencias extrangeras amigas, de los puertos a donde por algun accidente se vea obligado a arribar, no le pongan embarazo, causen molestia o detencion
En fe de lo cual, libro la presente carta de conduccion, firmada de mi mano, y refrendada por el Secretario del despacho de Guerra y Marina para su validacion, con el sello de la República
Dado en el Palacio Nacional de Mexico a de 184 vigesimo de la Independencia, y vigesimo de la libertad

J. M. de Salas
J. N. Almonte

Translation of the form of a prize letter issued by the Government of Mexico.

I. Citizen, General, Jose Mariano de Salas charged with the Supreme Executive Power, being authorised by the laws of the Republic, do issue the present prize letter in favour of Captain of the ____ named the ____ armed for a cruise against the enemies of the Republic, in order that when a vessel shall * have been taken by the vessel under his command agreeably to the provisions of the Regulation for privateers of September 24. 1846, he may appoint as Captain of the said prize ____ ____ to carry her to the port of ____; and when he cannot carry her to the said port as ordered, from causes which prevent him she shall go to the place where the captain of said prize may consider it prudent to take her, in order to preserve her, who is to be directed to present himself and deliver her to ____: he being instructed to treat the prisoner or prisoners, with due consideration, that they may be delivered to the person designated to receive them by a separate

* The copy from which this translation is directed to express has consistently as here expressed. Translator

seperate ordinance

it being essential, that the Captain who takes the prize, should endorse under his own signature, upon this same letter, the date of the capture of the vessel, her name, and that of her captain, her cargo, place of departure and place of destination, the number of her crew and passengers, the latitude and longitude of the place where the seizure was effected.

Therefore, in virtue of the present authorization, I pray and request the commanders of vessels of war of friendly nations, not to place any obstacles in the way of her free navigation; and I in like manner request the authorities of the Republics, and the subjects of Kings or Princes of friendly foreign powers, at the places which she may from any accident be obliged to enter, not to embarrass her, or cause her any trouble or detention.

In faith whereof I deliver the present letter of prize, signed with my hand, and countersigned by the Secretary of War and Marine to render it valid, with the seal of the Republic.

Given at the National Palace of Mexico on the ___ of _____ 184_ the twenty ___ year of independance and the twenty ___ of Liberty. J. Mor de Salas

J. N. Almonte

Consulate of the United States
Havana Nov. 10th 1846

To The Hon James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Sir.

With this communication I have the honour to forward to you addrd a communication received from Mr Black Our Consul at Mexico. The communication of Mr Black being sent by a private hand has only been handed me this morning. I received also a short note from Mr Pomans at Vera Cruz who states that suspicion attaching to him he could no longer communicate with Govr. Conner, or send communications or papers addressed to individuals connected with the Government of the United States, & that he had sent me a parcel of Mexican papers without envelope or address. These papers have been handed me by a French Woman and are enveloped & addrsd to the State Department, and will be forwarded by the Ship Adelaide for New York.

By the English Steamer arrived from Vera Cruz came passengers some 100 Mexicans who it is understood have left the City from the fear of plunder, and outrage by the now armed populace. From many of these it is understood an army will meet with no resistance short of San Luis Potosi where Santa Anna is reported (and no doubt truly) to have concentrated his force for a General battle.

During the month of October a sack of the

City of Mexico was anticipated and feared, and it is believed that many of Santa Anna's Military friends were at the bottom of the attempt. Ruin for plunder &c. To give Santa Anna a pretext to return to the City, suppress the Mob and having himself appointed Dictator The Mexicans we must here, concede him no ennobling trait of character. They represent him as most of us have thought him, cruel, cunning, ambitious, avaracious and unprincipled and capable of the basest practices to compass any desired end. Difficulties have occured in the Cabinet formed upon his return, and Rejon has been dismissed by Salas, and Santa in concert with Farias has endeavored to displace Salas, the attempt however failed and a reconciliation has apparently been effected.

We are here informed by letters from Tampico that all the shipping with artillery &c have been withdrawn from that City, and it is doubtless true, for you will see by the Mexican papers that it was deemed indefensible

In the Steamer from Vera Cruz came as passenger a Naval Captain in the Mexican service, who it was reported had blank consumpions for Privateers and blank letters of Citizenship for sale. (I approached him through an Agent and would have purchased that I might have denounced him to the Captain Genl but the lowest price being $1000 it was an expence I was unable individually to incur.) I have however succeeded in obtaining copies of the consumpions from originals which I had one hour possession of Also The blank consumpion (copy) and copies

of Hand naturalization papers and for the cover of the Privateers are herewith enclosed. (I have not denounced this man to the Capt. Gen. for I obtained the papers from one he believed his confidential friend, and I am enjoined by positive promise neither to use or expose the name of the Individual.) If one thing however the Gov. may rest assured, that no pri-vateer will sail out of the Port of Havana and I do not believe there will be one from any Port of this Island. The Capt. Gen. has power, is determined to act in good faith in relation to our treaty stipulations, has means of information and proper guarantee of cha-racter. All of which would be brought into ac-tive exercise to prevent all attempts to privateer from this Island, and certainly to detect and punish any attempt if made

I have the honour to be
Most respectfully
Y. Ob. Ser.
Robert B Campbell

Habana Contulate.

RELACION

DE LOS

ESTRAGOS CAUSADOS POR EL TEMPORAL

DEL

ONCE DE OCTUBRE DEL CORRIENTE AÑO,

EN EL ORDEN

QUE SE HA PUBLICADO EN EL DIARIO DE LA HABANA.

HABANA.—1846.

IMPRENTA DEL GOBIERNO Y CAPITANIA GENERAL POR S. M.

DE OFICIO.

Por disposicion del Escmo. Sr. Gobernador Capitan general, se autoriza á los dueños de las casas que han padecido en el huracan, para hacer las reparaciones de madera que sean indispensables. Habana y Octubre 12 de 1846.—Miguel María Paniagua.

Los comisarios de los barrios de intra y estramuros, darán inmediatamente una noticia de las familias ó personas que en sus respectivas demarcaciones, carezcan de medios para atender á su subsistencia, á fin de que en el acto reciban de este Gobierno los socorros necesarios. Habana y Octubre 12 de 1846.—Miguel María Paniagua.

Comandancia militar de Marina y matrículas de la provincia de la Habana.—Por dispos cion del Escmo. Sr. Comandante general de este apostadero queda facultado todo hombre blanco y de color, tanto en la clase de peonage como en la de maestranza sea ò no sea matriculado, para egerçitarse en los trabajos del Puerto, sea en buques muelles ò careneros, quedando en esta parte suspendido hasta nueva órden lo prevenido en la ordenanza de matriculas. Habana y Octubre 12 de 1846.—*Francisco de Irigóyen.*

Secretaría del Gobierno Superior Civil.—El Escmo. Sr. Gobernador Capitan general de acuerdo con los Escmos. Sres. Conde de Villanueva Superintendente general delegado de Real Hacienda y Comandante general del Apostadero Teniente general D. José Primo de Rivera, ha resuelto que se instale una Junta para reunir y distribuir las cantidades que voluntariamente se recauden para el socorro de las necesidades mas urgentes que se esperimentan hoy resultas del horrible huracan que acaba de sufrirse. En consecuencia nombrado depositario el Escmo. Sr. D. Joaquin Gomez se recibiràn en su casa desde luego las cantidades y efectos que suministren las corporaciones y personas que gusten concurrir á un laudable objeto. Habana 13 de Octubre de 1846.—*Miguel María Paniagua.*

Señores que componen la Junta.

Conde de Fernandina, presidente.
Marques de Esteva, vocal.
D. Joaquin Pedroso, id.
D. Bonifacio Cuesta, id.
D. Gonzalo Alfonso, id.
D. Salvador Samá, id.
D. Joaquin Gomez, depositario.

HURACAN DE 1846.

LISTA DE SUSCRIPCION.

Escmo. Sr. Gobernador Capitan general D. Leopoldo O-Donnell.....$	500
Escmo. Sr. Superintendente conde de Villanueva.....	500
Escmo. Sr. Comandante general del Apostadero D. José Primo de Rivera.....	500
Los seis batallones de Infantería de guarnicion en la Plaza y sus fuertes y el regimiento de Lanceros.....	2000
La brigada de Artillería.....	300
El Brigadier Secretario del Gobierno D. Miguel María Paniagua.....	200
El coronel secretario militar D. Pedro Esteban.....	100

El Escmo. Sr. Gobernador Capitan general ha dispuesto que se dé publicidad á las comunicaciones siguientes. Habana 13 de Agosto de 1846.—*Miguel María Paniagua.*

Sociedad de Beneficencia de Naturales de Cataluña.

Reunida la Junta Directiva de esta benéfica Sociedad en sesion estraordinaria ha acordado unánimemente contribuir sin pérdida de momento al socorro de los infelices que mas han sufrido por el horroroso huracan que acaba de desolar esta capital y sus contornos Pocos son, Escmo Sr, los fondos con que cuenta la Junta, pues que constantemente los está distribuyendo entre los menesterosos con arreglo á su instituto; pero en tan críticas circunstancias no ha titubeado un instante en desprenderse de la mitad de ellos, destinando ochocientos pesos à ser distribuidos por òrden de V. E. como su digno Presidente, y setecientos mas que desde hoy repartirán personalmente los individuos de la Junta entre las personas que juzguen mas necesitadas.

La Comision que suscribe tiene la honra de poner en las superiores manos de V. E. esta incompleta manifestacion de los sentimientos de la Junta, á nombre de la Sociedad que representa, asi como los ochocientos pesos que se dignará V. E. admitir y mandar destinar con su notorio acierto y filantropia.

Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años.—Habana 13 de Octubre de 1846.—Escmo Sr.—Antonio Moré.—Miguel Biada y Prats—Escmo. Sr. Capitan general, Presidente de la Sociedad de Beneficencia de Naturales de Cataluña etc. etc. etc.

Gobierno Superior Civil.—Aprecio sinceramente los generosos esfuerzos de esa sociedad de Beneficencia en alivio de las desgracias causadas por el huracan; mas como este Gobierno ha ocurrido ya con sus fondos particulares á suministrar auxilios pecuniarios, remediando las mas perentorias necesidades del momento tanto en esta capital y estramuros como en los pueblos inmediatos, he dispuesto que los 800$ entregados por esa Sociedad se remitan al Escmo. Sr. D. Joaquin Gomez, como depositario de la Junta de socorros creada con ese especial objeto. Y lo digo á V. S. para su inteligencia y en contestacion à su oficio de hoy sobre el particular.—Dios guarde a V. S. muchos años. Habana y Octubre 13 de 1846.—Leopoldo O Donnell.—Sres. de la Junta Directiva de la Sociedad de Beneficencia de Naturales de Cataluña.—Son copias.—*Paniagua.*

Secretaría del Gobierno Superior Civil.

El Escmo. Sr. Capitan general ha recibido del Sr. D. Joaquin Pedroso y Echavarría el oficio siguiente:—

"Escmo. Sr.—Aceptaria con la mayor satisfaccion el honroso nombramiento que V. E. me hace en su oficio de esta fecha, si personalmente no hubiese esperimentado las funestas consecuencias del horrible huracan sufrido, esperimentando el dia 11 una fuerte contusion que segun el parecer de facultativos me hará permanecer en mi morada algunos dias en completa inaccion.—Al hacer esta manifestacion deseara que V. E. se persuadiera que ni los estragos acaecidos en la casa de mi habitacion, ni las vastas ocupaciones que me rodean, me decidirian á no prestar mi cooperacion á la Comision nombrada, si no existiera el mal fisico que adolezco."

En su consecuencia S. E. ha admitido dicha renuncia y nombrado para reemplazar la vacante que resulta en la Junta de Socorros, al Escmo. Sr. conde de Santovenia, disponiendo que así se publique.—Habana 14 de Octubre de 1846.—*Miguel María Paniagua.*

HABANA 12 DE OCTUBRE.

Los momentos en que pesa sobre toda una poblacion numerosa y rica, la dura mano de una calamidad como la que hemos sufrido, no son ciertamente los mas oportunos para espresar por medio de la prensa, la intensidad de los padecimientos, los desastres y todas sus tristes consecuencias. A los que tenemos la desgracia de presenciarla, á los que la hemos padecido, á los que con nuestros propios ojos hemos tenido ocasion de lamentar tan patético cuadro, tan lamentables escenas, los hechos, las ruinas las víctimas dicen mas que la descolorida descripcion de un periódico.

Para los que viven distantes del teatro en que ha acontecido la calamidad, sirve solo para formar una idea confusa ó bien disminuyendo los efectos por la premura con que se toman los datos, ó bien exagerada por el dolor de que está poseido el que escribe, por la angustia del corazon abrumado con tan destructora catástrofe. Por tales motivos no daremos en este momento mas que una ligera noticia reservándonos para mas adelante, en nuestros sucesivos números, hacer la relacion con presencia de datos exactos asi de esta ciudad como de nuestros campos.

Y aun esto mismo no nos ha sido posible verificarlo con la premura que hubieramos querido en razon de la misma catástrofe. Numerosas cajas de las que empleamos en la composicion del Diario, por la posicion y circunstancias de los diafanos corredores en que las tenemos colocadas, sufrieron notables trastornos, y generalmente todas estaban innundadas con la lluvia que entraba por todas partes. Por esto es que hasta esta misma mañana no hemos podido arreglar el Diario para distribuirlo en la propia tarde, de la manera que veran nuestros suscritores.

El horrible temporal, el huracan violento que acaba de azotarnos con tanta tenacidad, comenzó entre diez y once de la noche, del 10 aumentándose gradualmente hasta las nueve ò diez de la mañana del 11 que reinó el arransante viento con la mayor furia si bien fué calmando esta intensidad hasta la entrada de la noche. Esto solo bastaria para formar una idea de los estragos que ha causado, si por donde quiera no viésemos escombros de techos y de maderas de puertas, ventanas y balcones desprendidos y aun algunas paredes y edificios. Innecesario nos parece decir que en los barrios estramuros sobre todo en los de Colon y San Lazaro, ha sido completa la calamidad; pues en algunos puntos no solo el terrible viento azotaba aquellas débiles casas, no solo las inundaba el agua que de contínuo caia, sino que tambien el mar embravecido arrojaba sus olas hasta los puntos habitados, á pesar de la elevacion de la calzada de San Lázaro, para mezclarse despues con la que caia del cielo. La consternacion, los peligros y la ruina de aquel dilatado vecindario no puede referirse en el momento, ni debemos hacerlo cuando se haya palpitante la desgracia: para formarse una idea de la situacion horrible en que se vieron aquellos infelices bastará decir que salian de sus casas con el agua á la cintura á buscar un refugio en parajes mas elevados y libres de la innundacion sin reparar ni detenerse en la violencia del viento.

El estrago en los buques de guerra, en los mercantes, en los de la escuadrilla francesa anclada accidentalmente en este puerto, en los vapores diversos que aqui se hallaban dispuestos al tràfico de la isla y en los buques de cabotage, no puede calcularse todavia ni aun apròximadamente, pues si bien hay algunos que parecen destruidos, otros echados á pique arrojados sobre las playas y todos mas ó mènos desmantelados, acaso no todos serán perdidos; pero no por esto dejarán de ser considerables los perjuicios y casi irreparables las consecuencias, no por esto han dejado de presentar la parte mas horrorosa y lamentable del cuadro.

Repetimos pues que no es nuestro intento, y ni podriamos hacerlo, el describir los efectos de este terrible huracan; decimos lo suficiente para dar una idea de este acontecimiento que nos ha enviado la Providencia cuando no habiamos recuperado todavía las pérdidas del que nos dejó abrumados en 1844.

En medio de esta desgracia hemos visto que se han tomado por el gobierno y por la policía todas las medidas conducentes. En los momentos de la catástrofe vimos al Sr. brigadier C. Francisco de Velasco Teniente de Rey y al Sr. D. Cristóbal Zurita Sargento Mayor de esta plaza con sus ayudantes D. Juan Gregorio Reyes y D. Manuel Acevedo recorriendo los barrios de intra y estramuros. Hemos visto tambien al Escmo. Sr Gobernador y Capitan general acompañado del Sr. Brigadier D. Juan Herrera Davila, y el ayudante de campo de S. E. D. Ramon de Frias.—Se dispuso por el gobierno que saliesen ocho patrullas de infantería, dos de artillería montada y cuatro de lanceros del Rey, con el objeto de evitar cualquier desòrden en circunstancias tan aflictivas.

Hemos tenido la complacencia de haber visto y publicado en esta misma oficina la órden de nuestro digno Escmo. Sr. Gobernador y Capitan general que dispone que quedan autorizados los dueños de las casas que han padecido en el huracan para hacer las reparaciones de madera que sean indispensables, previniendo asimismo á los comisarios de los barrios de intra y estramuros que dén parte de las personas ó familias que se hallen en el desamparo para que en el acto reciban del Gobierno los socorros necesarios.

El Escmo. Sr. Intendente general Conde de Villanueva ha visitado con detenido exàmen el estado del Real Hospital Militar: la Real Aduana con sus dependencias: el depósito de San Francisco y recorrido todo el muelle; todo con el objeto de investigar los estragos y con el fin de proponer las reparaciones que son de sus atribuciones con aquel acierto é inteligencia de que ha dado tan positivas pruebas.

Esperamos con la mas dulce satisfaccion que nuestras dignas y celosas autoridades con el acierto que acostumbran dictarán las medidas no solo para al vio de los desgraciados víctimas de esta calamidad, sino tambien para resarcir las pérdidas, mitigarlas por lo mènos, y hacer mas llevadero el repetido mal que ha caido sobre esta isla, digna siempre de la mas alta consideracion. Y tanto lo esperamos, cuanto que en el momento de trazar estas líneas, tenemos ya noticias de que se ocupan esclusivamente de un objeto de tanta preferencia.

———

Despues de escrito lo que antecede hemos recibido algunos datos por conducto fidedigno de los cuales hemos hecho la relacion que á continuacion insertamos.

En el barrio del Angel se ha desplomado la torre y parte de la iglesia de la parroquia, bajo cuyos escombros quedaron enterrados dos negros que se pudo sacar al fin bastante mal heridos.

En el de Monserrate ha habido várias casas que han sufrido averias de mas ò ménos consideracion.

En el de Ursulinas ha caido la pared del monasterio de Santa Teresa que corresponde á la calle del Aguacate, sobre la casa de la misma calle núm. 68, cuya sala y zaguan desplomó, resultando heridas siete personas, y apareciendo muertos entre los escombros otras dos.

En el de San Isidro, se han desplomado várias casas, sufriendo otras notables averias

En el de Santa Clara, ha sido derribada gran parte del teatro Principal y destruidos los muelles y tinglados de los vapores á mas de los perjuicios ocasionados por el viento en várias casas.

En el de San Juan de Dios se desplomó la gran fábrica situada en las cuatro esquinas de las calles de la Habana y del Empedrado y cayó en la casa contigua número 27, que derribó y de cuyas ruinas se pudieron sacar á cuatro personas hallándose aun sepultadas segun dicen otras tres no obstante los esfuerzos que se han hecho para sacarlas.

REGLA.

Segun noticias que de alli nos han facilitado, el temporal ha hecho grandes estragos tambien, derribando vários edificios y averiando otros. Bajo los escombros de una casa que se desplomó perecieron once personas, y se pudo sacar á otra aunque con las piernas rotas.

ESTRAMUROS.

En el barrio de Peñalver ademas del estrago causado en las casas de la poblacion hubo la desgracia de haber perecido la morena libre al desplomarse la casa que vivia en la calle de las Delicias

En el barrio de Chavez tanto las casas de mampostería como las de madera han sufrido quebrantos de consideracion no habiendo quedado en pié ninguna cerca. Bajo las ruinas de una de las casas de la calle del Alambique pereciò una morena con su hija de 18 meses.

En el barrio de San Lázaro han perdido los fondos la mayor parte de las casas situadas á orillas del mar, algunas de las cuales se han desplomado enteramente, sufriendo otros daños de consideracion. En la calle de San Miguel cayò el techo de una accesoria de cuyas resultas murió un niño y una muger de color.

El barrio de Guadalupe ha padecido bastante. La pared de una casa de la calle de Dragones que cayò sobre el techo de la bodega inmediata, enterró bajo sus escombros á dos individuos uno de los cuales saliò con várias contusiones, y el otro con heridas tan graves que falleció poco despues. La pared de una fábrica de la misma calle matò tambien á una muger de color anciana que se hallaba en un cuarto de su casa.

En el barrio de Colon los efectos del impetuoso viento fueron acompañados de los horrores de la inundacion. Muchas casas han sufrido considerable daño y muchos vecinos se encuentran sin asilo. La pared de una casa de la calle del Consulado sepultó á dos personas de color que se sacaron de los escombros, y se continuaba haciendo indagaciones à fin de descubrir á otro individuo que ha desaparecido y que se supone muerto. En la calle del Trocadero pereció tambien ahogada una niña de color.

Del Cerro, solo sabemos que han sido derribadas por el viento 25 ó 30 casas y se temia que el daño hubiese sido mayor en las estancias inmediatas. No ha ocurrido al parecer ninguna desgracia personal.

En Puentes Grandes, ha ocasionado igualmente daños muy considerables el huracan derribando casas y cercas. La fachada de la iglesia parroquial de Mordazo se halla completamente arruinada Las abundantes aguas de la Ciènaga se han llevado el puente del arroyo de Mordazo quedando por consiguiente incomunicado el pueblo.

Observaciones barométricas y termométricas durante el temporal del 10 *al* 11 *de Octubre de* 1846.

A continuacion insertamos un esta-

do comparativo de las pulgadas que ha bajado el barómetro y de los grados que han marcado los termómetros de Reaumour, centígrado y Farenheit, así como de los grados de humedad que señaló el higrómetro durante el último temporal, desde las tres de la tarde del dia 10 hasta las nueve de la noche del 11 inclusive, y estas observaciones las debemos á nuestro amigo D. Juan Jaren.

Dias.	Horas.	Barómetro	Higrómetro.	Termómetro centígrado.	Reaumour.	Fareheit.	Observaciones.
		P. D. C.		O M			
10 mañana	7	29—8—7—	58	27—30	22—,,	81—30	Amaneció con viento E. N. E.
tarde.	3	29—8—3—	idem.	27—30	21—30	79—30	Tempestuoso por las alteraciones barométricas de subida y bajada.
	7	29—,,—8—					
	8½	29—7—8—	idem.	idem.	idem.	idem.	—Lluvia fuerte y viento fresco
	9	29—7—6—	64	idem.	idem.	idem.	
	10	29—7—4—	———	26—30	21—,,	80—,,	Crece el temporal con violencia.
	11	29—6—,,—	———	idem.	idem.	idem.	
	11½	29—6—3—	———	27—30	22—,,	81—30	
	12	Estacion.					—Calma aparente.
	12½	29—5—8—	———	26—45	21—15	80—,,	
11 mañana	1	id—id—id—	———	idem.	idem.	idem.	
	2	id—5—4—	———	idem.	idem.	idem.	Vuelve el temporal con fuerza.
	3	id—,,—4—	———	idem.	idem.	idem.	
	4	29—,,—4—	———	27—30	22—,,	81—,,	
	6	29—1—,,—	———	idem.	id. id.	idem.	—Tormenta desecha *Stormí*.
	7	28—9—,,—	———	26—45	21—15	80—,,	
	8	28—7—,,—	———	27—30	21—30	79—,,	Sigue la tormenta en toda su fuerza sin intervalos.
	9	28—1—5—	———	27—30	21—30	79—30	—Sigue con mayor fuerza.
	10	27—8—,,—	———	26—,,	20—45	78—,,	Calma aparente, *Stormi* tempestad.
	10½	27—6—,,—	64	idem.	idem	idem.	
	11	27—8—5—	62	27—30	22—,,	80—,,	—Principia la subida.
	11½	27—9—5—	idem.	idem.	idem.	idem.	
	11½	28—1—6—	———	27—,,	21—30	80—,,	
tarde.	1	28—7—6—	idem.	idem.	id. id.	idem.	
	2	28—9—5—	idem.	idem.	idem.	idem.	
	4	29—2—4—	27	27—30	21—30	79—30	Desde las 4 hasta las 7 se mantuvo estacionario en el *Variable*.
	7	29—4—5—	60	26—30	21—,,	80—,,	
	9	29—5—7—	idem.	idem.	idem.	idem.	—Calma chicha.
12 mañana	7	29—7—6—	62	25—30	20—15	77—,,	

Haciendo ahora una comparacion entre las observaciones que se practicaron durrante el temporal de 1844 y el del presente año de 1846, resulta que á las nueve ménos cuarto de la mañana del dia 5 de Octubre de 1844, hora en que comenzó á subir el barómetro, marcaba este 28 pulgadas, 2 décimos y 7 céntimos, y el dia 11 de Octubre de 1846 señalaba el barómetro á las 10 y media de la mañana 27 pulgadas 6 décimos, resultando una diferencia de una pulgada y 4 décimos.

Del Alcance al Diario de la Marina.

BUQUES DE GUERRA ESPAÑOLES.

La premura con que escribimos nos obliga á dar muy en globo las noticias de las averias que hà habido en los buques de guerra, que son, como se verá por las indicaciones que hacemos, de la mayor consideracion. Segun se nos ha informado, la causa principal de haberse perdido ò ido á pique los que se anotan, fué el habérseles echado encima otros buques.

Bergantin Habanero: este hermoso buque se hallaba sin novedad á las 8 de la mañana; á esta hora lo abordó un bergantin ingles por la proa causándole avería en el bauprés, tajamar y castillo. Merced á la inteligencia de su oficialidad y á los esfuerzos de ella y de la tripulacion se pudo zafar con bastante trabajo á causa de estar enredadas sus anclas con las de dicho bergantin ingles. Ha perdido sus embarcaciones menores.

Bergantin Patriota: amarrado en el arsenal: sin mayor avería.

Bergantin Nervion: amarrado en el Arsenal, aunque con averías.

Idem Constitucion: á pique sobre el muelle de la Machina.

Idem Laborde: en el Arsenal: varado en la costa de enfrente.

Goleta Polka: á pique en el muelle de la Machina: su tripulacion se ha salvado.

Idem Criolla; á pique en el muelle de la Machina: su dotacion se ha salvado.

Idem Habanera: en el Arsenal: varada en la costa de enfrente con ligeras averías.

Idem Infanta: varada en Atares.

Vapor Moctezuma.—Este vapor encendió su máqnina á las doce de la noche aguantándose con ella sin que trabajaran sus cadenas. A las siete de la mañana, á pesar de tener toda su fuerza, le faltó la cadena del muerto, quedando sin embargo con dos anclas por largo por la proa. Poco despues de esta hora le abordaron una fragata paquete que debió ser el de Guatemala ò el Sirena, y un bergantin mercante, haciéndolo garrar hasta que varò en frente de la alameda de Paula en fondo fango; habiendo picado con anticipacion el palo de trinquete, y sin mas averías que la de haber sido desguazada la obra muerta de su proa.

Vapor Guadalupe: en el Arsenal, varado en la costa de enfrente.

Idem Bazan: idem idem.

Idem Satélite: idem idem.

Ponton Màrte: ligeras averías.

Idem Trueno: varado en el bajo de Regla: se salvó la gente.

En la casa de la Comandancia general del Apostadero se arruinaron cuartos altos. Desde uno de ellos descendierno várias piedras enormes que destruyeron los techos le la casa del Escmo. Sr. Conde de O-Reilly. En el callejon que divide á ámbas, cayò el asta de señales, y la mayor parte de las ruinas de los referidos cuartos.

En casa del mismo Sr. Conde de O-Reilly fueron recogidos varios marineros heridos de la marina real y mercante, los que han sido asistidos con el mayor esmero, cuidándolos personalmente la Escma. Sra. condesa y su Sra. hermana política, de quienes debemos consignar como una prueba de gratitud á nombre de la humanidad entera este acto que honra altamente sus filantròpicos sentimientos.

COMUNICADOS.

Sres. Redactores del Diario.

Entre las penas por donde atraviesa mi sensible corazon en el dia, una de las principales, es la de ver á la causa pública sufrir por el desarrollo furioso de la tempestad que acabamos de correr. De muchos de los daños que lloramos, dan Vdes. cuenta al público para su inteligencia y conocimiento: pero no hacen mèrito de los estragos que se han verificado en la Sta. Iglesia Catedral, y en el Colegio Seminario de San Cárlos.

Sírvanse Vdes., pues, hacer mencion de que el segundo piso del Seminario fué levantado en toda su integridad por el furor de la tempestad; y el primero gravemente maltratado: y de la Santa Iglesia Catedral, parte arruinada y toda ella sentida.

Ademas la iglesia del Sto. Angel y del Monserrate han quedado por tierra. Habana y Octubre 12 de 1846.—*Pedro Mendo.*

Sr. Editor del Diario.

Muy Sr. mio: Sírvase V. insertar en su apreciable periódico las adjuntas observaciones.—B. L. M. de V.—*Un antiguo suscriptor.*

OBSERVACIONES

verificadas por una persona fidedigna durante el huracan desde la primera noche del 10 hasta el dia 11 de Octubre de 1846.

Barómetro.—En tiempo hermoso y normal grado 30.

Termómetro de Farenheit.

Dia 10.—A las nueve de la noche empezó el barómetro á bajar en décimos de grado.

A las 9¾ bajó 3 décimos.

Termómetro: 83 grados.

Higròmetro: 10 idem de humedad.

Continuó el barómetro bajando lentamente hasta las 5 de la mañana que bajó 6 décimos.

Termómetro: 82 grados.

Higrômetro: 10 grados humedad.

Dia 11 de Octubre.

A las 7.—Barómetro bajó 8 décimos.

7½.—Bajó hasta 10 décimos ò sea un grado señaland el 29.

Termômetro: 81 grados.

Higrômetro: 10½.

A las 8.—Barómetro: bajó 11 décimos.

A las 8 y 10 minútos.—Idem bajò 13 décimos.

Termômetro: 80½ grados.

A las 8 y 20 minutos.—Barómetro: bajó 15 décimos.

Idem á las 9 bajó 16 décimos.

Idem á los 9¼ bajó 17 décimos.

Idem á las 9 y 40 minutos bajó 20 décimos ó sean dos grados señalando el 28.

Termômetro: 80 grados.

Higrômetro: 15 grados humedad.

A las 10: bajó el barómetro á 21 décimos.

A las 11: en el mismo estado todo.

A las 11¼: Cambiò el viento de N. E. al N. O. y S. sin fijarse en ningun punto con fuerza.—Empieza á subir el barómetro.

A las 11½ subió 3 décimos.

A las 11¾ subió 6 décimos.

A las 12¾: sigue el viento con furor—Subió el barómetro 11 décimos, señalando el grado 29.

Termômetro: 81 grados.

Higrômetro: 15 grados.

De la una á las tres de la tarde subió el barómetro 15 décimos, permaneciendo estacionario asi toda la tarde y prima noche

Termômetro é Higrômetro 81, y 15 grados.

Dia 12.—Amaneció el barómetro en su estado normal de tiempo en grado 30.

Termômetro: 81 grados.

Higrômetro: 15 humedad.

Comparacion de este huracan con el de San Francisco el 4 de Octubre de 1844.

En el de San Francisco bajò el barómetro 30 décimos, ò sean 3 grados, desde el 30 normal hasta el 27.

En el del 10 del actual bajó 21 décimos, ó sean 2 grados, 1 décimo.

El de San Francisco duró ménos tiempo, el viento ménos fuerte y mas agua.

El del 10 del actual, de mas duracion á pesar de la subida del barómetro, viento estraordinariamente mas fuerte, causando mayores estragos.

HABANA 13 DE OCTUBRE.

Continúa las noticias sobre el huracan.

HUSILLO.

Se nos ha facilitado copia del parte dado por el encargado del establecimiento de los filtros, y por él se noticia lo siguiente:

Se han destruido totalmente las casas de madera que existian en los filtros; la del Husillo destinada al mayoral y la de pilares de cantería que contenia las máquinas de las compuertas de la zanja real, quedando los escombros dentro de esta sin poder estraerlos miéntras subsista la estraordinaria creciente. Por esta misma razon no pueden descubrirse las averías de la compuerta principal del rio, muro de contencion y línea de la zanja real. En el edificio de los filtros solo ha acontecido que los tanques se han llenado de fango y basuras, por cuyo motivo se cerró la cañería. Hoy, ò mejor dicho, desde ayer se trabaja con los mayores esfuerzos para hacer la competente limpieza y en esta misma mañana correrá el agua por la gran cañería, que inmortalizará por siempre el nombre del ilustre prócer que ha sabido dispensarnos tan incalculable beneficio en su construccion.

Partido del Calvario.

En el horroroso temporal acaecido en la noche del 10 al 11 hasta las diez de la mañano se han esperimentado los estragos mas horrorosos tanto que venian las familias de las estancias desnudas y buscando amparo, el cual encontraron en el comandante de armas de este partido que en union del capitan juez pedáneo y el Administrador de Rentas Reales, favorecian á todos los que se encontraban sin tener donde refugiarse, colocándolos en las casas mas fuertes de este pueblo, entre ellas el cuartel que á pesar de estar arruinado se encuentran las mamposterias todavía fuertes. Sesenta y tres casas han sido totalmente destruidas y las restantes inhabitables, entre ellas la iglesia: el caserío de Mantil a no existe esceptuando una bodega donde se hallan refugiados todos los desamparados, como igualmente ha dejado de existir el caserío nombrado la Chorrera quedando igualmente una bodega derrumbada en donde se hallan los hospedados desgraciados, habiéndole cabido igual suerte al caserío de Paula, dejando de existir hasta las bodegas y refugiándose los desgraciados en la casa archicofradía de la iglesia de Paula que se halla en frente. Ha habido varios contusos y cuatro muertos blancos que son pobres de solemnidad, originadas dichas muertes por haberles caido las casas encima Tambien se ha derrumbado el barracon que existe en San Francisco de Paula perteneciente al Real Consulado cogiendo parte de la dotacion, resultando cinco muertos. El rio nombrado de la Chorrera, ha hecho la creciente que jamas se ha visto segun dicen los antiguos, teniendo noticias igualmente que han pasado varios ahogados ignorando quienes sean. Las fincas casi todas y sus labranzas se hallan arruinadas.

Arroyo-Arenas.—En esta poblacion han sufrido estraordinariamente todas las siembras, habiendo sido destruidas sobre veinte y siete casas de la poblacion y las que han quedado en pié amenazan ruina: las familias corrian despavoridas huyendo del peligro que veian y por la gran creciente del arroyo que impedia toda comunicacion, habiéndose amparado en las tiendas de D. Pablo Mazorra y de D. Pedro Alvarez, donde existen en la actualidad y fueron alimentadas generosamente.

ALQUIZAR.

Sesenta y tres casas de esta poblacion han sido totalmente arruinadas y el resto ha sufrido deterioros de bastante consideracion.

BATABANO.

Con el natural sentimiento de haber adquirido la seguridad de que ha participado aquel puerto de la catástrofe que lamentamos, creemos de la mayor importancia, transmitir al público la noticia que por un carabinero de caballería, dirije el Sr. Administrador de aquel punto á la Intendencia general.

A las seis de la tarde del dia 10, comenzó á arreciar alli el viento del Noroeste, en términos de poner en conflicto á la poblacion y su surgidero, y al amanecer del 11 casi todas las casas de guano, y diez de teja estaban en el suelo, inclusa la iglesia y el resto casi destruidas.

La Administracion, la casa que sirve de hospital de Real Hacienda que habitaba el Sr. Comandante de Marina, y la del surgidero en que permanecia el resguardo han quedado inhabitables. El grande almacen, la casa para vivienda y el barracon para los negros del ferro-carril estan en el suelo.

Los vapores Tayaba, Sirena, y Cubano han sufrido averías de consideracion, cauzándolas tambien en la parte alta del hermoso muelle del camino de hierro.

El paquete Reserva, el Guayro Amalia, y dos buques mas de vela, han quedado inutilizados: el bote de la Real Hacienda, ha desaparecido, como todas las demas embarcaciones menores de su clase.

Tenemos á la vista un suplemento de la Aurora de Matanzas del 12 y contiene lo que sigue:

TEMPORAL.

Matanzas ha sufrido por segunda vez en el término de dos años otro temporal, si no tan fuerte como el del 5 de Octubre de 1844, á lo ménos mas fecundo en desastres por su escesiva duracion.

Ya en la noche del 10 el barómetro nos anunciaba esta nueva calamidad; y en efecto, á eso de las ocho empezó á soplar un recio viento del N. E., que rodando seguidamente al S. E. se hacia mas fuerte por momentos, continuando asi hasta el amanecer del 11, en que fijándose al Sud se declaró de una manera espantosa.

De este modo continuò hasta la cuatro y media de la tarde, en que amainando un poco nos ha hecho concebir la esperanza de que no ejerza otros estragos que los que hemos observado esta tarde.

Dolor causa tender la vista por las orillas de la poblacion, y lo mismo por nuestra bahía: casi todos los buques que se hallaban en ella, han sufrido bastante, hallándose la mayor parte de ellos varados en Rancho de Pescadores y junto al puente de Yumurí.

El vapor Cárdenas, habiendo garrado sus anclas, ha venido á parar contra el muelle principal, y segun se nos ha informado, ha hecho mucha agua y ha sufrido alguna avería no de gran consideracion en las cajas de sus ruedas. Creemos que costará mucho trabajo sacarlo del punto en que se halla.

En el barrio de la Marina y orillas de los rios es donde el huracan se ha ensañado mas, destruyendo paredes de las nuevas

fábricas y llevándose muchos techos de los almacenes de frutos del pais.

Infinitas casas han quedado sin tejas y á muchas de ellas se le han derribado paredes y cercas.

Por la orilla del rio S. Juan ha llegado á nuestra noticia que parte de los almacenes de D. Antonio María Maicas han venido á tierra, y lo mismo otros de sus inmediaciones. Crecido este rio, hemos visto que ha arrastrado en sus corrientes algunos muelles y cuantas maderas existian en sus márgenes; cuyos objetos hubieran destruido el puente provisional á no ser por los esfuerzos que el Sr. Carbó con varios individuos hicieron para evitar que se obstruyesen sus ojos.

La alameda de la Plaza de Armas causa compasion el verla: los hermosos alamos que la adornaban han sido derribados, y los demas árboles despojados de sus ramas, que han sido lanzadas á gran distancia.

No hay una sola calle en que dejen de advertirse los efectos del huracan.

La lluvia ha sido continuada en la mayor fuerza del temporal.

El tinglado del muelle principal ha sido tambien bastante maltratado de resultas de habérsele venido encima una goleta, que embistió contra él. El vapor Cárdenas tambien le ha ocasionado otras averías.

En el rio Yumurí otra goleta introdujo el baupres en la casilla de los carabineros, abriendole en un costado una gran brecha: los estribos del puente han sufrido algun cuanto.

En la barriada de Versalles y al principio de la calle de Oña han sido casi destruidas la casa de madera del Sr. Hidalgo y otras.

El cuartel parece que ha sufrido tambien; pues segun hemos reparado el tejado del frente ha sido maltratado arrancando el fuerte viento muchas de sus tejas. Algunos de los pinos del paseo de Cristina han venido al suelo.

En la plaza del Mercado, se nos ha dicho, ha sido derribada la Pescadería y algunas de sus casillas. No sabemos si las nuevamente construidas por el Sr. D. José Tomas Ventosa han padecido algo. Casi todas las muestras de los establecimientos han desaparecido é innumerables faroles del alumbrado público han sido deshechos, arrancando el viento hasta los pescantes que los sostenian.

Tambien hemos sabido que la garita del centinela del Principal ha sido reducida á menudos fragmentos.

Los almacenes del ferro-carril de la Sanilla no han sufrido avería de consideracion.

A la iglesia parroquial se le ha caido la puerta del Sud y una ventana del alto de la sacristia.

Nos complace sobremanera el celo que han mostrado nuestras autoridades en los momentos del mayor conflicto. Desde muy temprano vimos en la calle al Sr. Alcalde mayor segundo D. José Miguel Angulo acompañado del infatigable capitan de Pueblo-Nuevo D. Antonio Solís, quienes á caballo recorrian toda la poblacion tambien vimos al caballero Síndico del Ilustre Ayuntamiento Sr. D. Francisco de Cárdenas y al Sr Alcalde ordinario de segunda eleccion D. José María Galvez presentándose ámbos á caballo en aquellos lugares de mayor peligro.

En la parte de la Marina han sido importantes los servicios prestados á los buques embarrancados, por el activo y celoso capitan del puerto Sr. D. José Montojo y por el Sr. Ayudante Militar de las Matrículas D. Julian Sanchez. En aquel lugar vimos al Sr. Alcalde mayor primero D. Martin Galiano y el Sr. Administrador de Correos D. Francisco de Olazarra.

Todas estas autoridades se han hecho dignas del aprecio del vecindario por el celo que han desplegado en sus medidas y disposiciones para minorar en lo posible los efectos del temporal.

El señor brigadier gobernador ha estado infatigable, dictando las providencias que consideraba propias de la triste situacion en que se encontraba el vecindario. Le hemos visto á caballo con una ordenanza recorrer las calles, imponiéndose personalmente de los estragos que ha padecido la poblacion.

Hasta ahora no sabemos haya habido desgracia alguna de vida. Cuando hayamos adquirido los datos suficientes informaremos al público mas por menor.

Presentamos á nuestros lectores la *Aurora* de hoy en esta hoja à causa de no haber ocurrido los suficientes cajistas á esta oficina, por efecto del furioso vendabal que no les permitió abandonar un instante sus familias desoladas. En esta conformidad esperamos que nuestros subscritores se sirvan dispensarnos esta falta, debida á la furia desencadenada de los elementos.

A las once de la noche, hora en que acabamos de escribir estas líneas, el viento y la lluvia son ménos fuertes, y todo presagia que la divina Providencia nos mira con ojos de misericordia.

BARRIOS DE LA HABANA.

Barrio de San Isidro.—Muchas casas de este barrio han sufrido deterioros, perdiendo algunas de ellas las puertas, balcones y techos, siendo una de las que mas sufrieron la del número 65, calle de Paula que fué destechada por haberle caido encima la pared del costado de la casa de alto núm. 66, habiéndole causado á D. Luis Susini que habitaba en aquella una herida en la cabeza y una contusion en la espalda de alguna consideracion, y á su esposa una herida en la cabeza y contusiones en un costado.

Barrio de Sto. Domingo.—Las casas de la calle de la Amargura, Lamparilla, Obra pia, Obispo, O-Reilly, Aguiar, San Ignacio y Mercaderes han sufrido deteriorios de mas ó ménos consideracion, ya en las puertas, ventanas, balcones y desplome de algunas paredes.

ESTRAMUROS.

Barrio de Guadalupe.—En él han sido derribadas por el huracan tres casas de mampostería y alto, veinte y tres de madera bajas; han sufrido deterioro veinte y una de mampostería y alto, 145 idem bajas de mampostería y ciento de madera, bajas, siendo el total de las casas que han padecido doscientas noventa y dos.

Ademas del número de casas derribadas, han sufrido deterioro el frente de 29 varas de mampostería de la fábrica de D. Dionisio Delgado, en el placer del rastro de cerdos y todos los tabiques divisorios de las piezas altas de las casillas de la plaza de Tacon y el establecimiento de tablas de la valla de gallos con sus gallerías y demas anexo con cubierta de teja-maní. Desgracias personales se cuentan un niño blanco muerto, dos idem que recibieron contusiones y una muger de color.

Nada puede ser mas grato al corazon despues de momentos de angustias y en circunstancias de sufrir una calamidad pública, que ver los esfuerzos de un gobierno ilustrado y benigno en aliviar la suerte de los desgraciados si no para arrancarlos del fatal destino que les ha cabido, por lo ménos para mitigar su angustia y evitar los ímpetus de la desesperacion. A este fin contribuye ciertamente la saludable medida de nuestro Escmo. Sr. Gobernador y Capitan general que verán nuestros lectores en la Seccion de oficio de la adicion de ayer, y en este propio Diario por cuya órden se participa haberse constituido una junta de socorros destinada á colectar las sumas que la generosidad pública consigne á tan sagrado objeto. La clase de personas escogidas con tanto acierto, y el ejemplo que nos dan nuestras primeras autoridades y demas individuos con que encabeza la lista de suscripcion, nos hace prometernos los resultados mas favorables; porque ¡desgraciado el hombre que no se conmueva en una calamidad y que se niegue á prestar su ofrenda á las víctimas de una catástrofe!

Pero no se ha limitado á esto solo la accion benéfica y consoladora del Escmo. Sr. Capitan General. La órden publicada casi en los momentos de resonar todavia en nuestros oidos el horrible zumbido del embravecido viento, y comunicada á los jueces pedaneos y comisarios de barrio para que inquiriesen las familias que en el desastre han quedado en el desamparo y aislamiento total, ha tenido efectivo cumplimiento, pues se han distribuido ya por los mismos comisarios y capitanes, cantidades de numerario de los fondos peculiares del Gobierno entre las familias verdaderamente desamparadas, y cuya medida se ha hecho estensiva á los pueblos inmediatos. Honor sublime! Rasgo eminente y grandioso que no puede menos de elevar hasta el cielo el corazon sensible. Nos cabe pues la complacencia de publicarlo y unir tambien nuestro voto de gratitud al de las numerosas familias que han recibido el sustento y el abrigo en los momentos críticos de su desolacion y ruina.

En las fortalezas ha causado tambien grandes daños el temporal. En el número 4,

ó reducto subalterno de San Diego hubo muchas puertas, ventanas, canales y árboles echados por tierras, llevándose el viento en algunos parages hasta media vara de muralla. Padecieron tambien mucho la estacada y rastrillo.

En la Cabaña fueron mas considerables aun los perjuicios. Se rompió la cadena de un puente levadizo. Cayeron las tres puertas principales; los rastrillos de los baluartes fueron arrancados de cuajo. Se desclavaron los puentes de comunicacion con los baluartes, asi como otros varios rastrillos; el asta de la bandera y los para-rayos volaron del mismo modo que doce garitas que se hallaban en diferentes puntos del recinto. En la casa del gobernador se han sufrido considerables averías, y en la fortificacion se dió albergue á várias familias que habitaban en las inmediaciones del pescante y que abandonaron sus casas llenas de terror.

En el castillo de la Punta han ocurrido males de consideracion tambien; entre otros merece particular mencion haberse abierto y sentido varios baluartes, ademas de los rastrillos, puertas, ventanas y garitas que han quedado inservibles.

En el castillo del Morro, destrozó el viento la casilla del morrillo donde se guarece el encargado de la entrada y salida de buques, tronchò por el medio el telégrafo y una asta de bandera y ha habido gran número de puertas, ventanas garitas, bòvedas, algibes mas ó ménos averiados.

El edificio que sirve de cuartel al regimiento de la Union ha padecido considerablemente, tanto en la parte que habitan los Sres. oficiales, como en la que ocupa la tropa. Al caer un tabique de uno de los pabellones, cojió á un soldado al cual le rompió las dos piernas é hizo várias heridas en la cabeza; que sepamos no ha ocurrido ninguna otra desgracia personal.

En la Maestranza de artillería han quedado destruidos todos los cañones de las chimeneas de las fraguas de la herrería. Los tabiques de las oficinas del ministerio de cuenta y razon se hallan por tierra y hasta una escalera fue arrancada. Los rastrillos de las baterías de San Pedro y de Belen están caidas asi como la estacada de la puerta del Arsenal. El Elaboratorio de Mistos ha quedado inservible y el tinglado de la batería de saludos

En el castillo de Atarès se halla rendida la calzada provisional que conduce á él y han caido muchas puertas y ventanas igualmente que un para-rayos.

En el castillo del Príncipe y en la batería de Santa-Clara se han sufrido daños de consideracion igualmente; entre otro merece particular mencion el horno de bala roja que ha sido destruido.

El edificio que sirve de cuartel á la compañía de tiradores acantonada en S. Antonio de los Baños ha padecido considerablemente, pues ha perdido el caballete y todo el edificio ha sido innundado por la lluvia tanto que sufriò grandes averías el armamento.

El cuartel de las Milicias disciplinadas de Guanabacoa se halla en estado de ruina.

BARRIOS DE LA HABANA.

Barrio de Paula.—Han sufrido considerablemente los edificios, muchos techos de los cuales se han desplomado, perdiendo otros puertas y ventanas. En la calle de San Ignacio número 47 cayó un cuarto que mató á un individuo blanco é hirió á otro.

Barrio de San Telmo.—Ha habido dos casas derribadas, once bajas deterioradas, 16 altas que se hallan en el mismo estado. Que sepamos no ha sucedido ninguna desgracia personal.

Barrio del Santo Angel,—A mas de los daños que ha sufrido la iglesia parroquial, ha habido como unas 50 casas deterioradas.

Barrio de Belen.—Han sufrido considerable daño veinte y dos casas y en el número de las desgracias personales se cuentan dos personas blancas, una muerta y otra contusa, y una muger de color herida.

Barrio de Ursulinas.—Han sido igualmente considerables los daños esperimentados en los edificios.

Barrio del Espíritu-Santo.—Solo sabemos de una casa de alto que amenaza ruina.

Barrio de San Juan de Dios.—Se cuentan dos casas derribadas y cuatro mas ó ménos averiadas. En cuanto á desgracias personales, hubo cuatro muertos y 3 heridos.

Barrio de Santa Teresa.—Ha habido un gran número de casas que han padecido mucho. A mas de las desgracias personales que referimos en nuestro número de ayer, tenemos que lamentar la muerte de una niña.

Barrio de San Felipe.—Han padecido muy poco los edificios.

BARRIOS ESTRAMUROS.

Barrio de Jesus María.—Ha sufrido mucho. El número de casas de mamposteria desplomadas asciende á 9, el de las de madera tambien desplomadas à 8. Las casas que han sufrido deterioro son en cantidad de 417. Ha sido derribado el lienzo de muralla del Real Arsenal por la parte del O. Han sido destruidos todos los árboles que adornaban la calle Ancha y la Alameda frente al glásis. En cuanto à desgracias personales, ha habido 5 muertos y 8 heridos.

Barrio de Chavez.—Se han caido 46 casas y han sufrido averías trescientas setenta y cinco. Tambien ha padecido bastante el depòsito del gas en Tallapiedra.

Barrio del Horcon.—Hay 238 casas destruidas, unas de mamposteria, otras de madera y otras de yagua y guano. El número de las deterioradas asciende á 513.

Barrio de San Lázaro.—Ha sufrido mucho: hay 10 casas de mampostería caidas, 32 idem de madera, 164 de mampostería deterioradas, 255 idem de madera. La casa de dementes y los hospitales de San Lázaro y de San Leopoldo, han recibido grandes daños. Hay tambien una fundicion caida. Han perecido dos personas de color.

BARRIO DE PEÑALVER.

5 casas de mampostería derribadas.
73 idem de madera idem.
34 idem de mampostería deterioradas.
144 idem de madera idem,

276

Desgracias personales, 1 á causa de haberle caido encima los escombros de una casa á una morena, la cual falleciò á las pocas horas.

El Rastro de cerdos edificio público tan sólidamente construido es uno de los que han padecido considerablemente en la terrible tempestad que acabamos de pasar. Situado en el placer de Peñalver aislado ha tenido que sufrir la violencia de todos los vientos, pero fué tal la fuerza del huracan en la mañana del 11 que le tumbó toda la pared del Sur y con ella los techos que cubrian los corrales desde el núm 3 al 10. Los cerdos que estos contenian salieron despaboridos unos y otros quedaron debajo de los escombros. De resultas una parte de la pared del Oeste ha quedado resentida y tendrá que derribarse para darle seguridad. El colgadizo del centro que sirve para beneficiar los cerdos tambien ha padecido mucho y necesitará reparacion, lo mismo los tejados, pues han volado la mayor parte de las tejas. Sabemos que los contratistas han dispuesto una cerca provisional á fin de que el público no carezca de los beneficios de tan útil establecimiento y que se preparan para la reparacion en forma que consideramos será muy costosa.

La casa contigua á este edificio ha sufrido tambien muchísimo, pues ha quedado casi sin tejados, lo mismo el cuarto de la Diputacion del Sr. Regidor y el de la agencia, los colgadizos que cubrian los carretones, cuarto del maiz, caballeriza &c. Todo vino abajo á la fuerza del huracan, de suerte que hay que levantarlos de nuevo. Los corrales de fuera del Rastro que suplian en caso de mucha concurrencia de cerdos y no cabian dentro, han quedado enteramente destruidos, lo mismo las cercas todas y la casa de vivienda del administrador ha quedado muy deteriorada; afortunadamente no ha habido ninguna desgracia que haya llegado á nuestra noticia hasta el presente; lo demas que váyamos sabiendo lo iremos publicando.

CEMENTERIO GENERAL.

Ha sufrido muy poco este asilo, pues únicamente se ha roto parte de una de las dos columnas de que está pendiente la portada que cae á la calle, cayendo asimismo la ventana de la habitacion del capellan administrador que mira hácia la casa de dementes y la persiana de la puerta que cae al cementerio, arrollándose muchas de las tejas de las viviendas, tanto del capellan cuanto de los demas empleados.—Las tres puertas cocheras que se encuentran á la salida y sirven para guardar los carros de las parroquias, se cayeron del mismo modo.

Es cosa digna de llamar la atencion la olidez y consistencia de los nichos re-ientemente construidos, pues sin embargo e hallarse en un lugar tan aislado é inme-iato al mar sin tener delante ningun edifi-io que los resguardase del impetuoso hu-acan, se han conservado sin el menor dete-oro, pues ni las tapias que cubren á los ne contienen cadáveres han sufrido lo mas ínimo.

La empresa tan solo ha padecido el errumbe de una pared suelta de 64 varas e largo y cuatro y media de alto que se staba construyendo para la formacion de tros nichos, lo cual estaba con sus anda-ios y contra andamios, los que cayeron obre ella, derribándola en su mayor par-e, quedando únicamente un pedazo que cupa algunas varas el que no cayó, por aberse sostenido los andamios.—Tam-ien se arruinó un cuarto que se estaba onstruyendo de ladrillos al fondo de la apilla el que corresponde tambien á la mpresa.

Güines.—Esta villa ha sufrido con-derablemente porque se han destruido to-o los edificios públicos, numerosas ca-s de particulares y casi todas las restan-s han perdido el techo. Laméntanse tam-ien algunas víctimas que han perecido en s escombros.

Santa María del Rosario.—Se han esplomado numerosas casas asi en la ciu-ad como en los distintos cuartones de jurisdiccion, quedando reducidas á la in-gencia muchas familias.

San Antonio.—Un crecido número de sas ha venido á tierra y las que han que-do en pié ofrecen deterioros de conside-acion: dícese que han acontecido desgra-as personales pero no se nos especifican el número ni el grado.

Santiago.—Casi todas las casas han frido considerable deterioro arruinàndo-muchas, sin que se libertase la Iglesia par-quial de este desastre, pues se ha derri-do la torre con destruccion del hermoso loj que existia en ella. Se ha destruido tercera parte del techo y el coro en su talidad, habiéndose maltratado considera-emente y casi destruido sus puertas, al-nos altares y efijies de santos, en térmi-os de obligar á consumir el sacramento. a ciudad esta cubierta de ruinas, por to-as partes existen en sus calles materiales fragmentos, pues ha sido tal la fuerza del ento que volaban puertas y ventanas, al-nas de magnitud, y algunas con rejas de erro reforzadas. Una gran parte de la po-acion ha tenido que buscar abrigo entre s vecinos; y las familias pobres en gene-l han tenido que recibir sustento en las asas públicas, hospital etc. Felizmente so-se lamenta la muerte de un negro entre s ruinas de una casa de campo.

Bejucal.—Casi todas las casas de los ecinos pobres se han reducido á escom-ros. Y en las construidas con mas solidez n sido considerables los estragos.

Mariel.—Asi en el puerto como en la blacion se han sufrido los mismos estra-gos. Se han perdido seis goletas que se ha-llaban en sus muelles, y otra mas en bahia de la cual se pudieron salvar solo dos hombres en el casco, pasando un bote á re-cogerlos. En la poblacion se ha derribado la mayor parte de las casas y las que han quedado en pie han sufrido mas ò ménos.

San Antonio Chiquito.—En este par-tido han caido treinta y dos casas de made-dera enteramente destruidas, perdiendo el techo tres de mamposteria. Todas las estan-cias se hallan enteramente arruinadas sin esperanza de cogerse el menor fruto de ellas.

COLECTURIA DE LA MANDA PIA
FORZOSA Y DERECHOS DE SEPULTURAS.

Nómina de los individuos que se han sepultado en el cementerio general en todo el dia 12, *con especificacion de la parroquia de su procedencia y noticias que acerca del motivo de la muerte de algunos ha logrado adquirir el que suscribe, la que se apresura manifestar al público á fin de satisfacer su ansiedad y hacer cesar las voces que circulan acerca del número de cadáveres que en concepto de algunos ha sido mucho mayor.*

Dolores, párvula, esclava de don Gerónimo Martinez, remitida por el cura del Espìritu-Santo —Esta párvula falleciò segun informe del derrumbe de una casa.

Andrea de Cárdenas, adúlta, morena libre y casada, falleció en el hospital de Paula, fué remitida por el cura del Espíritu-Santo.

Rosario Ramos, adúlta, morena libre, conducida en el carro, fué remitida por el cura de la Catedral.—Esta adúlta falleció de resultas del derribo de una corniza de la tercera órden de San Francisco.

Don José Llero, adúlto, conducido en el carro; fué remitido por el cura interino de Guadalupe.—Falleció de resultas del derrumbe de una casa bodega de la calle de Dragones.

María de Regla Diez, párvula, morena libre, conducida en el carro; fué remitida por el cura interino de Guadalupe con papeleta firmada con fecha del diez.

Cándida, párvula y esclava, conducida en el carro; fué remitida por el cura del Sagrario de la Catedral con papeleta firmada con fecha del diez.

Don Antonio Comins, adúlto y natural de San Antonio de las Vegas, de 23 años, conducido en el carro; fue remitido por el cura de la Catedral.—Este individuo falleció de resultas del huracan.

Un párvulo blanco, conducido en el carro; fué remitido por el mismo cura.

Simeona Perez, adúlta, morema libre; conducida en el carro; fué remitida por el cura de Jesus María.

Benigno, párvulo que se dice ser esclave, conducido en el carro; fué remitido por el cura del Monserrante.—Este párvulo falleciò de resultas del derrumbe de una casa de la calle de San Miguel.

Don Domingo Cortes, adúlto, conducido en el carro; fué remitido por el cura del Monserrate.

Don Pedro Sanchez, adúlto, conducido en el carro; remitido por el cura del Monserrate.—Este individuo falleciò de resultas del huracan.

Dionisio, emancipado á cargo de doña Cayetana Marco, conducido en el carro: remitido por el cura del Monserrate.

Ildefonsa Valdes, adúlta, morena libre, de nacion mina; remitida por el cura de Jesus Marìa.—Esta adùlta falleció de resultas del derrumbe de una casa calle del Alambique.

Benita Valdes, párvula, libre, hija de la anterior; remitida por el mismo cura.—Falleciò de resultas del derrumbe de la misma casa.

Alejandro, párvulo, esclavo de D. Federico Reifin, conducido en el carro; remitido por el cura del Monserrate.

Doña Genoveva de Avila, adúlta; remitida por el cura de Jesus Maria.

María Teodora Agramonte, adúlta; remitida por el cura de Jesus María.

Petrona, adúlta, morena esclava de D. Agustin Quintana: remitida por el cura interino de Guadalupe.—Esta adúlta falleció de resultas del derrumbe de un cuarto de la casa de su dueño, situada en la calzada del Monte.

Eusebio de Rojas, párvulo, esclavo de don Fèlix C. Rojas; remitido por el cura interino de Guadalupe.

Doña Plácida Jimenez, pàrvula; remitida por el cura interino de Jesus Maria.

Don Juan Fabre, párvulo; remitido por el cura interino de Guadalupe.

Don Cristóbal Torrens, adúlto, conducido en el carro; remitido por el cura del Santo Cristo.—Este individuo falleció de resultas del huracan.

Un adúlto blanco que entrò privado en el Hospital de S. Juan de Dios; remitido en el carro por el cura del Santo Angel.

Fermin Lopez párvulo moreno libre, remitido por el cura de Jesus María.

Fernando Frias adulto moreno libre del hospital de S Juan de Dios, fué remitido en el carro por el cura del Santo Angel.

D. José Rivero adulto del hospital de S. Juan de Dios, fué remitido en el carro por el cura del Santo Angel.

María adulta esclava de doña Carlota Gomez, remitida en el carro por el cura del Santo Angel.—De pasmo de resultas del huracan.

Ramon adulto esclavo de D. Ramon Garzon, remitido en el carro por el cura del Santo Angel.

Valentin adulto esclavo de D. Luis Gasparini, remitido por el cura del Santo Angel.

D. Manuel Gomez adulto remitido en el carro por el cura del Santo Angel.

José Roque adulto moreno esclavo del moreno Valentin, remitido en el carro, por el cura del Santo Cristo.

Irene, esclava de doña Teresa Torrens, remitida en el carro por el cura del Santo Cristo.—Falleció de resultas del huracan.

D. Antonio Gonzalez, adulto, remitido por el cura del Espíritu Santo, falleciò

de resultas del derrumbe de una casa calle de Jesus María intramuros, era natural de esta, viudo y de 60 años de edad.

Doña Elena Sidron, adulta, remitida por el cura interino de Guadalupe.

D. Francisco Machado y Ramirez, natural de esta, soltero, de 50 años de edad, falleció de resultas del derrumbe de una casa; fue remitido por el cura del Espíritu Santo.

Doña María de los Angeles Valdes, párvula, hija de un cabo de sala del Real hospital militar; fue remitida por el capellan de semana del mismo hospital.—Esta párbula falleciò de resultas del derrumbe de una casa calle de la Diaria.

Un párvulo pardo remitido al depósito de la iglesia de Jesus María, por el capitan del barrio y de allí conducido en el carro á este asilo.—Falleció segun informa el carrero de resultas del huracán.

Una muger blanca remitida sin oficio por el pedáneo de Jesus María al depòsito de la iglesia, y de allí conducida á este asilo.—Falleciò segun informes del carrero de resultas del huracan.

Un párvulo blanco remitido sin oficio por el pedáneo de Jesus María al depósito e la iglesia y de allí conducido á este asilo —Falleciò del mismo modo de resultas del huracan.

Otro párvulo blanco remitido por el capitan de Jesus María sin oficio al depòsito de la iglesia, y de allí conducido à este asilo.—Falleció del mismo modo de resultas del huracan.

José Hernandez, párvulo pardo libre, remitido en el carro por el cura de Jesus María.

Rosalía, párbula esclava de doña María Santana, remitida en el carro por el cura de Monserrate.—Esta párvula falleciò de resultas del derrumbe de una pared.

D. Alejandro Peña, adulto, remitido por el cura de Jesus María.

D. José Francisco Perez adulto, remitido en el carro por el cura interino de Guadalupe.

Doña Atilana Valdes pàrvula, remitida en el carro por el cura interino de Guadalupe.

Teresa Alfonso, adulta, morena libre, remitida en el carro por el cura interino de Guadalupe.

Asciende la anterior relacion á 47 cadáveres.

Cementerio general de la Habana á 13 de Octubre de 1846.—Por ocupacion del colector: el subcolector—*Manuel Perez Delgado*.

COMUNICADOS.

Señores Redactores del Diario.

Habiendo leido en el Diario del dia 12 una descripcion de los efectos del horrible huracan que tantos llantos ha de causar á esta desgraciada Isla, creo poder dar noticias lamentables que he presenciado queriendo acudir á donde me llamaban mis obligaciones. Inquieto en no saber lo que habia sucedido al Hospital de San Lázaro que administro, sali por la mañana con deseos de llegar á éste establecimiento: pero habiendo llegado á la calzada, tanto era la fuerza del viento que con el agua salada me cegaba, que viendo la inutilidad de mis esfuerzos tuve que abandonar mi intento. A las cuatro de la tarde, habiendo cesado la mayor furia del temporal, pude llegar al hospital á donde presencié el cuadro mas lamentable: todos los trabajos que desde seis meses habia hecho en beneficio del establecimiento, en pocas horas habian desaparecido; el portal principal de piedra se derrumbò hasta los cimientos, el cuerpo de guardia se anegó, teniendo la guardia que retirarse en el interior del edificio, á donde les fueron suministrada las raciones del dia, las dos puertas de la iglesia fueron arrojadas en su interior derrumbando los altares y todo el techo sentido; el almacen de víveres y de carbon tenian una vara de agua, por cuyo motivo la mayor parte de los efectos se han perdido; la enfermería, edificio hermoso fabricado en tiempo de su digno administrador don Tomas Onaghten, ha sufrido mucho en su techo, puertas y ventanas sin mencionar otras averías; cinco casas de los enfermos se han desplomado y si no ha padecido mas el frente del edificio ha sido por la actividad y presencia de ánimo del mayordomo don Antonio Neyra; los techos de todo el hospital están en un estado de ruiña completa; pero en medio de una calamidad tan tremenda, no tenemos que lamentar ninguna desgracia personal entre tantos desgraciados privados la mayor parte de ellos del uso de sus miembros.

Sírvanse ustedes comunicar al público esta catástrofe para que las almas piadosas puedan tener una idea de lo que habràn sufrido los infelices lazarinos azotados no solamente por el viento sin tambien por una mar enfurecida.—Habana 13 de Octubre de 1846 —*Alfredo Sauvalle.*

Horroroso huracan que comenzó el dia 10 *del corriente, á las diez y media de la noche, y concluyó á la misma hora de la noche del dia* 11.

Todo el dia 10 estuvo la atmósfera muy cargada, y caían algunos chubascos, todo nos venia del Nordeste; á las diez y media de la noche comenzó á aumentar su impetuosidad el viento, y la lluvia era mas considerable, desde este momento empezaron à caer los platanares y otras siembras frágiles; á las doce y media sopló el viento del Norte con tal impetuosidad que caian árboles, y empezaban á resentirse los edificios de embarrado y guano; pero á las cuatro de la mañana acabó el Noroeste de completar la obra de destruccion; los siguientes datos son una reseña de los destrozos causados por la horrible impetuosidad de este último viento que duró como tres horas en su mayor fuerza.

Hoyo colorado.—Diez casas de guano arruinadas, las demas han padecido mucho.

Cafetal Marcial. Su campo destruido; las fábricas han padecido considerablemente

Laguna de Hoyo-colorado. No dará paso ni en tres dias.

Los sitios ó predios ruralas. De Masias, destruidas sus fábricas y las siembras.

Zoza id. id. id.

Delgado id. id. id.

El nuevo barracon de la Empresa de calzada, destruido enteramente.

Cafetal de Payares. Tiene inundado la mitad del campo, los edificios han padecido mucho, la mayor parte de los árboles estirpados ó rotos,

Ingenio Macastas. Todas las fábricas medio arruinadas, todas las cañas acostadas, ripiadas las hojas y muchas quebradas.

Taberna de Baltazar. Casi arruinada; su estancia enteramente destruida.

Estancia de Macastás. Sus fábricas y siembras destruidas.

Barracon de la empresa de Calzada en Macastás. Todo destruido.

Estancia de Guatao. Su gran casa medio arruinada: todas las siembras destruidas.

Taberna de Punta-Brava. Enteramente destruida; las demas casas de aquel punto casi destruidas

El depósito de la empresa de la calzada de Punta-Brava. Ha quedado en pié á causa del apuntalamiento que practicò el contratista D. Juan José Barrios, pero la mayor parte de las tejas volaron, los enfermos se guarecieron del mejor modo posible.

Santa Cruz. La casa y demas accesorios destruidos.

Puente de Sta. Cruz. Este sòlido y hermoso puente, nada sufrió.

Pueblo de Guatao. Puede considerarse destruido, han quedado unas cuantas casas; la iglesia ha perdido las puertas y parte de la pared y del techo.

Taberna de Bauta. Casi arruinada el rio entrò en ella.

Potreros del señor don José Bruzon. Ha quedado un tercio de las muchas palmas que tenian; los cañaverales y demas siembras; se destruyeron las casas del mayoral, de tabaco, cocinas, gallineros, palomares. La famosa casa de uno de estos dos potreros, tasada en mas de 10,000 ps. cayó á plomo. Frutales enormes estirpados; las innumerables aves domésticas murieron. Un carro de cuatro ruedas voló mas de 50 varas, cayó en el corral de vacas haciéndose pedazos. Las cercas de piedra derrumbadas, las de piña de raton ripiadas y acostadas.

Potrero de la Sra. Doña Salome Barreto.—Las casas arruinadas, y las siembras y árboles desaparecieron.

Calzada Real.—Obstruida con palmas, cocos y otros árboles.

Sitios ó predios rurales.—Todos han sufrido horriblemente en estos partidos.

Piñares.—Todos han desaparecido.

Aves domésticas.—No queda de ellas ni la décima parte de su estraordinario número.

Caserio de Canta-ranas.—No ha quedado mas que dos casas tabernas, y estas medio arruinadas.

Arroyo Arenas.—Quedan en este pueblo unas cuantas casas en pié medio arruinadas.

Vermejal.—Todas las estancias d

un lado y otro de este camino han perdido las fábricas, arboledas y siembras.

Taberna de la Liza.—Este hermoso y sòlido edificio está medio destruido.

El pueblo de Marianao.—Puede decirse que sus sólidos y famosos edificios se han convertido en escombros, contada es la casa que no ha caido ó que no ha sufrido mucho.

Pueblo del Quemado.—Está casi todo destruido, hasta la antigua y sólida Iglesia. Todas las estancias han perdido sus fabricas, árboles y siembras.

Puentes-Grandes.—La mayor parte de las casas se han desplomado, las demas han sufrido mucho.

Puente de Mordazo.—Este puente bien construido de madera el año pasado ha desaparecido.

La iglesia de Mordazo—Ha perdido toda su fachada, y parte del techo.

Cada uno puede considerar las escenas de desolacion que han pasado y están pasando; los resultados de esta horrible calamidad no es posible calcularse.

Octubre 12 de 1846.—*José Maria Dau.*

P. S.—No hay memoria de haber crecido tanto los rios y arroyos parecian brazos de mar.

Del alcance del Diario de la Marina tomamos lo siguiente:

Mariel.—El siguiente parte oficial dirigido por el Sr. Ayudante militar de marina y matrículas del distrito del Mariel al Escmo. Sr. Comandante general dice desgraciadamente lo bastante para calcular las pèrdidas sufridas en ese puerto y su territorio.

Ayudantia militar de marina y matriculas del distrito del Mariel.—Escmo. Sr.—La premura del tiempo me priva dar á V. E. una circunstanciada noticia de los desastres ocasionados por el huracan sufrido en esta fecha, de cuya espantosa calamidad daré á V. E. los resultados que hasta ahora he podido averiguar.—El 10 á las 6 de la tarde llamé la atencion á los patrones sobre el imponente estado ds la atmósfera, conviniendo estos poner en la mayor seguridad posible sus buques, pues anunciaba temporal: anocheció con el viento E, N. E refrescando mas á proporcion que avanzaba la noche, de suerte que á las 10 de ella, ya puestos en mayor seguridad, opinaban poder resistir al indòmito elemento: siguió este haciéndose ya irresistible, y poniendo sobre la playa los buques á pesar de la vigorosa resistencia de dos y tres anclas de la mayor seguridad, siguiendo el viento con toda su intensidad hasta las cinco de la mañana que se llamó al N., continuando asi hasta las once, que llamándose al N. O. daba indicios de cesar.

Los establecimientos de mieles y azúcar, á cuyos dueños pertenecian parte de los buques, han sufrido no solo la pérdida de estos sino la de sus muelles en su totalidad y el de la Real Aduana, en el que se perdieron dos goletas de las que se espresan en la adjunta nota, lanzándose el mar embravecido sobre el pavimento de los almacenes hasta dos pies de altura, inutilizándose las cargas que se hallaban en ellos, y siendo algunos destrozados como el de D. Gregorio Peraza, y los otros de Villa y viuda de Garcia, perdiendo algunos espaldones, subiendo el agua sobre su nivel natural hasta cinco pies.

Las lanchas y botes han desaparecido y la poblacion de este distrito gime, pues todos, cual mas ó ménos, han sufrido desgracias: la casa que habito, Real Aduana, Cuartel y Cárcel, á pesar de ser de sólida mamposteria, han sufrido como casi todas las de teja que han sido arrolladas por el viento y algunas de débil construccion destruidas, cuya descripcion particular no es de este momento. Todo lo que pongo en el superior conocimiento de V. E.

Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años. Mariel 12 de Octubre de 1846.—Escmo Sr.—José Maria Carrafa.—Escmo. Sr. Comandante general del Apostadero de la Habana

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Ayudantia militar de Marina y Matriculas del distrito del Mariel.

Nota de los buques perdidos en este puerto por el huracan sufrido del 10 al 11 del actual.

Goleta *Nicolasa*, patron Estades, cargado de azúcar; perdida en el muelle de la Aduana.

Idem *Rita*, pat. Arocha, disponiéndose á cargar deshecha en su muelle.

Id. *Manuela*, pat. Perez, anclada frente á su muelle; despasada su maniobra, se halla á pique, junto al muelle de la Aduana.

Id *Segunda Adelaida*, pat. Regueira de arribada de Jaimanita, deshecha en el punto llamado la Puntilla.

Id *Polonia*, pat. Gonzalez, arribada de Jaimanita; varada al lado de la misma Puntilla.

Id. *Angelita* amarrada en su muelle; arrastrada en los mangles del S. O.

Id. *Justa*, patron Rodriguez, amarrada frente de su muelle; varada en seco en la playa de este puerto.

Id. *Bella Cristina*, patron Vilela, que se hallaba fondeada en la boca del puerto, á una legua de estos muelles con seis hombres, se salvaron dos en un fragmento del casco del buque, ignorándose el paradero de cuatro incluso el patron.

Mariel 12 de Octubre de 1846.—Escelentísimo Sr.—*José María Carrafa.*

HABANA 14 DE OCTUBRE.

COLECTURIA DE LA MANDA PIA

FORZOSA Y DERECHOS DE SEPULTURAS.

Nòmina de los individuos que han fallecido de resultas del huracan y han sido sepultados el dia 13 del actual con especificacion de cla es y sexos y otras noticias que ha adquirido el que subcribe para satisfacer la ansiedad del público.

Luisa Cedeño, adulta, del departamento de mugeres dementes de la real casa de Beneficencia, remitida por el cura del Monserrate. Esta adulta falleció de resultas del derrumbe de una pared.

Un adulto moreno, que se estrajo en la mañana de este dia de las ruinas de una casa calle de la Habana; fue remitido por el cura del Santo Angel.

Una adulta parda, libre, que se estrajo de las ruinas de la misma casa calle de la Habana; fue remitida por el cura del Santo Angel.

D. Francisco Machado y Eligio, soltero, natural de esta, de resultas del derribo de una casa de la calle de San Ignacio: este individuo fue remitido por el cura del Espíritu Santo.

Cementerio general de la Habana 13 de Octubre 1846.—Por ocupacion del colector el subcolector.—*Manuel Perez Delgado.*

BARRIO DE LA FUERZA.

En la calle de Aguiar han sufrido grandes deterioros las casas números 24 y 28 en la última de las cuales se desplomó un cuarto alto. En la calle de O-Reilly ha habido cuatro casas muy maltratadas. Una de ellas se halla sentida. En la calle de Tacon hay otras cuatro casas en el mismo estado, miéntras que en la del Empedrado, no ha ha habido mas que una. En la calle de Cuba existen cuatro casas maltratadas, dos en la de S. Ignacio y una en la de Mercaderes.

BARRIO DEL ESPIRITU SANTO.

En la calle de los Oficios á mas del teatro hay seis casas que han padecido, dos en la del Inquisidor, una en la de S. Ignacio, una en la de Cuba, tres en la de la Habana, otras tres en la de Luz, dos en la de Jesus María y una en la de la Merced.

GUANABACOA.

Acaba esta villa y aun no del todo de esperimentar el huracan mas horroroso que se haya visto.—A las ocho de la noche del 10 empezó á soplar con alguna fuerza un viento del E. con repetidos chubascos: á las nueve seguia el viento del N. E. cuarto al N. arreciando bastante y sin intermision la lluvia, yendo aquel y esta en aumento progresivo hasta las once y media que puede decirse se desencadenaron ámbos elementos, poniendo á los habitantes en la mayor ansiedad por la terrible perspectiva que presentaba de no dejar edificio alguno en pié y cuyo estado de angustia no pudo ménos de crecer al ser de dia por ser no como quiera la furia del viento y agua habiéndose aquel declarado y fijádose al N. E. como queda dicho cuarto al N. en cuya terrible situacion duró hasta las diez y media que por un cámbio al N. O. y O, hubo de ofrecer algun consuelo: mas esto fue despues de haber causado mil estragos. Muchos edificios han venido á tierra, el muro que mira al E. de la Cárcel Nueva se ha derrumbado, por cuya razon se trasladaron los presos á una habitacion del hospital de Caridad de varones. Tambien cayó un lienzo de pared de los altos de la casa Capitular, por la parte del N. y su frente por el O. está amenazando ruina; en las calles se vé un sin número de casas pequeñas derribadas. Una parte del Circo de D. Miguel Nin y Pons se halla destruida, del mismo modo que la portada principal de la entrada al paradero. La nueva casa que habia fabricado al lado de la antigua ha padecido algun deterioro. En cuanto á desgracias personales,

solo sabemos que haya muerto una muger de color bajo las ruinas de su habitacion, otra jóven que se hallaba enferma falleciò de terror al ser trasladada á otra casa, y un carpintero está peligrosamente herido á consecuencia de una piedra desprendida que le cayó encima al pasar por la calle.

QUEMADOS.

Alli se ha hecho sentir con furia el huracan, padeciendo mucho el caserío de la playa. La inundacion era tan considerable, que como á tres cuadras de distancia del Caserío, nadaban los caballos. No sabemos que haya ocurrido ninguna desgracia personal.

JARUCO.

Acaba de sufrir esta ciudad y sus contornos un horroroso temporal: serian las once de la mañana del 10 cuando principió á lloviznar, reinando el viento Norte; siguieron algunos chubascos por la tarde, y aumentándose sin cesar el viento, siendo este y el agua á las diez de la noche, objeto de horror y el espanto de todos los habitantes. Las casas principiaron á derribarse, particularmente las edificadas de barro y guano, de las cuales no ha quedado una sola en pié. Muchas de las de mampostería y teja han sufrido igual suerte, y otras han perdido puertas, ventanas, tabiques &c.

Desde la una á las cuatro de la madrugada de hoy 11, solo se oia el feroz bramido del viento, el estrépito de las casas que se derrumbaban y los gemidos de infinidad de familias que buscaban un asilo donde albergarse. La cárcel ha sufrido gran deterioro, perdiendo ademas puertas y ventanas. La iglesia ha quedado en escombros, y á pesar de tanto espanto y confusion natural, no hemos tenido por fortuna noticias de que haya acontecido ninguna desgracia personal, á escepcion de alguno que otro contuso batido en las calles por el viento.

El cuartel ha sufrido igualmente que los demas edificios, pues ha perdido la puerta principal y una de las interiores, dos ventanas, todas las maderas del corredor, la mayor parte de las tejas, un pedazo de mampostería de la entrada, y en la parte superior se hallan abiertas las paredes y con infinidad de goteras.

Son las seis de la tarde y han disminuido mucho el viento y el agua, y esperamos abonance el tiempo, á pesar de lo cargada que se halla la atmósfera.

Copia de una carta particular.

SRES. PASTOR Y BARNET.

Gilines 12 de Octubre de 1846.

Muy Sres. mios: Estoy recogiendo los escombros de todas las fábricas que de su propiedad existian en este pueblo frente del ferro-carril pues todas se han caido á la fuerza del huracan y no ha quedado un palo parado.

Las dos fábricas del Alambique, almacen de envases, taller de maderas, almacen de víveres, y en una palabra todo todo, todo, no queda mas que los solares. La pérdida es de mucha consideracion, pero en medio de ella tengo la satisfaccion de poderles anunciar que no ha habido novedad en las personas blancas empleadas en los establecimientos ni en los negros que no creia poderlo decir así pues me he visto con toda la gente en muchos apuros y pasamos muchos trabajos particularmente desde las 4 de la mañana á las 5 de la tarde en que arreció mas el temporal.

Ni del establecimiento ni de nadie pudo salvarse cosa alguna en aquel momento, pues estábamos muy apurados apuntalando y á nada atendimos sino á conservar la casa; pero no fué posible y me cogiò debajo un caballo. Estoy recogiendo lo que se puede y haré provisionalmente un rancho para poder permanecer aquí hasta la determinacion de Vdes.

Acabo de saber que el establecimiento de Vdes. en el Rosario ha desaparecido enteramente, pues no queda sombra de almacenes ningunos, el muelle se lo ha llevado la mar y lo mismo los bocoyes y otros materiales que habia allí, los negros de aquel punto se han salvado por milagro metiéndose en el monte. Ignoro si se ha perdido el cargamento de tabla que teniamos allí, y la suerte que le habrá cabido al bergantin que fue á cargar la miel pues habia salido ya despachado unos dias ántes.

El alambique de Vdes. en este punto presenta la perspectiva mas triste que se puede imaginar: parece imposible que una fábrica tan sòlida se vea en ruinas como la estamos mirando. Lo mismo está todo Güines, pues solo han quedado algunas casas de las demas la que no ha caido tiene averías estraordinarias y tambien hay algunas desgracias.

Yo estoy bastante estropeado de las carreras y trabajos que pasamos de manera que ni sé como va redactada la carta. El tiempo ha sido tan furioso que horrorizaba y creiamos no escapar con vida, ojalá que no haya sido así en la Habana y no hayan tenido Vdes. que sufrir mas pérdidas.—Queda de Vdes. affmo.—*Bartolomé Junqué.*

De la Aurora de Matanzas del 13:

Mas pormenores sobre el temporal.

Consecuente á lo que ofrecimos en nuestro artículo de ayer sobre las averias del huracan, pasamos á poner en conocimiento de nuestros lectores las demas noticias que hemos podido adquirir empezando con la lista de las embarcaciones que se hallaban en nuestra bahía, sanas tres dias ántes y hoy reducidas á un estado deplorable las mas.

Buques en bahía que han sufrido avería y estado en que se hallan:

DE TRAVESIA.—*Barados con avería.*

Barca belga Louisa, procedente de la Habana, con azúcar.

Idem americana Ranger, de Portland, con parte de su cargamento.

Varados en piedra y en mal estado.

Barca americana Nichol Brown de la Habana, en lastre.

Goleta americana General Warren, con parte de su cargamento, procedente de Filadelfia.

Goleta española Lusina, de Montevideo, con toda su carga.

Varados en fango y con avería.

Bergantin amer.º Neptune, de Franckfort, con parte de su carga.

Idem idem North Bend, de id. id.

Idem idem Porto-Rico, de Boston, con toda su carga.

Barca americana Merlin, de la Habana, con carga de azúcar.

Bergantin americano Old Colony, de Portland y Nassau, con parte de su carga.

Polacra española Emilio, de Barcelona en lastre.

CABOTAGE.— *Varados con mas ó mènos averias.*

Goleta Manuelita.
Idem Neptuno.
Idem Conchita.
Idem Carlota.
Idem Victoria.
Idem Hilaria.
Idem Elvira.
Balandra Matilde.
Goleta Carlota.
Idem Rosa.
Idem Juanita.
Idem Bonifacia
Idem Segunda Rosa.
Idem Segunda Amistad.
Idem Centella.
Idem Rayo.
Idem Esmeralda.
Idem San Antonio.
Idem Antonio.
Idem Panchita.
Idem Ana Victoria.
Vapor Cárdenas.

Eficaces han sido los esfuerzos que los marineros y dotaciones de las falúas de marina, gobierno y Real Hacienda han hecho en obsequio de las embarcaciones amenazadas de naufragar en las costas y puentes. El intrépido patron de la falúa de Real hacienda, D. Bernardino Cómas, (se nos ha informado) en lo mas fuerte del temporal y como á la una de la noche logrò salvarla pasándola por el puente del rio Yumurí y amarrándola á una gran distancia donde no corria peligro. Los que han tenido ocasion de ver el mar en aquellos momentos pueden solamente formar una idea de la importancia de este arrojado servicio. Tambien se elogia la conducta de otro matriculado nombrado Pepillo el Portugues que prestó en aquellos momentos servicios de gran consideracion, llevado de su espíritu intrépido y compasivo.

Mejor informados ahora manifestamos al público que el vapor Cárdenas no ha hecho el agua que le suponiamos por alguna avería en su casco; este buque se hallaba fondeado en su muerto y con tres anclas con la furia del temporal recibió una embarcacion que se le atravesó por la proa: su fuerza causó la rotura de la cadena de muerto y empezò á garrear; desembarazado del buque y no pudiendo asegurarse, viendo por otro lado que otros buques le venia encima, se dejó garrar hasta el muelle principal y hallandó seguridad junto al tinglado se amarró en sus columnas, mediantes los oportunos y eficaces auxilios que á las tres de la madrugada le ofreciò el Sr. capitan de puerto don José Montojo. Para evitar los recios balances que le hacian dar la furia de los elementos, mandó su capitan se le abriese una llave de la máquina con lo que logró se llenase de agua y varase en el cieno en completa seguridad. Los botes y lanchas de este vapor fueron echados sobre el muelle, habiendo sido necesario amarrarlo para evitar que el viento los hubiera arrebatado cual hojas de papel. Hoy se le est

estrayendo el agua y creemos que inmediatamente saldrá sin mas lesion que la pequeña que el tinglado le ocasionó en la caja de la rueda y obra muerta.

A las diez y media de la mañana, y en lo mas fuerte del temporal, estando el barómetro á 28 85, nos ha dicho una persona bien informada, cayò una recia granizada en la Cumbre.

El cuerpo de carabineros ha prestado los mayores servicios esta ocasion: infatigables sus individuos no han omitido ocasion de manifestar sus buenos deseos en obsequio de los que en los rigores del mar se hallaban espuestos á una muerte cierta. Estamos bien informados de que algunos de sus individuos que se hallaban embarcados fueron invitados por el Sr. comandante del resguardo á que se viniesen á tierra, lo que no ejecutaron prefiriendo ántes el cumplimiento de su deber á la salvacion de sus vidas: esta conducta es digna de elogio y de estimacion de sus gefes.

Los buques de travesía que estaban descargando y que fueron á parar á Rancho de Pescadores han continuado echando su carga á tierra: todos ellos han participado de pequeñas averías en sus cascos y arboladuras.

Entre los estragos que en algunos edificios de la ciudad ha ocasionado el temporal, merecen particular mencion la casa de D. Francisco Roget, en cuyo fondo que da al rio, se derribó una habitacion. En la calle de San Severino se han caido algunas casas y cercas, sufriendo mucho la casa que habita la señora viuda de Aljovin.

En la morada del Ldo. D. José Victoriano Betancourt, dos alfardas que se supone volaron de los almacenes de Tiò y Maimanì, unidas á otros fragmentos de tablas y cayeron sobre el tejado de la sala le abrieron una gran brecha, con cuyo motivo tuvo que abandonarla sacando su familia en lo mas fuerte del tiempo.

A orillas del rio San Juan son infinitos los edificios de mampostería y madera que han padecido, habiéndose mojado mucha azúcar de la almacenada en ellos.

En la plaza del Mercado no se miran mas que escombros: como siete ú ocho casillas han sido destruidas, causando lástima la total ruina de la linda pescadería que en aquel lugar hizo construir años pasados el señor de Ventosa. Sus elegantes casillas que tanto ser han dado á aquel lugar del abasto público, han sufrido algo en los tejados.

Por donde quiera que uno dirije sus pasos en Matanzas y sus barriadas estragantes, no contempla otra cosa que ruinas: todo hombre se emplea nuevamente en consumir lo que los desencadenados elementos dejaron á montones de escombros.

Las noticias que empiezan á llegar de los campos son bien tristes: estos se encuentran horrorosamente estropeados del viento y aguas: muchas chimeneas de ingenios y casas de bagazo han sido destruidas sin embargo, hay esperanzas de que la caña resista algun tanto mediante á que muchos de nuestros hacendados piensan comenzar sus moliendas bien pronto, á causa de mucho campo que el año pasado quedó sin beneficiar. ¡Quiera el cielo que sus grandes esperanzas no se acibaren y que los daños no sean tantos como se suponen! La prosperidad de los dueños de ingenios, sus buenas zafras son los anuncios mas positivas de la riqueza de esta Isla. El azúcar es el artículo mas benéfico que hoy se conoce, y en el cual fian su ventura desde el mas mísero artesano hasta el mas opulento millonario.

Los cafetales han sido mas azotados del huracan, maduro el grano: ha sido arrojado al suelo donde probablemente se perderá la mayor parte quedando poco que pueda recojerse averiado y de mala calidad.

Esas fincas que empezaban á reponerse de los estragos del temporal del 44, y cuando sus dueños volvian á concebir algunas esperanzas, una nueva calamidad los ha vuelto á reducir al tristísimo estado que es fácil concebir.

Segun nos ha informado el Sr. administrador del ferro-carril de la Sabanilla los estragos del huracan en todo lo que ha visto desde aquí hasta el citado pueblo son horrorosos; los campos de caña cuya lozanía hacia esperar una abundante zafra, yacen derribados y desprovistas de hojas las plantas; los platanales enteramente destruidos, las fábricas que no eran de una gran fortaleza todas por tierra.

En el pueblo de la Sabanilla, se derribaron dos casas de D. Rafael Mariscal, la fonda de D. Mariano Tremor, las paredes de la iglesia nueva que se estaba construyendo y otras muchas casas pequeñas de la poblacion y cerca de ella.

Angustia da el pensar el porvenir de las pobres familias de los campos, sin cosecha de maiz y destruidos enteramente los platanales que es el pan de los pobres: tendrán que sufrir mucho del hambre.

En Alacranes dicen que han sido horrorosos los estragos.

El ferro-carril ha sufrido poco en su parte material, algo en sus edificios y bastante en los carros; pero mayores hubieran sido las pérdidas si con tiempo no se hubieran tomado algunas medidas.

BARRIO DE SAN FRANCISCO.

En la calle del Teniente-Rey se ha desplomado la casa número 8 á consecuencia de haberle caido sobre el techo las paredes del mirador de la Sociedad Filarmònica, de las ruinas se ha estraido el cadáver del portero de la misma. Al frente número 89 se desplomó el techo del almacen de víveres, quedando el edificio en estado ruinoso. Ademas de esto han sufrido daños considerables muchas casas. El convento de San Francisco ha padecido bastante y por la portería de la Tercera Orden cayò una almena de piedra que dejó sin vida á una muger de color. Ademas de estas dos desgracias hay algunas personas heridas pero de poca consideracion.

COLON.

En este barrio ha habido ocho casas de mampostería derribadas y 47 deterioradas; el número de las de madera destruidas asciende á 29 y el de las que han sufrido grandes averías á 213. En cuanto á desgracias personales han perecido cuatro individuos, tres de ellos de color y uno blanco. El depòsito del camino de hierro ha sufrido considerablemente sus fábricas y útiles; del mismo modo que el gran teatro de Tacon, cuyo techo se halla levantado en parte. En la iglesia del Monserrate cayó la puerta principal y urna de San José, y el relox de la torre se halla descompuesto. El arbolado de la alameda de Isabel II ha sufrido considerable detrimento aunque ya se encuentra reparado.

CASA BLANCA.

La mayor parte de los establecimientos de este caserío han sufrido perjuicios considerables. Ha habido muchas casas completamente derribadas, asi como colgadizos arrojados por tierra, en cuanto á desgracias personales, no sabemos sino la de un individuo de color que apareció ahogado en la playa.

CUARTEL DE SAN AMBROSIO.

Aunque el temporal no ha ocasionado ninguna desgracia en el cuerpo que allí se halla acuartelado, el edificio ha padecido bastante, tanto en las azoteas que están cuarteadas, en las ventanas y puertas, como en las paredes del piso superior, algunas de las cuales se hallan sentidas y apuntaladas. El sumidero del patió no podia dar salida á la mucha agua que inundaba el cuartel en lo mas fuerte del huracan.

ALMACENES DE POLVORA

El de San Felipe ha padecido mucho. Las hojas de la puerta del rastrillo se hallan derribadas y en el techo hay un boquete de cuatro ó cinco varas en cuadro.

En el de San Antonio no ha habido mas que goteras y un conductor de uno de los para-rayos roto.

En el de San José ha caido la puerta del rastrillo.

TORREON DE LA CHORRERA.

En este fuerte ha ocasionado el temporal algunos perjuicios, se han abierto las azoteas, la parte principal se halla en tierra, del mismo modo que la puerta y ventana de la cocina.

CANO.

Todas las casas de aquella poblacion han caido derribadas á escepcion de 17 bastante maltratadas y en las cuales se han refugiado gran número de familias á quienes ha dejado sin asilo el temporal. Desgracias personales ha habido tres, con la muerte de una jóven blanca y de dos individuos de color.

GUANABO.

En este pueblo no existe mas que una casa y las demas han sido destruidas. La union del rio de aquel pueblo con el arroyo del Chuchon causaron una innundacion general que aumentó la consternacion general. La mayor parte de las familias se encuentran sin asilo.

GUATAO.

Aquel pueblo ya no existe; todas sus casas se hallan destruidas inclusa la iglesia que era una de las mas sólidas de los pueblos del campo. Las pérdidas sufridas en las fincas inmediatas son inmensas.

LUYANO.

En aquella poblacion se han desplomado nueve casas, las que quedan se hallan

tan deterioradas que no pueden habitarse. En el caserío de Jacominos que se componia de nueve casas no ha quedado mas que una. Las estancias y demas fincas de aquel partido han sufrido grandes daños. En cuanto á desgracias personales solo sabemos de vários individuos contusos y de dos heridos de consideracion.

MANAGUA.

En aquel pueblo como en los demas del campo han sido grandes los daños, solo cinco casas quedan en pié y en ella se han refugiado los infelices privados de asilo. No sabemos que haya ocurrido desgracia personal.

BATABANO.

El horroroso temporal que desgraciadamente hemos sufrido ha dejado en la indigencia á vários familias pobres de aquel pueblo hasta el estremo de no tener ni aun en donde albergarse.

El dia 10 del corriente amaneciò con viento flojo de N. y agua menuda. A las 10 de la noche arreciò el viento y poco despues era ya un temporal desecho. Asi continuò hasta las ocho de la mañana del 11 en que se llamó el viento N. O. siempre con igual violencia hasta la cinco y media de la tarde en que fue calmando hasta cesar enteramente.

El daño causado por tan espantoso temporal ha sido considerable: gran cantidad de casas y bajareques de aquella poblacion han sido destruidas totalmente habiendo sufrido tambien mucho deterioro; todas las demas que han quedado en pie inhabitables, contándose entre las caidas la que servia de iglesia.

Hasta ahora no hemos sabido que haya ocurrido mas desgracia personal que la muerte de una niña, la de una negra de un potrero y varios negros contusos de los que trabajan en el camino de hierro del Surgidero cuya fábrica fue totalmente destruida, asi como todas las demas que se hallan en aquel punto á escepcion de tres. Los vapores Cubano y Sirena y varias goletas han sufrido averías de consideracion.

SAN ANTONIO DE LAS VEGAS.

En aquella poblacion no han quedado en pie mas que cuatro casas, pues todas las demas han sido totalmente destruidas, no sabemos hasta ahora que haya ocurrido desgracia personal.

QUIVICAN.

En aquel pueblo ha hecho horribles estragos el temporal. Han venido abajo todos sus edificios á escepcion de unas ocho casas que han quedado sumamente deterioradas. Todavia no sabemos que haya ocurrido desgracia alguna personal ni alli ni en el resto del partido donde igualmnte han quedado muy pocas casas en pie.

Matanzas 13 *de Octubre de* 1846.

[De nuestro corresponsal.]

Larga y triste en demasía seria esta comunicacion si hubieramos de detenernos á narrar en ella los estragos que ha hecho el huracan que hemos sufrido en la noche del diez y parte del dia once, que con una furia espantosa ha casi destruido los campos y dejado á muchas familias sin hogar.

Por la Aurora de hoy se verà lo que los buques han sufrido, y conforme váyamos recogiendo pormenores lo remitiremos á esa redaccion. Los campos de caña presentan un aspecto lastimero en todo lo que hemos podido ver hasta ahora, y en nuestro concepto no será menor que en el año de 1844 el daño que han sufrido.

Los plátanos han desaparecido.

En el pueblo de la Sabanilla se han derribado várias casas y la Iglesia nueva que en el huracan anterior estando ya al concluirse perdió el techo ha acabado de venirse á tierra.

Las noticias que llegan de los campos confirman los temores que teniamos de que en diez leguas á la redonda no ha habido un punto en que no se hayan sufrido estragos de consideracion.

De Càrdenas hemos sabido, por algunas personas que han llegado á esta ciudad, que se ha sufrido mucho en la poblacion y en la bahía.

El terro-carril de la Sabanilla ha vuelto á establecer el movimiento de sus trenes desde ayer á las tres de la tarde, despues de haber sido reconocida toda su línea por un tren de esploracion que salió ayer á las 6½ de la mañana y puesto espedito con un trabajo grande por los muchos árboles que arrojò sobre la carrilera el huracan. Todos los puentes y alcantarillas fueron reconocidos escrupulosamente ántes de despachar el primer tren de pasageros.

El vapor Cárdenas costará mucho sacarlo del punto donde varó, y lo mismo sucederá con otros buques que fueron arrojados sobre los bajos.

La mayor parte de los edificios de la ciudad han sufrido y muchas de las casas pequeñas de los barrios á orillas de la poblacion han sido destruidas completamente.

Hasta ahora no hemos oido decir que haya muerto ninguna persona á pesar de tantos estragos.

Del Diario de la Marina.

MATANZAS.

Capitania del puerto.—Escmo. Sr.—Despues de haber soplado el viento por espacio de cuatro dias frescachon por el ENE. que hacia casi imposible poder barquear en bahía, abonanzò el dia 10, pero cerrado y con lloviznas, aunque el barómetro no habia bajado mas que dos décimos, esto es, que se hallaba en 29,8 pulgadas; pero á las 9 de la noche empezó á refrescar, y noté que el barómetro iba bajando sucesivamente. A las 11 fué arreciando mas con rachas duras acompañadas de agua hasta las cuatro de la mañana que rondò viento al SE convertido en un fuerte temporal, el que desamarrò al vapor Cárdenas que se hallaba fondeado en bahía sobre su muerto y lo arrolló sobre el muelle, donde pude auxiliarlo con un calabrote y una estacha, quedando asegurado á los pilares del tinglado.

Amaneciò el dia con el lastimoso cuadro que prestaba la bahía sembrada de buques, los unos perdidos sobre su costa y los otros embarrancados en la playa y bajos, sin verse lo que pasaba en el centro del puerto por lo espeso de la lluvia y cerrazon, y sin haber á flote un solo bote ni lancha, y continuando el viento. A las seis hubo un pequeño recalmon llamándose el viento al ESE. para soplar á pocos momentos con mas mpetuosidad: el barómetro habia bajado á 29,3 pulgadas, y siguiò el viento con la misma fuerza hasta las diez que llegò á su mayor intensidad rodando al S. y SSE. donde se mantuvo hasta la una de la tarde, y bajó el barómetro à 28,8 pulgadas. El viento empezò á ceder á las dos rolando al SSO. siempre con chubascos, y continuò disminuyéndose sucesivamente hasta las cuatro que cesò enteramente por el SO.

De los buques que habia en bahía solo queda sobre sus amarras la barca americana *Ranger* y la goleta costera *Antonia* por haber desarbolado de sus palos; todos los demas, con mas ò ménos avería se hallan como llevo dicho sobre la costa y bajos de la bahía.

He dado todos los auxilios que he podido segun se me han presentado las circunstancias, acompañados de los cabos de Matrículas, la gente de la falúa de esta Capitanía de puerto y los marineros que pude reunir en tan apurado estado, á lo que cooperò con mucha eficacia y personalmente el Ayudante de esta Matrícula D. Julian Sanchez con sus subordinados, los que se esmeraron todos en cumplir con su deber.

Todo lo que tengo el honor de poner en el superior conocimiento de V. E.

Dios guarde á V. E muchos años. Matanzas y Octubre 12 de 1846.—Escmo. Sr. —*José Montojo.*—Escmo. Sr. Comandante general del Apostadero de la Habana.

Relacion de los buques de travesia y costeros existentes en este puerto, que han sido arrojados á la playa y bajos de bahía, y estado en que se hallan.

Barca belga *Luisa*, procedente de la Habana con azúcar, varada con avería.

Id. americana, *Ranger*, de Porland con parte de su cargamento, id. id.

Id. americana *Nichols Brown*, de la Habana, en lastre, id. id.

Gol. americana *General Waren*, de Filadelfia, con parte de su cargamento, id. id.

Goleta española *Lusina*, de Mobila con toda su carga, id. id.

Bergantin americano *Neptuno*, de Franckfort, con parte de su cargamento, varado sin averías de consideracion.

Bergantin americano *North Bend*, de id., con parte de su cargamento, id. id.

Bergantin americano *Porto-Rico*, de Boston, con toda su carga, id. id.

Barca americana *Merlin*, de la Habana. con carga de azúcar id. id.

Bergantin americano *Old Colony*, de Portland y Nassau, con parte de su cargamento id. id.

Polacra española *Emilio*, de Barcelona, en lastre, id. id,

Cabotage.

De Matanzas goleta *Manuelita*, varada.

De idem goleta *Neptuno*, desfondada y varada.

De idem goleta *Conchita*, varada.

De idem goleta *Carlota*, varada con avería.

De Regla goleta *Victoria*, varada con avería.

De Matanzas goleta *Hilaria*, embarrancada.

De idem goleta *Elvira*, varada.

De idem balandra *Matilde*, embarrancada en mal estado.

De Regla goleta *Carlota*, varada con averías.

De Matanzas goleta *Rosa*, embarrancada.

De idem goleta *Juanita*, varada.

De Regla goleta *Bonifacia*, varada.

De Sagua la Grande goleta *Segunda Rosa*, desfondada y en mal estado.

De la Habana goleta *Segunda Amistad*, desfondada y en mal estado

De Matanzas goleta *Centella*, desfondada y en mal estado.

De idem goleta *Rayo*, varada y desfondada en mal estado.

De idem goleta *Esmeralda*, desfondada.

De idem goleta *San Antonio*, varada con averías.

De la Habana goleta *Antoñica*, varada.

De Matanzas goleta *Panchita*, varada.

De idem goleta *Ana Victoria*, varada.

De idem vapor *Cárdenas*, varado con averías en la obra muerta.

Matanzas y Octubre 12 de 1846.—*José Montojo*.

—De la *Aurora de Matanzas* del 13:

Con el fuerte huracan que sufrimos el once del corriente se desencajaron las dos puertas colaterales de la parroquial de esta ciudad, hallándose espuesta la iglesia à las furias del viento; en tal estremo que fué preciso depositar en la sacristía todas las imágenes y otros varios adornos del templo. En este conflicto ocurrió el Sr. Cura párroco, con el debido acierto, al Sr. Gobernador, para que lo auxiliase con gente, y al Sr. alcalde mayor segundo D. José Miguel Augulo, habiendo mandado el primero cuatro soldados y un cabo, y el segundo varios negros: y con otra porcion de gente y carpinteros proporcionados por el mismo Sr. Cura, se lograron poner en su lugar las puertas caidas. Se distinguieron particularmente en este servicio, y con especialidad en el cuidado de la iglesia, D. Félix Dávalos, clérigo de primera tonsura, encargado de la sacristía, el fiscal de vara D Manuel Valdes, D. Manuel María Ubiña, y otros que concurrieron voluntariamente à prestar su ayuda, sin la cual hubieran sido ineficaces los esfuerzos, que no eran suficientes á combatir el ímpetu del terrible huracan.

El espresado Sr. cura párroco Dr. D. Manuel Francisco García, con la caridad que le es propia, y que tan buen nombre le ha adquirido entre sus feligreses, auxilió y recogió en la casa de su morada algunos pobres desamparados, ejerciendo con ellos la debida hospitalidad; habiendo cantado en la mañana de este dia una misa solemne en accion de gracias al Todopoderoso, por habernos preservado de mayores estragos en esta horrorosa tormenta, esperando de su misericordia infinita que nos mirará con ojos benignos, libertándonos de los terribles efectos de las calamidades de esta especie, que por dos veces hemos esperimentado en el corto espacio de dos años.—**

Observaciones barometricas.

Dias.

10. 8 de la noche bajó á	29 60	29 6	
11, 9 de la mañana bajó á	28 85	28 8½	
„ 11 de la mañana subió á	29 „	29	
„ 3 de la tarde subió á	29 25	29 (2	
„ 8 de la noche subió á	29 40	29 04	
12, 9 de la mañana subió á	29 70	29 07	
12, 2 de la tarde subió á	29 70	29 (7	

De las 8 de la noche del 10 á las 9 de la mañana del 11 fuè bajando paulatinamente: á esta hora se sostuvo hasta las 11 que comenzó á abonanzar: de las tres de la tarde á la noche se sostuvo en 29 25.

COMUNICADOS.

Efectos del Huracan en Puentes-Grandes.

Serenada ya la horrenda tempestad que aun nos mantiene sobrecogidos, y despues de contemplar el triste cuadro de desolacion que ofrecen los campos y poblaciones, es cuando se debe hacer su descripcion por los que han pasado por el tormento angustioso de presenciarla. Entònces es cuando la memoria va recordando los hechos grabados indeleblemente en ella por la consternacion, y cuando puede leerse en los escombros y las ruinas la imponente narracion de tan aciago acontecimiento sin exagerarla ni desfigurarla Y teniendo á la vista una comunicacion basada en tales antecedentes con respecto á los estragos acaecidos en Puentes-Grandes, en este sitio ameno en que el magestuoso Almendares ofrece en sus dias de mansedumbre la salud, la vida, las recreaciones y el sublime arrobamiento del observador de la naturaleza, bellezas convertidas en un espectáculo el mas triste y lamentable; palpitando aun nuestro corazon con lectura de otras y otras relaciones del mismo género, queremos trasmitir al público los resultados, el tétrico desenlace de este drama.

Al anochecer del sàbado 10, ya la temperatura comenzaba á ofrecer presegios tristes: el viento N. O. estaba pronunciado, su progreso era momentáneo y de aspecto aterrador, y tanto, que ya á las nueve todos los vecinos estaban resueltos á esperar otro huracan semejante al de 1844.

No fueron en efecto infundadas estas prevenciones. Ennegrecida por todas partes la capa celeste, aumentando su furia el viento, y cayendo á torrentes el agua, se pronunció claramente la catástrofe.

Al amanecer del siguiente dia apareció destruida la Glorieta, que fué arrancada con su piso de tablones de tea, yendo à descender encima de las casas de D. Joaquin Portela que han quedado arruinadas. Se ha destruido todo el frente de la Iglesia y parte de los portales de las casas del Sr. Conde de Cañongo y de D. Tomas de Juara.

En la mañana del mismo dia, cuando ya el temporal era desecho comenzaron á derribarse innumerables casas, sin respetar las mas sólidas construcciones y sin que les valiese á algunas una posicion resguardada. Los aserraderos de D. Antonio Félix y D. Estéban Mestre en completa destruccion, contribuyendo para mayor desgracia el nuevo curso que han tomado las corrientes del rio. Están arruinadas las casas que habitaban D. Pedro Diago el Dr D. Antonio Binelo y otras muchas de estos vecinos.

A la una ménos cuarto desapareció el Puente de Mordazo con sus bases y terraplenes al impetuoso torrente que traia su Arroyo, arrastrando en su curso cuantas casas encontraba.

La Ciénaga, este paisage pintoresco, muestra sublime de la eterna fertilidad de los tròpicos, quedó convertida en un inmenso brazo de mar embravecido por los desbordes del Rio Almendares y arroyo de Orengo unidos ya por el Husillo. Pero aquí hay un rasgo de arrojo filantrópico que no debe pasarse en silencio.

A pesar de la ferocidad del viento y contínua lluvia, el Administrador de Rentas Reales de aquel partido, conociendo que las palizadas y corrientes comunicaban una vibracion violenta al otro Puente (el puente-grande del rio) que se hallaba resentido, acudiò á él con multitud de vecinos, los esclavos de estos, y la dotacion de la empresa de la calzada de Guanajay, y á virtud de infinitos y comprometidos esfuerzos, se logró separar los amenazantes obstáculos, de la ensoberbecida corriente, perdiendo solo el barandaje de unos de los costados que arrebató el viento y quedando movida una de las madres del Puente. Obstruido en consecuencia el tránsito se instalaron dos botes que con auxilio de unas cuerdas, por cuyo medio se logró el paso á manera de un andaribel.

Pero creyendo el activo y recomendable jòven que era insuficiente este medio, invitó en la mañana del 13 al mismo vecindario para llevar á hombros las tablas que servian de piso á la Glorieta para formar con ellas un puente provisional; y merced á tan laudables esfuerzos ha quedado espedita la comunicacion para todos en general. El que esto escribe no acostumbra producir elogios vanos y desmerecidos; pero cuando los cree de justicia ¿por què no tributarlos? El administrador de Rentas de Puentes-Grandes D. José Hernandez, se ha hecho digno de la gratitud pública así como los demas vecinos que le auxiliaron, y merecen un lauro no tan débil, no tan estéril como el que podemos trazar. La humanidad misma se interesa en la publicacion de este hecho, porque tan poderoso estímulo servirá de ejemplo cuando ella se vea en peligro de necesitar auxilio de los hombres arrojados y filantròpicos.

F.

Partido del Quivican y Octubre 13 de 1846

Sres. Redactores del Diario:

Muy Sres. mios: voy á dar á Vds. un rápido pormenor de las desgracias ocurridas en este partido por el horroroso huracan del 10 al 11 del que cursa.

Del pueblo de Quivican, no han quedado mas que unas diez casas en pie y la iglesia, sentida la mayor parte de ella.

En el cafetal "Bella Arsenia" de la Sra. doña Candelaria Borrego, no se salvaron más que la casa de vivienda y la del mo-

lino; las demas yacen en escombros por los suelos.

El cafetal "Hércules" de la Sra. D.ª María de Jesus Sudeña del Cristo, perecieron todas las fábricas ménos la casa de vivienda que se salvò, gracias á las amarras que se le dieron.

El ingenio demolido "S. Pablo" de los Sres. García de Cáceres, dá compasion verlo, no ha quedado nada de sus fábricas, llevándose á mas la creciente del rio Sta. Bárbara, toda la cosecha del café, del arroz, del maiz y casi todo el maderamen de las casas destruidas; pero no hubo desgracia personal.

Del cafetal del Sr. Arango, no se ven mas que ruinas de mucha consideracion.

Todos los sitieros de este partido se hallan hoy á la intemperie, morando como pájaros bajo de los árboles, por habérseles caido y desaparecido sus casas, y sin esperanzas de poder proporcionarse otras; ¡esto parte el corazon de dolor y la pluma se nos cae de la mano al trazar cuadros tan espantosos y horribles...!

Sin querer, sin poder decir mas, Sres. Redactores, queda de Vds. S. S. S. Q. S M. B.—*Joaquin Cotilla.*

HABANA 15 DE OCTUBRE.

Colecturía de la manda pia forzosa y derechos de sepultura.

Individuos que se han sepultado en el Cementerio general de resultas del huracan el dia 14, con algunas noticias que acerca de su fallecimiento ha logrado adquirir el que suscribe.

Cirilo, adúlto, esclavo de D. Santiago Durombal, estraido en la mañana de este dia de los escombros de la casa bodega calle de Dragones; fué remitido por el cura de Guadalupe.

José Ines, criollo, adúlto, esclavo de D. Luis Suscini, estraido en la mañana de este dia de las ruinas de la casa número 65 calle de Paula; fuè remitido por el cura del Espíritu-Santo.

Cementerio general y Octubre 15 de 1846.—Por ocupacion del colector, el subcolector, *Manuel Perez Delgado.*

De la Aurora de Matanzas del 14:

Mas pormenores del temporal.

Despues de publicada la anterior relacion sobre los buques que habian sufrido avería hemos sabido que la polacra española Emilio y la fragata americana Ranger, no se habian varado. Ambos buques se encuentran anclados y con una ligera avería el primero, no habiendo sufrido nada la Ranger.

En el hospital de Caridad Santa Isabel, se ha venido abajo un tabique, y las casas de recreo de la Cumbre han padecido mucho, particularmente la del Sr. D. Gerónimo Estevez.

En el Ojo-de-Agua tambien han sufrido quebrantos algunas casas: la máquina de descascarar arroz fué inutilizada completamente.

Una persona bien informada nos asegura que en el pueblo de Càrdenas han sido terribles los efectos del huracan, habiendo padecido mucho las fincas de su comarca.

Sabemos que el alcalde de mar D. Antonio Valenzuela, cuyos servicios han sido muy oportunos durante el temporal, fuè muy maltratado por una ráfaga de viento que le derribó con peligro de haberse ahogado: se hallaba en cama ayer.

Del Alcance á la Aurora del 14.

DESASTRES EN LA CUMBRE.

A la casa de doña Petrona Milian le rompió las persianas y vidrieras del corredor de la parte del Sur, le entró el viento y le echó á tierra la pared de mampostería del Norte y á mas tres almenas y otros pequeños destrozos.

A la del Sr. Regidor D. Gerònimo Estevez, le llevó todas las persianas del corredor y cayò el techo de él sobre el piso, causándole otras averías de consideracion y destruidole el jardin.

A la de D. José Izquierdo le derribó toda la pared del Norte del mirador. La de D. Manuel Larralde que era de alto; pero de madera, toda vino á tierra A la de D. Joaquin Madan le llevò la ventana del Norte. La tienda de víveres que no hace ocho meses se reformò, toda vino à tierra. La casa del sitio del Sr. D. Guillermo Jenkes, se derribò al suelo: á la otra inmediata á su quinta le llevó totalmente el alto, derribando caballeriza, cocina y demas colgadizos que habia. A la casa de la quinta de dicho señor le llevó todo el tejado, derribó los dos techos de los dos pozos y mucha arboleda. A la de la señora viuda de Junco le derribò mucha parte de los tejados y varios techos de la cocina y otros colgadizos —A la de D. José A. de Laucirica tambien se le cayó una parte de la casa y tuvo otras averías de consideracion.—La de D. Domingo Riverol tambien se derribó y la familia de D. Fidel Zuaznavar que pasò en ella el verano, fue á refugiarse á la de Laucirica.—Las chozas de varios labradores fueron destruidas.—Nada diremos de los árboles y platanales de todas estas quintas: todos han sido destrozados completamente.

☞Las noticias que vamos adquiriendo de los campos presentan un cuadro desolador. ¡Pobres hacendados!

☞Una carta de Madruga dice que en aquel pueblo no ha quedado edificio que no haya participado de los estragos generales, y que para mayor consternacion se han sentido dos temblores de tierra.

En el muelle de S. Francisco se han encorbado los cerrojos de dos puertas y descompuestas sus cerraduras: tambien han sufrido avería las hojas de Puerta nueva: quedò sin techo la casilla que sirve de cuerpo de guardia al destacamento de la Alameda: desapareciò el del muelle de Luz y todos los demas cuerpos de guardia tienen deterioros.

En el Morro se han removido varios sillares de la fortificacion: el fanal tambien ha sufrido deterioros, habiéndose caido á la mar la bomba que cubre la cuerda de bronce del para-rayos, muchos vidrios y losetas de las que estàn en el suelo del balcon sobre la corniza, bamboleándose la torre con las ràfagas de viento y las columnas de agua de la mar.

En el fuerte de Cojimar se ha llenado el algibe de agua salada y se ha inutilizado la tina de combate.

ALACRANES.

En aquel partido se unieron á los estragos del viento la terrible violencia con que corrian las aguas del inmediato rio, las cuales nunca han subido tanto como en esta ocasion Las casas fueron por consiguiente innundadas teniendo que abandonarlas casi todos los vecinos. Muchos son los edificios derribados en aquel partido, y entre ellos se cuenta la Iglesia provisional.

BAUTA.

En aquel partido no hay una finca grande ó pequeña que no haya padecido en sus fábricas y plantíos, de manera que el campo parece como si le hubiese desvastado un incendio. Una balandra costera fué arrojada á los mangles de la rada de Baracoa, pero toda su tripulacion se ha salvado, La única desgracia personal que ha sucedido, es la de una muger de color que pereció bajo los escombros de una casa desplomada.

JARUCO.

En aquella ciudad se ha hecho seniir el temporal con estraordinaria furia. Várias calles de la poblacion no existen. La iglesia se halla casi destruida del mismo modo que el cuerpo principal del cuartel militar, cuya fachada está en tierra. La casa consistorial ha quedado sin techo, en fin no hay edificio que no haya sufrido. Los caseríos y fábricas de los ingenios inmediatos no existen, pero en todo este trastorno no ha perecido ninguna persona que sepamos al ménos.

Del alcance al Diario de la Marina.

TEMPORAL.

A continuacion publicamos una carta de Matanzas, en la cual se dice que al parecer el temporal ha alcanzado poco mas allà, al ménos con la furia que en esta parte de la Isla. Tambien se nos ha dicho que unas goletas que se hallaban entre Sierra Morena y Sagua apénas han sentido el tiempo. Esto en cuanto á la Vuelta Arriba. Respecto á la Vuelta Abajo, sabemos que la goleta *Josefa*, que salió de la Coloma el viérnes 9 por la noche, pasò el temporal fondeada en la Punta de Fisga. A las 10½ de la mañana del domingo dió de nuevo la vela, y llegò á las tres de la tarde al Batabanó sin avería alguna.

De estos hechos pudiéramos inferir que la fuerza del tiempo no ha alcanzado mas allá de un rádio de veinte à veinte y cinco leguas al Este y de otro tanto al O. de esta capital. Sin embargo de que estas esperanzas parecen fundadas, aguardamos todavía mas noticias para calcular la estension del territorio atacado por el huracan.

Matanzas 14.

Tenemos noticia de Cárdenas y Pijuan en que dicen que por allá se ha sentido muy poco el temporal. El amigo N...

que saliò el lúnes para el campo en mi caballo y regresó anoche, dice que conforme iba internándose era menor el daño, de manera que en los campos de arriba es probable no hayamos perdido nada de la zafra.

Del alcance al Faro de ayer

Hemos visto una carta de Matanzas del 14, en la que leemos este importante párrafo:

Matanzas 14 *de Octubre de* 1846.

Los ingenios San Joaquin y Osado, del Sr. D. Domingo de Mora, en el partido de Lagunillas y lindando con este pue-pueblo á dos y media leguas del puerto de Cárdenas, no han sufrido absolutamente nada, pues ni una teja se ha movido en ninguna de las fábricas.

A continuacion insertamos las noticias que hasta ahora hemos podido adquirir de los buques que han sufrido en la bahía con motivo del huracan que acabamos de esperimentar.

BUQUES DE TRAVESIA

Bergantin español Ebro, capitan D. Antonio Placencia procedente de Santander, atracado al muelle, á las 8 de la mañana del 11, vino un buque al garete y le echó á pique por haberle envestido en un costado, se salvó toda la tripulacion (está á pique en el muelle de San Francisco.)

Bergantin español Eolo, capitan D. P. Posadillo, procedente de Amberes fondeado entre la Punta y la Fuerza, garró y tocó con el anclade una goleta perdida en el boquete que le agugereó el fondo y entre aguas fue á atracar al muelle de Travieso donde se fue a pique.

Bergantin español Piedad, capitan D. José A. Univaso, fondeado frente al muelle de Travieso, garró de sus anclas y abordó y fue abordado por vários buques y siguió garreando con tres buques mas chocando unos con otros yéndose á pique frente al muelle de Luz, no pereció nadie.

Bergantin goleta español Cecilia, capitan D. Juan Arleta, fondeado frente al muelle de Castillo, se le vino un buque encima que le destrozó la borda de vabor, y despues le vino otro por la proa que le hizo faltar la cadena y vino sobre el muelle frente á la puerta del Carpineti donde se fué á pique (no pereció nadie.)

Bergantin español Paquete de Veracruz, capitan D. Ignacio Soler, frente á la puerta de la Aduana, se le vino encima una fragata y tres buques mas que lo echaron á pique, salvándose todos.

Bergantin español Marìa, capitan D. José Monterola, fondeado frente al muelle de Travieso, fué abordado por dos buques picò los dos palos, no pereciò nadie.

Bergantin español Sirena, capitan Villamazare, fondeado frente al muelle de Travieso, picó los palos por no zozobrar, sufriendo algunas averías el casco teniendo que arrojar al mar lo que tenia en cubierta, el capitan se dislocò un brazo y un marinero se dió un achazo debajo del párpado derecho al tiempo de picar.

Polacra española San José, capitan D. Miguel Vives, fondeada frente al muelle de Travieso, tuvo que picar los palos por estar tumbado, perdió la lancha y bote y no pereció nadie.

Bergantin español Pelícano, capitan D. Daniel Giral, fondeado en Casa-Blanca garró y se fué frente al muelle de San Francisco, se le rompió la popa y se fué á pique, se salvaron todos.

Corb. americ. Child Harold capitan Crosby, fondeada frente al depósito de san Francisco, fué abordado por dos buques que se fueron á pique à su lado, y desarbolò de sus palos, perdió la obra muerta y el casco sumamente averiado no pereció nadie.

Goleta española Pepa, capitan Caballero, fondeada y acoderada frente al muelle de Castillo, garreò y hubo que picar el palo trinquete para aguantarse, perdió el botalon de foque, pescantes de popa, el anclote de reguera y calabrote, mastelero de escandalosa: se salvó la gente.

Bergantin español Triunfo, capitan Domenech, atracado al muelle de Samá, rompiò el timon y el codaste por el medio, aflojó la testa de los tablones, movió la popa, rompió el tajamar y rueda de proa, arrancò el molinete y sus columnas, perdió todas las embarcaciones menores y rozó el casco, sin novedad en èl.

Goleta española Paquete de Goatemala, capitan Castellá, fondeada en el muelle de Castillo, se le fué encima la goleta Criolla, que le hizo perder sus amarras y se fué á pique en el muelle de S. Francisco, no pereció nadie.

Goleta española Adela, capitan D. F. Catá, fondeada frente al muelle de Travieso, fué abordada por una polacra que le rompió el bauprés y rindió los palos, haciéndole daño en la cubierta y perdió el bote, no pereció nadie.

Bergantin español, Pablo, capitan Sensat atracado al muelle, desarboló de los masteleros de velacho y juanete mayor, perdiò el molinete y rozò los costados del buque: no pereció nadie.

Bergantin español, Brillante, capitan D. V Cagigal fondeado frente al muelle de Travieso desarbolado de los palos habiéndole abordado un buque le destrozò la popa quedando inutil el buque, no perecio nadie.

Fragata española Pepita, capitan D. P. Maristany, fondeado al muelle, sufriò varias averias en el casco, perdió la lancha, una cadena y una ancla, no pereció nadie,

Fragata española Anfitrite, capitan D. M. Aguirre, fondeado frente á Triscornia, con cuatro anclas por los chicotes, garreó y estando zozobrando teniendo que picar el palo mayor y mesana con lo que pudo adrizarse fué abordado por un bergantin americano, que le llevó el bote con los pescantes y una ráfaga de viento partiò por el tamborete el mastelero de velacho llevandole verga y mastelero de juanete, perdió una cadena con su ancla, y no pereciò nadie.

Bergantin español Cid, capitan D. Juan Arriguñaga, fondeado con cuatro anclas frente al muelle de Travieso, fué abordado por la goleta Adela que le destrozó la obra muerta de estribor y arreciando el tiempo picò los palos.

Bergantin americano Echo, capitan Smith atracado al muelle de Villalta, fue abordado por cuatro que lo echaron á pique (no pereció nadie.)

Corbeta española Conchita, capitan D. Juan S. Vidagure, atracada al muelle frente á la Aduana, fue abordada por tres buques desarbolada del palo trinquete, de los masteleros de gavias y mesana y sufriendo mucha avería en el casco, habiendo perdido el timon [no pereció nadie.]

Bergantin español Eolo, capitan D. J. Pares atracado al muelle de San Francisco, fué abordado por varios buques que le destrozaron la obra muerta, perdiò el bote, lancha, y botalon de foque no tuvo desgracia.

Bergantinn español Julio, capitan D. F. Costa, atracado al muelle de San Francisco fué abordado por varios buques y desarboló del palo trinquete, mastelero de gavia y botalon de foque perdió las obras muertas, cámara de cubierta y una canoa, sin ancla de posta: se salvó la tripulacion.

Corbeta Madeline capitan Shankand; fondeada en dos anclas en la costa del Este, garreó y se fué al muelle de San Francisco donde se fué à pique salvando la tripulacion.

Bergantin Correo núm. 2, capitan Ceballos, atracado al muelle, fué abordado por vários buques, rompió las amarras y se llevó parte del muelle, perdió el baupres, la botavara y toda la obra muerta de proa, la del centro y popa muy estropeada, habiendo rendido tambien el palo trinquete,

Bergantin americano Lisbon, capitan Messer, atracado al muelle de Caballería, perdió los masteleros de gavia y el botalon de foque, partió las amarras de cadena por dos veces y sufrió algunas averías en el casco; no hace agua y el cargamento está en buen estado.

Bergantin español Centauro, cap. Gotuzo fondeado con dos anclas en Casa blanca fué abordado por un bergantin bremes y despues por un bergantin español por la proa, salvándose la tripulacion de este en el Centauro cuyo buque desarbolò y garreando fué á parar al muelle de S. Francisco donde se fué á pique: se salvò la gente.

Bergautin americano Cybeles, capitan Merry, fondeado en el sitio de los tableros garreó y fué á barar al muelle de Samá.

Corbeta americana Rapid, cap. Ward fondeada frente al muelle de Castillo, rompiò sus amarras, y zozobró: un marinero estropeado.

Bergantin ingles Novel, capitan Lanie, fondeado frente al muelle de Castillo, fué abordado por dos buques que lo hicieron garrear arrastrándolo hasta S. Francisco donde se fué á pique salvándose la gente.

Barca americana Mudara, capitan Rich fondeada por la proa del Ponton, garró y y rompió sus anclas y se fué sobre la muralla de la Punta, donde se halla el buque perdido y desarbolado, salvándose la tripulacion y pasageros por los andariveles que se le echaron de tierra.

Bergantin español Romántico, capitan

Rufi, atracado al muelle de San Francisco, fué abordado por varios buques que le destrozaron la popa y la obra muerta de estribor y otras ligeras averías.

Fragata rusa Victoria, capitan Lillia, fondeada en Triscor ia, se mantuvo sobre sus anclas sin novedad y con sus botes auxiliò á la gente del bergantin español Trueno.

Bergantin americano Venezuela, capitan Fawler, fondeado en el canal frente al muelle, perdió el palo mayor y picò el trinquete y sufrió averías en la obra muerta.

Fragata Primera de Goatemala, capitan Ortiz, fondeada en Triscornia, fué abordada por dos buques que la hicieron garrear acompañándola uno de ellos hasta irse á pique frente á la muralla de Paula, picó los tres palos y sufrió vàrias averías en el casco, se salvò la tripulacion.

Fragata española Fama Cubana, capitan Garcia Perez, fondeada á la jira frente al muelle de Castillo, fué abordada por el bergantin Sirena, y no pudó filar cadenas por tener otro buque por su popa, se aguantó hasta que desarboló el bergantin y pudo zafarse de él, y al pasar por su costado le metió dentro un pedazo de obra muerta, le rompiò las ventanas de popa, el bote de los pescantes y perdió la lancha que tenia por la popa, sin novedad en la tripulacion.

Goleta americana Planet, cap. Jacob, fondeada en la parte de Casa-Blanca; en lo fuerte del tiempo se le vino un bergantin español sobre su proa, el que le hizo con él garreando ir al muelle de Caballería, inmediato á dos bergantines españoles y la fragata Magdalena, sobre cuya proa se fué á pique.

Fragata española Arispe, capitan Iñigo, fondeada en la parte de Casa-Blanca despues de haber tomado todas las precauciones marineras de calar y dar fondo á sus anclas en lo mas fuerte del huracan y recibiendo abordages contínuos de varios buques y resistiendo à los primeros de ellos eran estos tan contínuos que yéndose sobre la proa de una fragata, francesa la hizo garrear y los dos fueron al muelle de la Machina yéndose á pique la francesa sobre este muelle y por encima de ella atracò donde se halla destrozada encontrándose entre dos aguas salvándose toda la gente en la Machina á mil apuros, no sin haber salido lastimados el agregado, contra-maestre con la cabeza y costillas rotas, el mayordomo con las piernas, y dos grumetes con lo mismo.

Bergantin inglés Susan, capitan Mahunett, fondeado en Triscornia, desarboló del palo trinquete y bauprés, sin otra novedad.

Querida, fragata española, capitan Larreinaga, amarrada en el muelle general de Caballería, le faltaron dos de las cadenas principales dadas á este y en lo fuerte del huracan de los contínuos buques que lo abordaron, le hicieron faltar la reguera que tenia por su popa, destrozándole estos contra el muelle todo el casco del suyo desde cintas de aguas para arriba, desarbolando del mastelero de velacho y su verga, mastelerillo de juanete mayor y mesana, botalon de foque y las vergas de mayor, y sobre mesana las dos anclas que tenia colgadas á la pendura, y dos de sus botes: presumiendo que la carga que tenia á su bordo se halla averiada.

Millinoket, bergantin americano, capitan Allen, fondeado en la canal, garrò y se fué encima de los buques que estaban atracados al muelle general, en donde perdió el bote, masteleros, velas y jarcias, la cocina, la obra muerta de la popa, con otras várias averías, el casco hace mucha agua: sin novedad en la tripulacion.

Paciega, polacra española, cap. Gonzalez, fondeada en la parte de Casa-blanca, se le vinieron dos buques encima que le hicieron faltar dos de sus amarras y en lo mas fuerte del huracan le faltaron las que le quedaban, viniendo sobre los buques del muelle de Caballería, recorriendo parte de ellos hàcia el S., causándole muchas averías hasta estar tanto avante con el muelle de S. Francisco, donde el buque se fué totalmente à pique salvándose á mil apuros el capitan y su tripulacion lastimado el primero y demas

Deux Clementine, bergantin frances, capitan Gastañaga, fondeado frente al muelle de Saavedra en una ancla y con amarras á este muelle, en lo fuerte del huracan le fallaron dichas amarras y quedàndose solo sobre su avicla se vino garreando con esta hasta el tinglado del muelle de Caballería que al atracar á él le desmontó el timon y le destrozó el costado de estribor perdiendo uno de sus botes, aguantándose así hasta que rolando el viento al N. O. se desatracó asiendo por su cadena donde se hizo firme, sin novedad en su tripulacion.

Marie, fragata francesa, capitan Perrutrer, fondeada en Casa-Blanca sobre tres anclas, en lo fuerte del tiempo se fué garreando hasta el medio de la bahia donde le aguantaron estas desarbolando de todo ménos del palo mayor y del de mesana sin ninguna novedad en su tripulacion.

Temerario, bergantin español, capitan Poix, amarrado al muelle de Samá ha sufrido todo el huracan en dicho punto sin ninguna novedad en su casco y arboladura.

Vanguardia, bergantin español, capitan Gonzalez fondeado frente al muelle de Castillo en el sitio donde se amarran los buques á la jira sobre tres anclas, y en lo fuerte del huracan se fué garreando con ellas hasta estar muy inmediato al bergantin de guerra Habanero, donde una de las fuertes rachas lo escoró hasta temer que zozobraba y en este momento picó sus palos causándole várias averins al caer y garreando aun mas pudieron aguantarles sus amarras hasta el medio del canal que conduce al Arsenal, sin novedad en su tripulacion.

Flor, bergantin español, capitan Bareño, fondeado frente á la puerta nueva de San José, fuè abordado por una goleta que le llevó el botalon de foque, le destrozò el tajamar, haciéndolo garrear hasta frente del Arsenal, donde se hicieron firme sus anclas sin ninguna novedad en la tripulacion.

Amelia Raymonde, bergantin frances capitan Brossier, fondeado frente á Casa-Blanca con tres anclas, hasta los chicotes que le aguantaron hasta las 6 de la mañana en que fué abordado por la proa por tres buques estrangeros, y viéndose en peligro de irse á pique determinò picar una parte del aparejo, para desenredarse de dichos buques, y habiéndole venido encima otros buques mas lo hicieron garrar hasta el muelle de S. Francisco pasando por encima de un buque que estaba á pique con cuyo choque empezò el buque á hacer agua permaneciendo amarrado en el muelle de San Francisco, perdió los botes, la obra muerta, popa, proa y destrozados y el casco ha quedado inútil para navegar.

Ankober corbeta francesa, Jornet, fondeada en Triscornia con tres anclas, fue abordada por una corbeta rusa que le obligó á picar la mayor parte de su aparejo para desenredarse y habiendo garrado fue á varar sobre el bajo de Regla, donde se halla haciendo de seis á siete pulgadas de agua por hora, el casco está enteramente destrozado sin novedad en la tripulacion.

Jason fragata francesa, capitan Baulad, fondeada frente á Casa-Blanca con tres anclas, fue abordada por tres buques, dos de los cuales se fueron á pique en el choque, cuyas tripulaciones se salvaron en su bordo y habiéndole fallado sus amarras se fue enredada con el otro buque sobre el Arsenal donde se fue inmediatamente á pique pudiendo apénas salvar sus vidas.

Hermosa Habanera, goleta española capitan Taboada, fondeada en dos amarras cerca del muelle de Castillo y Vazquez y habiendo arriado toda su cadena hasta el chicote, garró del ancla de proa y quedó atravesado hasta llegar el buque, bajo la proa del bergantin español Centauro, contra el que desarboló totalmente y sufriendo otras averias de consideracion en el casco y habiendo garrado el Centauro pudo desenredarse, afirmándose por último frente á la Aduana por su ancla de popa.

Bergantin español Serafina, capitan Olaquibel, amarrado al muelle de piedra de S. Francisco se le fueron encima una fragata americana y un bergantin español que lo atravesaron sobre el muelle, donde se fué á pique, no dando mas tiempo que el necesario para salvar la tripulacion.

Bergantin español Enramada, capitan Alfonso, amarrado al muelle de Perez, aguantò y rompiò 18 barraganetes y tres cadenas de la jarcia, habiendo recogido un guadaño, una pipa de vino, un bocoy cuyo contenido ignora y una docena de tozas de caoba, conservándolas en depòsito á disposicion de la Capitanía del puerto.

Fragata española Paquete Sirena número 2, fondeada frente al muelle de Castillo, habiendo tomado todas las precauciones marineras, de calar y dar fondo á todas sus anclas, garró y fué á dar cerca de la Machina donde aguantò un poco; pero habiéndole abordado un berganrin, volviò á garrar hasta estar sobre el mismo muelle de la Machina donde le embistió el bergantin de guerra Constitucion, á cuyos repetidos choques se fueron ambos á pique en el mismo punto, salvándose milagrosamente la tripulacion.

Fragata española Apolo, capitan Villaverde, fondeada en franquía en Triscornia y tomadas todas las precauciones marineras de calar y dar fondo á todas sus anclas fué abordada por varios buques de que consiguió zafarse filando cadenas; pero habie

ose hecho firme el ancla del bergantin Vanguardia sobre la suya, la hizo garrar, y habiéndosele atravesado desarboló y lo hizo ambien desarbolar de los cuatro palos. A poco se le atravesó el bergantin español Piedad casi zozobrado, cuya tripulacion se salvó à su bordo; siguió filando cadena sin poder zafarse, y destrozándole toda la proa desarboló él tambien yéndose á pique sobre sus amarras, y faltándole dos de estas, garrando con la última se fué frente à Paula donde se hizo firme sin mas novedad en el casco y tripulacion.

Bergantin español Magdalena, capitan polinario, amarrado al muelle de Padron, n lo mas fuerte del tiempo le faltaron las arloas y cadenas que tenia dadas de proa popa à dicho muelle y fué á chocar con- a el bergantin Trueno rompiéndosele la ora muerta desde la jarcia de trinquete de tribor hasta el camarote de popa con al- nas averías mas, habiéndosele herido un ombre en un pie al auxiliar al bergantin nramada.

Bergantin ingles Minstrel, capitan Fu- r, fondeado fuera del Ponton, garró y se é sobre èl, logrando desenredarse y ase- rarse á su lado despues de haber sufrido s averías siguientes: Los costados del bu- e muy rozados, perdido los masteleros ayor y de trinquete con sus velas des- ontado el timon, la caña de este, un cala- ote nuevo y un bote hecho pedazos.

Bergantin amer. Titi, capitan Brown, racado al muelle de Caballería, desarboló l palo mayor, bauprés y mastelero de inquete, con sus velas y jarcia, perdido el amar, un ancla con 30 brazas de cade- , un bote, un anclote con sus calabrote y as avería, sin novedad en la tripulacion.

Bergantin ingles Prompt, capit. Dum- , atracado al muelle de Villalta, ha su- do averías grandes en el casco y obra- uerta, rompió el palo trinquete, perdiò los cobenes de hierro, el bote de popa con s pescantes, y se le arrollaron varias plan- as de cobre, sin novedad en la tripulacion.

Corbeta americana Iova, cap. Thom- n, fondeada frente al muelle de Regla con s anclas hasta los chicotes, amarrado al ledor del palo trinquete le garraron las clas y se fué á varar en seis pies de agua r la parte dentro del islote que se halla lado del fondeadero de Regla no habien- sufrido mas averías que la pérdida de botavara y los pescantes. Para salir de baradura tendrá que descargar.

Goleta americana Magdalena, capitan st, atracada al muelle de Caballería, se destrozò toda la proa, barraganetes de pa y obra-muerta contra el muelle, per- ó el botalon de foque, el tajamar, un anclo- y un bote, y ademas se le desprendieron uchas tablas del fondo por ambos lados, edando el casco estropeado.

Bergantin americano Mohawk, capitan oker, fondeado fuera del Ponton, le falta- n sus amarras y fuè arrojado sobre la cos- de la Punta, donde queda como una ter- ra parte á flote, habiendo pérdido sus mas- eros, velas, jarcias, bote y la carga de en- ma de cubierta, sin novedad la tripulacion

Bergantin americano Oak, capitan ster, fondeado bajo la Cabaña, garrò y sobre la costa de la misma Cabaña donde tuvo que picar el palo trinquete y siguiendo siempre garrando pudo afirmarse su ancla en el muelle de Marty, donde perdiò el palo mayor y todos sus masteleros y el baupres muy estropeado.

Goleta americana Merchant, capitan Kean, fondeado frente á Casa blanca, garrò y se fué sobre vários buques que le hicieron las averías siguientes, desarbolò de todos sus palos, perdió sus jarcias, obra muerta, y cuanto tenia en cubierta con otras averías en el casco, haciéndose firme sus anclas en la canal, sin novedad en la tripulacion.

Bergantin mejicano Geraldo, (desarmado) fondeado frente de Triscornia, rompiò sus amarras, y fué á varar bajo el castillo de Atàres, habiendo pérdido el palo mayor, mastelero de velacho, botalon y cangreja, sus anclas y cadenas, destrozada parte de la obra muerta de babor y toda la popa y la camara alta.

BUQUES DE CABOTAJE.

Goleta Chispa, patron Concepcion, fondeada frente á Factoría, fué abordada por una fragata que arrojó hasta el muelle de la Machina, se fué á pique salvándose la gente

Goleta Mercedita, patron Gomez, fondeada en el muelle de S. Francisco, cargada de víveres, fué abordada por vários buques que la echaron á pique: salvó la gente.

Goleta Constancia, patron Frasquet, atracada al muelle de San Francisco, fué abordada y perdiò los palos, quedando con la obra-muerta destrozada: cargada para la Guanaja.

Vapor Villanueva, capitan Santos, atracado á su muelle, fué abordado por dos buques: se fué á pique salvándose la gente.

Goleta Genoveva, patron Valiente, atracada al muelle de la Machina, con alguna carga, fué abordada por una fragata echándola á pique: salvándose la gente.

Goleta Esperanza, patron Naveira, atracada al muelle de San Francisco, fué abordada por varios buques y echada á pique.

Goleta Conchita, patron Bosa, fondeada frente al Boquete, la abordó un bergantin que la echó á pique enteramente: se salvò la gente por una escala que le echaron de la muralla del cuartel de San Telmo

Goleta Jesus María y José, patron Escandell, atracada al muelle de S. Francisco, fué echada á pique por la fuerza del viento y la marejada, salvándose la gente.

Goleta Inesita, patron Alorde, fondeada frente al muelle de San Francisco y cargada para Matanzas, garreò sobre el muelle donde se le destrozó la popa y se fué á pique: se salvó la gente.

Goleta Metemano, patron Prat, atracada al muelle de San Francisco, fué abordada por un bergantin que la destrozó enteramente salvándose la gente.

Goleta Doloritas, patron Guevara, atracada al muelle de piedra, cargada para Matanzas, fué abordada por varios buques y echada á pique, salvándose la gente.

Goleta Marianita, patron Roman, atracada al muelle de Tallapiedra, fué destrozada y echada á pique.

Goleta Ines, patron Calabria fondeada en el muelle de S. Francisco. que abordada por vários buques la echaron á pique.

Goleta Veracruzana, capitan Bartrolis, fondeada frente al muelle de S. Francisco, fué abordada por dos buqnes que la echaron á pique en el muelle de Piedra

Goleta Anita, patron Enseñat, cargándose en Regla se fue á pique.

Vapor Natchez, capitan Villar, fondeado frente de los vapores de Matanzas, le abordò un bergantin y una goleta, lo que le hicieron garrear, y fué à parar sobre los bajos del cementerio de la Marina, donde se encuentra con el casco enteramente destrozado. Yendo garreando se le embarcaron ocho hombres en un bote de los cuales cuatro solamente han parecido sin saberse hasta la presente de los otros cuatro.

Goleta primera Dolores, patron García, fondeada frente al muelle de Luz, rompiò los palos y garreando fué frente á la Pólvora, donde rompiò parte de la proa.

Goleta Paquete de Cárdenas, patron Garcìa, fondeada en Regla, partió los palos y fué á parar frente à la Pólvora donde se halla á flote.

Goleta Tres Hermanos, patron Sanz, fondeada frente al muelle de Vives, la abordaron dos fragatas, y fué garreando hasta el muelle de Paula, donde se halla barada.

Goleta Tres Hermanas, patron Arresti, fondeada en Regla, fué garreando hasta frente á la Pólvora donde se halla zozobrada

Vapor General Tacon, capitan Villar, atracado á sotavento de su muelle, fué abordado como á las 8 de la mañana por una fragata que lo destrozó haciéndolo ir á pique sin novedad en la tripulacion.

Vapor Almendares, atracado al muelle de Luz, se montó sobre el muelle, llevándoselo hasta abarloarlo con la muralla de Paula, donde una fragata bremesa le llevó el costado de estribor y otras averías.

Goleta Cármen, patron Camuera, fondeada frente al terraplen de la fundicion de Regla. En lo fuerte del huracan garreò y se fué á pique en el mismo terraplen, no tuvo novedad en la tripulacion.

Goleta Dolores, patron Palmer, fondeada frente á la puerta nueva de S. José, cargada de maderas, garreó de las tres anclas y se fué à pique en la punta del Castillo de Atares, no pereció nadie.

Goleta Juanita, patron Floril, fondeada en Tallapiedra, con su ancla por la popa con la proa al muelle, una fuerte racha la hizo zozobrar, se salvò toda la gente.

Goleta Nuestra Señora de Belen (á) la Catalina, amarrada al muelle de Tallapiedra una fuerte racha de viento la hizo zozobrar.

Goleta Antonia, patron Badaro, fondeada en Regla, garreó y fué sobre la playa frente de Cayo-Puto donde se halla en seco habiendo perdido su bote.

Goleta Merced, patron Coris, fondeada frente á Tallapiedra, fué abordada por una goleta que la hizo garrear, y fué á embestir en la playa del castillo Atarés donde se halla en seco con poca avería en el casco

Goleta Generala, patron Diaz, fondeada en la ensenada del Barrero, con tres anclas en lo fuerte del huracan, se fué garreando hasta barar de costado sobre la playa de la Puntilla de San Antonio, quedando destrozado el costado y parte de su cubierta con otras averìas salvándose la gente.

Goleta Dos Hermanas, patron Córdoba, fondeada sobre cuatro anclas frente á

la Alameda de Paula, en lo mas fuerte del huracan, á pesar de haber picado los palos garreó hasta la garita de S. José, con pérdida de su bote y sin mas novedad.

Goleta Perla, patron Perez, fondeada sobre dos anclas y el anclote en la playa de Regla, garreando se fué á la playa de San Antonio salvò el muelle y se encuentra barada de costado, sufriendo algunas averías.

Goleta Tres hermanos, patron Perez, atracada al muelle de Tallapiedra con un ancla por la popa y tres guindalesas á bordo, y rompiò tres balandras que tenia á su costado se montò sobre el muelle donde se encuentra con averías en el casco.

Goleta Cármen, patron Rivera, fondeada frente à los almacenes de Regla sobre dos anclas, se fue garreando hasta la ensenada de Guasabacoa, habiendo picado el palo mayor y perdido el palo, botavara &c. Cuando garreaba se atrevesó con los masteleros de la goleta general Lamar, y perdió por una fugada de viento los encerados y cuarteles de la escotilla, de popa y ademas un negro que desapareció del punto que ocupaba en aquel momento.

Balandra Teresa, patron Márques atracada al muelle de Tallapiedra, fue abordada por cuatro ò cinco goletas que la hicieron garrear y destrozarse por los choques continuos quedando enteramente perdida en aquel punto sin novedad en la gente.

Goleta Felicia, patron Martinez, fondeada frente al muelle de Cinta, fue abordada por otro buque que la hizo garrear, destrozándole la popa y obra muerta quedando sin avería en la arboladura y sin novedad en la gente.

Balandra Tortuga, patron Rotea, atracada al muelle de Tallapiedra por la parte del O. fue abordada por otros buques que la hicieron perder las amarras y montar sobre el muelle, haciéndose pedazos á su caida hácia la otra parte donde quedaba perdida.

Goleta Especulacion, patron Carretero, atracada al muelle de Tallapiedra, fue abordada y echada á pique por otros buques

Goleta Paquete de Filipinas, patron Sertucha, atracada al muelle de Castillo con un ancla á popa y várias amarras al muelle, en lo fuerte del tiempo fue destrozada contra el muelle yéndose á pique en el mismo punto salvándose solo la gente.

Goleta Camila, patron Carballo, fondeada en Regla, con dos anclas y un anclote. garró y fué á vararse á la boca del Rio de Luyanó donde desarboló y al caer los palos le sintió el coronamiento de popa y algunas averías en la obra-muerta, sin novedad en la tripulacion.

Goleta Quintina, patron Fernandez, fondeada en la playa de Regla, con tres anclas por la proa garrò y fué á embestir sobre las estacadas de D. Guillermo Gonzalez donde se fué á pique despues de haberse destrozado el costado de estribor por la parte de popa, salvándose la tripulacion.

Goleta Vicenta, patron Sastre, fondeada frente á los almacenes de Regla, fué abordada por una goleta que la hizo desarbolar é irse á pique, sin novedad la gente.

Goleta Adelaida, patron Gonzalez, amarrada à el muelle de Samá, rompiò sus amarras y garrando con su ancla de proa, se hizo firme en medio de la canal donde le fué encima un bergantin frances que le rompió toda la obra muerta y le hizo faltar la cadena, yéndose al garete hácia la playa de Marimelena donde se halla varada en seco, sin novedad en la tripulacion.

Goleta Carmita, patron Cañete, fondeada en Regla, con tres amarras, le faltaron estas y se fué al garete sobre la ensenada de Guasabacoa donde se halla en tres pies de agua sin mas averías que haber roto el botalon de foque.

Bergantin goleta Marianita, por estar el buque desarmado fondeado frente á la playa de la renta, de los muchos barcos que le vinieron encima lo destrozaron echándolo á pique y como desarmado no tenia ninguna gente á bordo.

Goleta San Pedro, patron Peña, amarrada al muelle de rentas, le abordaron dos buques que con ella fueron à embarrancar debajo del castillo de Atarés, sin novedad en la tripulacion.

Goleta Ntra. Sra. de Regla, patron Llorent, fondeada enfrente de los almacenes de Regla, garró y se fué encima de un bu que que se mantenía sobre sus anclas de cuya resultas desmontó el timon, le rompió el bote y otras averías.

Goleta Teresa, patron Ruiz, fondeada en Talla-Piedra, se hizo pedazos contra el muelle. donde se fué á pique.

Goleta Correo de Canasí, patron Villanus, fondeada al E. del Santuario de Regla, garró hasta el muelle de Larrinaga, desarboló del palo mayor y se fué á pique, teniendo á su bordo cinco mil ladrillos.

Goleta Margarita, patron Seijo, fondeada en Regla, se fué garrando hasta la pólvora donde se halla en seco con pérdida del trinquete fofoque alguna carga averiada

Goleta Merced, patron Rafael, fondeada en Regla, garró y fué á varar en seco à la pólvora, con pérdida del trinquete.

Goleta Victoria, patron Briones, fondeada y atracada al muelle de Tallapiedra, fue abordada por otra goleta que le hizo faltar sus amarras y se fue à barar al pié del castillo de Atares, donde permanece en seco sin otra novedad.

Goleta general Lamar, patron Iscano, fondeada en Regla frente al terraplen de D. Juan Muro, garrò y zozobró en el mismo sitio, de los tres hombres que tenia á bordo pudieron salvarse dos ignorándose la suerte del otro, perdió un bote.

Goleta Cecilia, patron Pujol, fondeada en Regla, fue garrando hasta el terraplen de D. Josè Carrera, donde se halla á pique, sin novedad en la gente.

Goleta Ines, patron Calabria, fondeada en el muelle de San Francisco, fue abordada por uua fragata que la echò á pique sin novedad en la gente.

Bergantin Juanito, patron Pujol, fondeado en Regla, garró y rompiòse en el terraplen de D. J. Lluris, sin novedad la gente.

Guayro S. Juan, patron Ambel, fondeado frente á los almacenes de Regla, garrò y fue á barar frente á la Pòlvora, donde se hizo pedazos.

Mercedita, patron Torres, fondeada en Regla, habiéndole faltado una de sus amarras, se fue sobre tierra en el muelle de D. Antonio Echavarría, donde se halla à pique, sin novedad en la gente.

Goleta Manuela, patron Gonzalez, fondeada en Regla, fue garrando hasta la playa donde se desfondò, sin novedad en la gente.

Goleta Pepita, patron García, fondeada en Regla y amarrada al muelle de D. J. Muro, se destrozò contra el mismo muelle.

Goleta Vengativa, patron Pozo, fondeada frente al gallinero, garró de las tres anclas y se fue á pique en el muelle de D. Diego del Pino, sin novedad en la gente.

Goleta Cuatro Nietos, patron Baraona, fondeada en Regla, arrió sus amarras y fue á barar en la ensenada del Vizcaino.

Goleta Bibiana, patron Aleman, fondeada frente á Factoría, fue garrando hasta frente el depòsito del gas, donde se aguantò sin mas novedad.

Goleta Tres hermanos, patron Pons, atracada al muelle de D. J. Lluris y abarloada á él, zozobró de resultas de una racha de viento, sin mas novedad.

BUQUES ENTRADOS CON AVERIAS

DIA 12.

De Santomas en 7 dias berg. hamb. Emma, cap. Jurgensen, ton. 164, en lastre, á Sthamer y comp.—Este buque á esperimentado 8 dias de temporal.

DIA 13.

De Barcelona en 58 dias frag. esp. Primera de Cataluña, cap. Sitches, ton. 428, con frutos, á D. C. Cruzat.—Pasag. 27.—Dice el capitan, que en la noche del 11 hallándose en longitud 79º 20' y latitud 24º 24' esperimentó un fuerte huracan del N. N. E. y N. E. y con mar del primer cuadrante.

De Glasgow en 50 dias frag. ing. Cashmere, cap. Wilson, con carbon, á Villoldo y Wardrop.—Dice el capitan que hasta el dia 10 del corriente tuvo muy buenos tiempos, que el dia 11 tuvo un fuerte viento del N. E. estando dicho dia en longitud 85º y 58' latitud 23º 7'

De Santhomas en 20 dias berg. ing. Laurel cap. Gilbert, ton. 272, con merc., á Villoldo y Wardrop.—Dice el capitan que toda la semana pasada tuvo vientos recios del N. N. E., pero que el dia 11 le tuvo huracanados del mismo.

DIA 14.

De Jamaica en 16 dias berg. ing. Velocity, cap. Dawell, ton. 166, en lastre, al capitan.—Dice el capitan que ha tenido vientos muy fuertes del N. N.

De Falmouth (Jamaica) en 15 dias berg. ing. Packet, cap. Bowser, ton. 149, en lastre, al capitan.—Dice el capitan que el dia siguiente de su salida desarboló del palo mayor por las cacholas con viento frescos del S. E. en latitud 18º 36' y longitud 77º y que del 10 al 11 esperimentó un temporal en latitud 23º, 34' y longitud 85º 2', con vientos del S.

De Rio Grande en 48 dias frag. esp. Dolores cap. Guardiola, ton. 263, con tasajo, á Embil y c.—Dice el capitan que el 7 del corriente sobre la Cruz al O. de Cuba empezó á sentir vientos frescos del primer cuadrante, con horizonte aturbuna que continuaron con fuertes chubascos aumentándose el viento, sintiéndose del 10 al 11 vientos duros del 1º y 4º cuadrante en latitud 24º y longitud 79º. En esta estacion fué donde notó lo mas fuerte del tiempo aguantándose á la capa, que en ella se le rompió el velacho con algunas otras averías.

De New-Orleans en 6 dias berg. amer. P. Sorlé, cap. Delvaille, ton. 142, con víveres, á don Lampre.—Pasag. 12.—Dice el capitan que desde su salida esperimentó vientos frescos del N. E. siendo mas fuertes el 10 y 11.

De Santomas en 12 dias berg. ing. Joseph Anderson, cap. Ritley, ton. 135, en lastre, á Meek Samuels—Dice el capitan que el 10 y 11 del corriente esperimentó vientos fuertes del N. E. y N. que le obligaron á capear y que perdió el bote de popa.

Del Rosario en 7 dias berg. amer. Eastern Star cap. Hart, ton. 192, con mieles, á D. S. C. Burnham y comp.—Dice el cap. que el 10 y 11 esperimentó vientos bastante fuertes del N. E. y N. N. E.

DIA 15.

De New-Orleans en 12 dias gol. amer. Sea cap. Merrill, ton. 48, en lastre, al capitan.—Dice el cap. que el dia 6 del corriente á las 9 de la noche perdió el piloto estando aferrando el petit foque y que sin embargo de haber hecho todos las diligencias posibles no pudo recobrarlo.

(Publicado en los Diarios y Adiciones de los dias 12, 13, 14, 15 *y* 16.)

Translation

National passport for the privateer
N°. Marine Department of

(Seal) _____.

This National passport for a privateer
was issued by the Supreme Govern:
:ment of the Mexican Republic at
_____ on the ___ of _____
in favour of _____ Captain
of the _____

I. Citizen General Mariano
de Salas, Charged with the Supreme
Executive power of the Mexican Re:
:public, ___ do grant the present
Sea passport No 462, in favour of
Captain _____, to navigate freely in the
_____ called the _____
built at _____ and of the dimensions
here expressed in Burgos feet, to wit
length ____ keel ____ beam ____
hold ____ burthen ____ belonging to
_____ armed for a cruise
against the enemies of the Republic
with ____ cannon of the calibre of ____
that he may depart without hindrance
to cruise

to cruise on the coasts of the United States, as also in the seas, which he may think proper to visit, being subject in all respects, to the provisions of the Regulations for privateers, issued September 24. 1846: This sea passport being valid for the term of ——— months from its date, upon the expiration of which term he is to appear in a port of the Republic, or at the place which circumstances may allow, in order that her cruise may be declared at an end, or that she may be again commissioned.

I hereby command all officers, general and particular, commanders of vessels of war, and land authorities, whom it may concern to refrain from embarrassing, molesting, or detaining, her, but on the contrary, to aid her, by affording all that she may require for her voyage, on payment of the just value. In like manner, I pray and urge, all citizens of Republics, and subjects of Kings, or Princes of foreign friendly powers, not to impede her free navigation, entrance, departure or stay.

or stay, in the ports to which from any accident she may go, allowing her to obtain provisions and all other articles which she may need. To which end— I issue the present signed with my hand, and countersigned by the Secretary of State for war and Marine, and sealed with the great seal of the Republic.

Given at the National Palace of Mexico, on the ____ of ____ in the year Eighteen hundred and forty ____, the twenty ____ year of Independance, and the twenty ____ of Liberty.

J. Mar.o ~ J. N. Almonte
de Salas.

No. 1.

With Consul Campbell's dp Nov. 10/46

for translation

el Correo No. —

correo fué espedido por
blica Mejicana en

El C. General Mariano de Salas, encarg

Concedo el presente pasaporte de navegacion. N°
nombrado di construccion y de las d
tiene de eslora de quilla de man
y de la pertenencia de armad
de para que pueda salir sin obstáculo á
sobre los mares que mas le convengan, debiendose sujet
Reglamento de Corso de 24 de Septiembre de 1846. Se
meses contados desde esta fecha, y cumplid
ó en el punto á donde las circunstancias de lo pue
rehabilitado.

Por tanto, mando á los Oficiales generales y particul
terrestres, á quienes pertenecer pueda, no le pongan estr
y faciliten lo que hubiere menester para su navegacion
y encargo á los de las Repúblicas y súbditos de
no le impidan su libre navegacion, entrada, salida
se dirijan, permitiendole que en ellos se bastimen
espido la presente, firmada de mi mano y refre
y marina, y con el gran sello de la República
Dado en el Palacio Nacional de Méjico á
de la Independencia y vigesimo de

J. Mar.
de Salas.

...o.

...del supremo poder ejecutivo de la República Mejicana.

...º 1. á favor del C. Capitan para que con
...siones que se espresan en pies de Burgo, pueda navegar libremente, el cual
de puntal de ponte de
...adecorso contra los enemigos de la República cañon del calibre
...á sobre la costa de los Estados Unidos de América, y tambien
...estrictamente en todas sus partes á lo prevenido en el
...de esta patente de navegacion valida por el termino de
...hque sea, deberá presentarse en los puertos de la República,
...ben, para dar por fenecido su crucero, ó volver á ser

...icos, Comandantes de Baseles de guerra, y autoridades
...e grado, causen molestia ni detencion, ántes bien le auxilien
...ragando por su justo valor. Como asi mismo suplico
...R. ó Principes de las Potencias estrangeras amigas, que
...id detencion en los puertos á los cuales por algun accidente
...ney provea de todo lo que necesitare. A cuyo fin le
...rden por el Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de guerra

...) de mil ochocientos cuarenta y Vigesimo
...libertad.)

J. N. Almonte.

Pasaporte Nacional
Departamento del Ma
Este Pasaporte Nacion
el Supremo Gobierno de la
de de
á favor del C.
Capitan de

Rec'd 25 Dec: 46

Consulate of the United States
Havana Dec.r 4th 1846

Hon James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City
Sir

By the English Steamer arrived to day from Vera Cruz I have received from a source deemed by me, authentic information as follows, General Taylor on the 16th Ultimo took possession of Saltillo. General Santa Anna was then, (and is presumed still to be, at San Luis Potosi at the head of 20,000 men suffering from scarcity of supplies, many of his soldiers are said to be without arms. General Salas had decreed a forced loan of $2.000.000 the repayment to be guaranteed by the clergy at the expiration of two years with 5 per cent interest. General Santa Anna on the 10th day of November sent to General Taylor the only American prisoners (as he alledges) known to be at San Luis, and says he discards all idea of peace while a single armed American

is upon Mexican soil, or a Man of War in front of a Mexican Port. Desiring doubtless to reenact the deceptions practised by his Predecessor previous to Mr Slidell being sent to Mexico

An American Brig & Schooner (names not reported, were lost off Tabasco and the Steamer Neptune on the Campeachy bar in a late violent Norther The crew of the Neptune were all saved

The Steamer Somers from Matamoras for Tampico with artillery and ordnance stores is supposed to have foundered in the same gale as no intelligence of her has been received

The present disposition of the Gulph Squadron as late as the 31st ultimo appears to be as follows Frigates Potomac and Raritan with the Sloops of War St Marys and Johnsonville and Steamer Princeton off Tampico

Frigate Cumberland off Tabasco

Brig Somers off Vera Cruz

There are vague reports of General Taylors army suffering much with typhus fever at Saltillo, but I do not think them entitled to credence

The Sloop of War Albany has just anchored

in this Port, Officers and crew all well, and
represent the Albany as a superior Ship, and
unequaled in our Navy for fast sailing
Commander Breese will remain a few days
for the purpose of recaulking his Ship in part

I have the honour to be
with great respect and esteem
Yr mo Obt Servt
Robt B Campbell

P S I send herewith various newspapers and communications from Mexico

Rec'd 25 Dec: 46

Duplicate

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Havana Dec 4th 1846

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Secretary of State
Washington City

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Robt B Campbell

Wm Thistle No 127. del? to him
26 March 1846.

March 19.

W. Gov.

Consulate of the United States
Havana Feb 22 - 1847

To The Hon James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City.

Sir

Your communication of the 20th Jany enclosing a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury reached me on the 18 inst by the Brig Prince de Joinville on the 18th inst. The communication from the Hon Secy of the Treasury is answered and only awaits an opportunity by Charleston or the speediest route to be forwarded I have felt it a duty and a pleasure since I have been in Havana to attend to all subjects in which either our Govt or its citizens are interested directly or remotely and if the proper mode of imparting the information of the reduction of Tonnage duties on vessells laden with Molasses (There is no other) has not been adopted I certainly regret it The order was published in the Diario del Gobierno over the signature of the Capt Gen and the number containing it immediately forwarded to the State Department. It was through that channel I received it and it was communicated as received. Hereafter such subjects shall be made matters of special communication

By an order of the 18th inst also published in the Diario Corn and corn Meal are admitted free of duty for six months without regard to the flag of the vessell in the named Ports of Havana Matanzas, Cardenas and Manzanillo this being the region suffering most from the late hurricane By another order of the same date vessells entering this Port and departing in Ballast are exempted from the payment of of Wharf Machine dues, Board of

health and Mrs Cattle fees. Under such circumstances they have not paid tonnage duties since I have been in Havana

I have the honour to be
with respect & esteem
Yr. Mo Ob. Sr
Robert B Campbell

March 29.

W. Gov.

Consulate of the United States
Harana March 16th 1847

Hon James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Steamer Mississippi passed the Port of Harana about four oclock yesterday evening, on her voyage to Vera Cruz. Officers and crew are represented to be in good health
The Commodore sent letters on shore but did not enter the Harbour

By the papers herewith forwarded you will perciive that it is rumoured (and probably truly) that Santa Anna has issued orders for the evacuation of Vera Cruz The rumour has additional plausibility from the fact of his partially fortifying and concentrating other troops at Puente Nacional

By an arrival from Yucatan bringing dates of the eighth inst it appears that the Campeachy party have been overthrown and the Government established as it existed on the 21st of January last and all acts passed by the party in power subsequent to the 21st of January repealed. Barbachano has been again placed at the head of the Government He however has passed through Harana on his way to Europe For further particulars of this new revolution I refer you to the Diario de la Marina of this day. From Tampico and other parts of Mexico we have rumours of a defeat of Santa Anna's troops by Gen Taylor, but they are too

rapin, contradictory and apparently unfounded
to justify my detailing them - Every thing here
is quiet and as I have heretofore repeatedly said
nothing attempted or attempting in the way of
piracies

I have the honour to be
with great respect & esteem
Yr mo obt
Robert B Campbell

Rec'd 23 apie 47.

No. 1 Governor

Consulate of the United States

Havana April 9th 1847

Hon James Buchanan

Secretary of States

Washington City.

Sir

By the English

Steamer Jay this day arrived from Vera Cruz we have recieved the gratifying and pleasing intel-ligence of the unconditional surrender of the Castle of St Juan de Ulloa and the city of Vera Cruz to the American forces, the particulars as far as known here, you will find in the extra of the Diario de la Habana which I have the honour to forward by the Brig Ohio via New York

Gent Scott has placed Gent Worth in command, and on the 3d inst. it was understood he would commence his march into the interior, it is supposed for the City of Mexico, but it would be presumption in me to convey reports of the intention of the commanding Gent to one so well informed of the orders under which he acts as you are Vera Cruz is said to be perfectly quiet; the laws well and satisfactorily adminis-tered

Upon the reciept of the intelligence of the

capture of the City and Castle all the American Vessels
in Port hoisted the American flag and had their
Masters been in possession of guns we should
have had a general Salute
Report apparently well founded states that there
prevailed on the 29 ult in the City of Mexico a
war of armed Parties which had been carried
on for some days between the adherents of Gomez
Farias and the friends of Santa Anna and
that Santa Anna arrived within three miles
of the City and sent in a proposition to disband
the Militia and appoint him dictator and
pledged himself in that event to raise 100.000 Men
and money enough to carry on the war and
expel us from the Country, it is not improbable
that he will exact the dictatorship if he should,
peace can be easily had by the use of Money
with Santa Anna personally. The concurrent
Opinion of all here who know him is that
his interest has and ever will be paramount
to his honour and his patriotism

I have the honour to be
with great respect and esteem
Your Obt Servt

Robert B Campbell

The American Eagle.

VOL. 1. VERA-CRUZ, APRIL 8, 1847. NO. 3.

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BY JEWELL, PEOPLES & BARNARD.

rms--Advertisements inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per square [8 lines] for the first insertion, and alf that price for the second third, &c.
e price of the paper is TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per copy, nd sent by mail one month for a dollar.

[For the American Eagle.]

VOLUNTEERS IN A GALE AT SEA.

Now the night has clos'd over us, darksome and dreary;
The tempest shrieks wildly aloft in the shrouds;
Not a hope of repose for the mariner weary,
When boisterous seas are contending with clouds.
The fetterless elements, all in commotion,
Have lashed into frenzy the waters of ocean.

On swift pinions unseen, the dark clouds hurry over;
The storm-demon laughs as his messengers fly,
While at times, through the haze, can the seaman discover
A lone star of blood, in the desolate sky.
The winds wildly scream o'er the waters around us,
While darkness and tumult unite to confound us.

Though the prospect before us, be gloomy and cheerless,
The bark Jubilee shall yet weather the gale;
She is freighted with hearts ever ready and fearless;
Disaster may frown, but the bold shall prevail;
Still onward she plunges from billow to billow,
While Hope presides over the Volunteer's pillow.

Vera Cruz lies to leeward, our navy defying;
The strength of San Juan has long been her boast;
But the city shall feel or we perish in trying,
Though conquest may frebly atone for the cost.
Ye sons of old Tennessee! there is your station
To strike a death blow at the Mexican nation;

But although for the conflict our bosoms are burning,
Soft feelings will rise at the mention of home;
There are friends who will welcome the soldier's returning,
And eyes that will glisten with joy when we come.
The lingering moments, e'er long will be over,
That part the fond maid from the arms of her lover.

And the fair ones of Nashville shall hail, with emotion,
Their banner, in safety, returned from afar,
Where we fought for its fame with unflinching devotion,
And bore it, unstained, through the perils of war,
Though bullets have pierced it, and tempests may rend it,
No touch of dishonor shall ever attend it.

Hark! there comes a sound to which none are mistaken;
Its lumbering thunder-tones burden the air;
In the breast of the soldier it serves to awaken,
A wish both the danger and glory to share.
The cannon proclaim where the van is engaging,
And marks where the turmoil of battle is raging.

Then the Blue Banner fling to the free winds of heaven;
On Monterey's plains its harbory it shone;
And here have we vowed that ere long shall be given
Another bright laurel to those it has won;
Advance, then, to battle--the foe is before us;
We'll conquer or fall with the Blue Banner o'er us!

WM. RICHARDSON, 1st Tennessee Reg't.

board bark Jubilee, at sea, March 10, 1847.

SCAN. MAG.—The London correspondent of New York Mirror speaking of the elopement he daughter of Lord John Russell, says:

As if the Premier had not enough on his mind present, the elopement of his step-daughter, Hon. Miss Lister, under unpleasant circumnces, occurred to disconcert him. The Lorie in this case, (nephew to Lord Ankland, third son of Drummond, the banker,) is only his 27th year, and has always been remarkafor his eccentricity of manner and expression. eems that the enamored pair might have been rried in the ordinary course, but for their iety for the *eclat* of a run-away match, after mode lately made fashionable by the Duke Beaufort's daughter and others; and even the nuptials, though arrested for a time, have n celebrated, with the concurrence of Lord n Russell himself, who furnished the paraphs for the papers to that effect. On learning fact of the elopement, Lord John Russell patched a special messenger with a note from Secretary, to each of the morning journals, iting the exclusion of the particulars which vigilant emissaries of the press had gathered. two of the offices, however, the notes either ved too late, or the presidential "we" was lurate; for forth came a full and minute acnt on the following morning, and hence the mediate announcement next morning, that the riage would take place forthwith; which it ordingly did with great privacy.

Liberal:—Northampton, Mass., a little town with a heart, contributed, at a single meeting, *five thousand* in aid of Ireland! There are but 4000 people in

The last accounts from Bussora state that the cholera is making dreadful ravages in that city. Amongst the numerous victims is M Raymond, Vice-Consul of France.

The widow of Joe Smith has returned to Nauvoo, and re-opened the Mansion House there.

Interesting Reminiscences of 1776.

Number of soldiers furnished by each State in the Revolution

New Hampshire	14,410	Delaware	2,64
Mass & Maine	83,206	Maryland	18,24
Rhode Island	10,047	Virginia	32,13
Connecticut	39,751	North Carolina	7,23
New York	21,143	South Barolina	6,38
New Jersey	16,740	Georgia	2,68
Pennsylvania	33,198	Total	286,11

Battles of the Revolution.

Where fought	*Date*	*Lo*
Lexington	April 19, 1775	5
Bunker Hill	June 17. 1775	148
White Plains	Oct 28, 1776	75
Bennington	Aug, 16, 1777	70
Camden	Aug, 16, 0780	178
Trenton	Dec. 2o, 1776	102
Princeton	Jan. 1, 1777	47
Brandywine	Sept. 11, 1777	145
Stillwater	Oct. 17, 1777	10
Monmouth	June 18, 1778	64
Stoney Point	July 15 1779	75
Germantown	Oct. 4, 1777	
Cow Pens	Jan. 17, 1781	78
Guilford Court House	March 15, 1781	95
Eutaw Springs	Sept. 8 1781	155

Surrender of CornUallis, October 19, 1783, 7,075 prisoners taken. Articles of peace signed November 30, 1782
Washington's farewell to his army, 4th December, 1783
Washington died December 14, 1799.

Continental Money.

$2,000,000 of continental money issued in June, 1775
$20,000,000 1777
$258,000,000 in all up to July 4th, 1879

Generals of the Revolution,

Washington	Lafayette	Warren
Putnam	Stark	Gates
Green	Schuyler	Lincoln
Scott	Wayne	Montgomery
Lee	Sullizan	Ward
Sumpter	Pomeroy	Arnold, traitor.
Thomas	Morgan	Pulaski
Count de Grasse	Baron D-Kalb	Kosciusko
Count Rochambeau	Col. Allen	

For the American Eagle

The Sailors on shore at Vera Cruz.

A few days after the debarkation of the army, the Sailors belonging to our Navy, who were engaged almost night and day in landing the various articles belonging to the army were caught on shore, to the amount of over four hundred, by a Norther. The wind continued blowing so violently for four days as to prevent them returning to their vessels. *They*, on shore, are like birds let loose from a cage of long confinement, each one taking his own course and skimming over the hills and plains through clouds of sand to the distance of five or six miles in the country armed only with clubs and knives.

It is something remarkable that during this time but one was killed; while the details of eight and ten men sent out by the different Regiments for Beef, oftener than otherwise would meet with Lancers and have to take to the chaparral and make the best of their way under cover to the camp.

On one occasion after several beef parties had been run in, and some apprehension was being felt at one of the out posts, one of these sons of Neptune was seen walking leasurely in from the direction the others had come.—He was hailed and eagerly asked what he had seen out in that direction. "Why, said he I seen some bloody Land Lubbers, on board of horses tacking about in the bushes, with harpoons in their hands, and thinking they might be after boarding me, I thought I might as well tack ship and join my squadron." During the three first days of investing the city, the soldiers captured a great many Jacks, and which proved very useful in packing provisions from the beach along the line which then extended about six miles. A sailor had been out in the chaparral and finding one, made him a prisoner, and mounted him with a stick in each hand, to tap him on the side of the head and steere him as he called it, and passing one of the regiments on his way to the beach, was hailed by one of the soldiers and ordered to dismount, and let him have the *Buro* to tack some provisions. "Avast," said Jack am I not entiled to the quarter deck of my own ship?"

They usually returned from their "cruize," as they called it and came to anchor on the beach of a night, where they were supplied with provision by the various Commissaries of the army.

At first we had frequent alarms particularly during the night. On one occasion the Piquett guard fired in the head of night. The north wind was sweeping by with little less than the might and deep roar of the hurricane.—Curling clouds of sand was speeding through the air.—Large drops of rain brought by the force of the howling storm pattel the cheek which it almost blistered. It was impenitrably dark and a man could scarcely keep his feet. Oh! it was an awful night. I look back to it now with fear or and hope never to witness such another. Yet we were all ordered under arms. From various directions could be heard officers of the line calling out Company A., Comp'y B., and so on, fall in here!" "Right dress!" "By the right flank right face,"—"forward into line! March," with various other precautionary orders in forming line of battle.

Midshipman M——, was present and wishing to partake pate in the excitement procured a few spare muskets, and ordered the Boatswain to call up his crew. Then could be heard even above the howling of the storm, the shrill whistle, and deep sonorous voice of that indispensible officer, calling up the Blue Shirts. And they were nothing loth, for in a moment they were around him about one in five with a musket, the ballance with clubs, and barrel staves. The Boatswain then called out,—"Form line of battle on the starboard tack," and instantly they were all in line with a precision that would have done credit to the best disciplined troops, and from what I have seen of them afterwards at the Naval Battery during the cannonading I know that every man would have died before yielding an inch. KYTES.

Damages for Libel:—Edgar A Poe has obtained a verdict of $225 against the publishers of the N. Y. Mirror for the publication of a libel. The article alleged to be libelous was a severe letter, written by Thomas Dunn English, reflecting upon Mr. Poe's character and habits, of which the press took some notice about six months ago.

It will repay one who has the time to spare to visit the mole, opposite the Castle, for the purpose of observing the activity with which business is despatched on the part of the officers in the service of the United States. A great number of vessels having heavy cargoes for the government have been brought up from the Island of Sacrificios, anchored near the Castle walls, and are busy discharging cargoes on the mole, by lighters. One not informed differently would be inclined to think himself standing upon one of the wharves of the northern cities of the United States, so large is the number of Americans or rather those wearing our costume and possessing our manners and customs. Our beautiful flag floats in majesty over battlements which were but recently belching forth destruction and death to our countrymen; and as one gazes upon its graceful folds, he imagines himself safely strolling along the quay of some peaceful city of his native country.—Verily, time works wonders.

In the State of Georgia, the manufacture of flour is steadily on the increase, and is said to be fast superseding northern flour. A few days since, shipments of 450 barrels were made from Savannah to Europe.

Extensive Frauds:—Frauds of the most extensive nature on the canals of New York, amounting to some millions of dollars, have been detected. The superintendent of the Genesee Valley Canal, his clerk, and many of the engineers have been engaged in this wholesale swindling.

An admirable portrait of Lord Chatham, the great English Statesman, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is about to be transfered to the State-house at Richmond, from Westmoreland Court-house, Va., where it has been for many years.

Corn;—Thirty thousand bushels have recently been purchased near Springfield, Ohio, at 25 cents per bushel. Indian corn is worth $2 16 a bushel in England.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by
R. G. W. JEWELL. JNO. H. PEOPLES. J. A. BARNARD.

VERA-CRUZ, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1847

Our Policy.

The policy observed by our government towards the Mexican People since the commencement of hostilities, has been a subject for remark and speculation with editors and wiseacres on both sides of the Atlantic, after the battles of the "8th and 9th." It has puzzled the brains of these speculative and inventive individuals to account for the extraordinary clemency extended to the Mexican people, and the singular and unusual confidence reposed in them, under the existing circumstances; they being the provokers of the conflict. Without some reflection, this course would seem unwise and impolitic, but with a moderate exercise of the mental faculties, we believe it will generally be admitted to be the only one which a noble and just nation should observe towards one, known to be younger, and consequently with less experience, conceded to be weaker in a political point of view at least; and which, in consequence of proximity of territorial property, should be as kindly a dealt with as the struggle for our rights will admit.

We are ready to acknowledge that she (Mexico) gave the first cause of complaint—that she repeated the cause, combined with all that could irritate the sore—that she persisted in annoying and threatening a people who had become tired of her government, who had absolved themselves from her control, and who, in joining our confederation, had the natural guaranty of our protection; that she poured into a district of country claimed by those whom we were there to protect, and made an unwarrantable attack upon our unoffending troops, which measure was preceded by other acts of an inexcusable and revolting nature —all this we are willing to concede, but we are, still, for measures as free from harshness and all that would have a tendency to degrade and degrade, as the prosecution of the war will allow, and therefore must confess our admiration of the course of our government throughout the contest. It has shown an example worthy to be emulated by any and every nation on the earth. It does not follow in the steps of Rome and Carthage by making bondsmen of all prisoners, and confiscating all property, or more recently, that of Napoleon and others, by giving up to plunder and devastation such cities and countries as were so unfortunate as to be compelled to yield to his *legions*, and who were, likewise, made to submit to the disgrace and individual loss of sustaining his troops to the best of the means left them. This has *not* been the course of our government. We first ask a peaceable surrender, which, if refused, is enforced as mildly as possibly, and without the horrible destruction of human life which usually accompanies such acts—if granted, we take possession without the display of triumph which is always exhibited on such occasions, and which is only calculated to gall the wounded pride of the enemy, without adding anything to our own glory or reputation for courage and discipline—and all we need, is furnished and paid for by our own government, in a liberal and just manner.

This is the course, therefore, we contend, which ought to be pursued by our government, and which it seems wisely to have adopted, as the one best calculated to engender good will and faith among men, and least apt to beget feelings of enmity and hatred from those whose position in the strife, happens to be opposite to their own.

However much some may jeer at the cautious policy of our government, it has proved itself, thus far, the most successful ever concocted by the mind of man, and with an astonishingly less sacrifice of human life than was ever before known, in the attainment of such prodigious results. It will be handed down to future generations as a model for an everlasting peace, and for the preservation of feelings of concord, amity and fellowship.

The march of our armies through this country may be considered, in a candid view, as improving the condition of the people in every way—they were evidently declining rapidly, instead of advancing as other nations, with the glorious era in which they live. They were dispirited with the continual political changes which were taking place around them, for the enhancement of the interests of the ambitious aspirants to power and wealth. The selfish designs of their leaders had prostrated them to the dust by heavy taxation and enormous duties, which tended to make life a burthen, and their beautiful and productive country, the abode of wretchedness and misery. A change will now take place, if not by the authority of our government, at least by its example—they will learn much from our people before we leave them, which will be turned to an advantage not dreamed of by them when we entered their territory. The "barbarian" will be regarded as their savior from the utter destruction which awaited them, as a nation, and the blotting of them from amongst the high and noble, as unworthy a place in their midst.

These, no doubt, are the considerations of our government in the policy pursued by it—*they* have been hoodwinked and imposed upon by the designing, who have misrepresented us, and caused them to think us personally hostile. It is now our duty to undeceive them and show them, as best we may, that we are their friends—that we wish their esteem and confidence, and have the courage and nobleness to lead the way, willing to incur, for a time, the risks which may befall such faith. We may be several times deceived, but there remains a sufficiency of Castilian honor in the country to establish fair dealing in the end—to appreciate the nobleness of our wishes, and to destroy eventually the bitter prejudices this people have unfortunately formed towards the American.

Capt Naylor, of the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers called upon us yesterday, and informed us that we have been led into an error in regard to a portion of the article published in our first number, headed "horrible."—We relied upon our informant, who stated to us precisely the facts, as given to the public, in doing which we stated that Jeff (or Jefferies, properly,) and Miller, were among the killed on that occasion, and from the tenor of the article, the reader would suppose their bodies had been found. Capt. Naylor assures us that such is not the fact—that the bodies of Jeffries and Miller have not been found, nor is it certain that they have been killed. They were of of the party spoken of, and as their bodies have not been discovered in the neighborhood of the attack, they may have escaped or were made prisoners. If such is the fact, we may still entertain hopes of beholding them again. We make this statement in order to prevent, as much as possible, the distress such an unfortunate occurrence must create.

Return of the Volunteers from Alvarado.—Gen. Quitman's command, consisting of the first division of the army, and comprising the South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia regiments, returned to their camps, near this city, on Tuesday last, after an absence of six days, during which time they encamed at San Antonio de Lazardo and Alvarado. All was quiet at both places, and the inhabitants seemed friendly. No troops were left at either place, but a U. S. Steamer and two schooners remained at Alvarado, where between twenty and thirty cannon had been teken possession of.

It is understood that this division of the forces will proceed in a few days to Jalapa, *en route* for the city of Mexico. Their health has been generally good so far,

This port being now open, to the free admission of vessels from all quarters, we anticipate a brisk business, depending so much as the Mexicans do, on others, for their necessaries of life. There are a vast number of things, and most of them styled necessaries, which we are in great want of, at present, and it will take some time to satisfy the demand. The fact that the city has been so recently relieved from investment and blockade is, of course, a reasonable excuse for the present scarcity, but it must be admitted that we are badly off indeed. Our impression is that a close investment and blockade for a week or two longer, would alone have compelled the city and Castle to enter into capitulation. Provisions were surely very scant —it is next to impossible to get a good meal *now*, with the numerous advantages of our stores and open gates for the entrance of the produce of the country—we ought, therefore, to live a little better than we do, having such numerous facilities, and most heartily trust that the people of the country will see the advantages they would derive from such a trade. We think they will do so, and will bring in enough of the good things of life to fill the stomachs of us all, to satiety, As it is, our markets are very badly supplied, and luxuries, such as butter, eggs and milk, are entirely out of the question. A good article of Goshen butter would richly be worth fifty cents per pound, and milk fifty cents per quart. Eggs sell readily at seventy-five and eighty cents per dozen, and every thing else is in proportion. This is a lamentable state of things in a country like Mexico, where the soil yields almost spontaneously, and where a little labor and attention is repaid so bountifully by nature. The continued absence of the people of the country is ascribed to fright, but we would hope that their interests, if nothing else, would cause them to doff their fears, and risk their precious bodies within bargaining distance of us, at least. They will find the American soldier, if rough when contending with an enemy, full of generosity and kindness when dealing with a friend or neutral.

SANTA ANNA.—The course of this individual since his return from exile affords much room for comment and speculation. On his return to Mexico he prudently declined all civil honors and succeeded in making the people believe that he had but one object in again returning to his native land—that of driving the Perfidious Americans from the soil. He succeeded so far in gulling the people with such professions, 'till the cry was raised "to the head of the army with the valiant General." Well he was ultimately placed in the Chief Command, and with an army of 30,000 strong, embracing the flower of Mexican chivalry, he concentrated them at San Luis de Potosi. From this point, whilst daily addressing the patriotism of his troops, and promising to march at an early hour against Gen. Taylor, he was in correspondence with two contending factions at the Capitol, professing equal friendship to both, and paving the way to a revolution which would advance the end he had in view. In this he has succeeded, but not until he had been well whipped, by a handfull of voluntarios.

Leaving the field of battle, which by the way, he claimed to the Mexicans as having won, he hurries himself to the Capitol and taking advantage of the revolution his own chicanery had wrought, installed himself into the Presidential chair, and assumes the reigns of government, not as a provisional president, but as a *dictator*, for we can view him in no other light.

So much for the present. Now let us predict his future course. It is our firm belief, that he is in favor of a speedy peace with our Government, but his life has been so full of intrigue that he would rather work out his end by subterfuge, than to disclose his views, even were he satisfied that those views met the approbation of two-thirds of Mexico. We feel certain that he will make a show of resistance as long as he can keep a respectable party about him, and that he will do so without opposing any considerable opposition to our advance. He will await a fitting hour—an hour when he is convinced that the *leaders* of the people begin to waver, and then in his usual magnanimous manner he will yield his views of *opposition* for the general good. Oh, we know this man well; and as limited as our means of information are at this time, can see through his every motive.

The Clergy of the country have been our bitterest opponents in this war, and he is with them—through policy; let them be satisfied that after a peace they will not be disturbed and all church property held sacred, and they will "blow" for a settlement of the difficulty—do so because they think from the late movement of the opponents of Santa Anna—opponents brought out by his own wily manouvers—little safety is thought of under the present state of things.

The *people* of this country have been too long the dupes of designing men—men, who to gain their own ends hesitate little to plunge them into direst misery. Why should prominent men of this country withhold the means of ending a vexatious war, when they are well convinced that sooner or later they must yield? We will answer our own question. They sacrifice the lives of the people for their own *ambitious* views. All are anxious to end the strife, but they fear it will be prejudicial to their future welfare to open the way to negotiation. Santa Anna we are well satisfied, has been indirectly endeavoring to bring about the desired settlement, but he wishes things brought to a focus, that he may yield, when all apparent hope of resistence is at an end—that he may say to *his* people, I am opposed to peace whilst there is one to fight, but *your* good demands it and I will sacrifice my long cherrished feelings to the general good. He will probably suffer us

to get into the city of Mexico before doing this, but it will be done.

The party in the country, who were willing to sacrifice the idols of the church for the support of the war; he has put his shoulder against and in so doing raises himself to that power which he has long coveted, but denied the acceptance for fear of the party he has helped to crush.

Believing as we have said before, that he will, through the same policy withhold his acquiescence to a *fitting* hour we wonder that the Mexican people—the many that we hear of who are tired of the unequal contest—do not at once cry aloud, and place in power those who have some consideration for the general good.

NAVAL.

The U. S. Sloop-of-war, *Germantown*, commander B. A. Buchanan, arrived at Sacrificios on the 2d inst., 15 days from Norfolk. Officers and crew all well.

The U. S. bomb vessel, *Etna*, commander Van Brunt, arrived Anton Lazarde on the 3d inst. from Boston. On her passage out she sprung her foremast in a gale of wind off Cape Hatteras.

The U. S. Sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, sailed for Pensacola on the morning of the 6th.

All the bomb vessels are lying in the river at Alvarado, Capt. Isaac Mayo, being in command of that place.

The U. S. bomb vessel *Hecla*, left New York on the 10th ult, and arrived at Sacrificios on the 28th. Officers and crew all well. She carries one 15,000 weight gun, throwing a "10 inch shell."

The following is a list of officers, so far as we have obtained them, of the Home Squadron:

Ship Ohio.—Silas H. Stringham, Captain; L. M. Goldsborough, Commander; Wm. C Whittle, Lieut; Fitz Allen, Dens, do; E. L. Handy, do; J. S. Green, do; J. B. Marchaird, do; J. J. Almy, do; Henry Eld, Jr., do; P. W. Murphy, do; I. N. Brown, do. C. A. R. Jones, Master W. E. Boudinot, Master; B. Washington, Surgeon; John de Bree, Purser; Peter G. Clarke, Chaplain; Silas Holmes, Passed Assistant Surgeon; E. J. Bee, Assistant Surgeon; R. F. Maccoun, Assistant Surgeon; A S. Taylor, 1st Lieut. and J C. Grayson, 2nd Lieut. of Marines; Miles K. Warrington, Passed Midshipman: J. C. Beaumont, do; J. P. Hall, do; S. P. Carter, do, G. Cilley, Midshipmen, E Renshaw, do; John D. Langhorne, do; Dominick H. Lynch, do; B. Gherardi, do; A. N. Lodge, do; J. Breden, do; J. P. Foster, do; E. O. Carnes, do; F. W. Robinson, P. C Johnson, Beverly Kennon, do; W. W. Queen, do; E. F. Gray, do; James Simpson, Boatswain; J. W. Pennington, Gunner; Patrick Dee, Carpenter; James Ferguson, Sail-Maker; George H. Ford Captain's Clerk; J. T. Hallett, Commander's Clerk; W. H. Parks, Purser's Clerk.

Ship J. Adams—W. J. M'Clung. Com. G. Gansvoort, Lieut. A. S Holcomb, do; C. F. M. Spotwood, do; Lient. T. Lowry, Acting Master; G. W. Rodgers, Surgeon; S. Barrington, Purser; G. F. Lawer, Lieutenant of Marines; T. G. Mason, Passed Assistant Surgeon; J. W. Taylor, Pas'd Midshipman; W. B. Fitzgerald, J. Wilcoxon, J. Gale, G. C. Hodge, Acting, D. L. Brain, W. H. Maffitt, Capt. Clerk; J. Spootswood, Boatswain; A. Colson, Gunner; G. J. Marshall, Carpenter; C Bordman, Sailmaker, R. Vanvoordis.

U. S. Bomb Vessel, Hecla.—A. B. Fairfax Lieutenant Com. Wm. M. Walker, 1st. Lieut. H. I. Harlsteine 2nd. do. J. B. M. Clits, Acting Master, J. H. Harrison, Ass't. Surgeon, S. B. Elliott, Pass'd, Midshipman. J. M, Innes, Capt's. Clerk, Mr. Cyrien, Gunner.

U. S. Brig Porpoise.—W, E. Hunt, Lieut. Com. A. L. Case, 1st. Lieut. L. A. Dale, 2d. do. Dr. Maulsby, Pass'd. Ass't. Surgeon, R. H, Wymann, Acting Master, B. Randolph, Pass'd. Midshipman, Watson Smith, Midsdipman. W. H. Doyle, Capt's. Clerk.

We like to oblige every one so far as we have the ability, but particularly the soldier, whose pleasures are few at best. We therefore set aside a rule for the present which we adopted when we first entered the ranks (if we may be allowed so to express ourselves, feeling that we partly belong to the army) not to publish anything having the appearance of a *puff*, the subject of which belongs to the service of Uncle Sam—because, if we had not observed [illegible] fill our little sheet with nothing else, so many of them meriting extended and particular notice. That was our reason for not going more into detail in regard to the bombardment of this city—so many had shown a disposition to distinguish themselves during that brilliant affair, that we found it literally impossible to particularize. The skirmishing, prior to the bombardment, (or rather before a ball was fired upon the city by our forces) affords subject matter, if properly noticed, to make a good sized volume—it abounds with deeds of great brilliancy and courage, and yet we have been abused by some unthinking persons with treating the several parties slightingly, by not going into full particulars, when a little reflection ought to convince every one that we have not room for extended notices of anything not immediately connected with the interests of, or items of news for the army. We subjoin the following, premising that we publish it at the urgent solicitation of a number of gentlemen, who are strangers to us, as well as the individual alluded to. We believe it is at least free from any reflections which would have a tendency to wound the feelings of any one:

"Sergt. Staunton, of F company, Regiment of Maryland Riflemen, has rejoined his regiment, to the gratification of all his friends, and all hail his return. F company, although at all times the leading 76 of our regiment, find an additional honor by the appearance of their 1st Sergeant. Captain Masons company, with B. O. K O. at their head, can outdo anything in Smith's file.

The friends of 1st Serg. Staunton."

For the information of the public, the proprietors of the "*American Eagle*" will state that they are prepared to do any kind of Job Work in as neat a manner and as expeditious as the same can be done in any part of Mexico, not even excepting the Capitol itself. Our large circulation makes it an excellent vehicle to the public for advertisements, and we trust our business men will find it greatly to their advantage to send in their favors as early as possible. We will advertise in the English, Spanish or French.

Heroic Vera Cruz, April 6, 1847.

Messrs. Editors:—Is it true that if Gen. Scott finds the Castle sickly, he intends to blow it up? QUERY.

We suppose that if the General finds the Castle sickly he will instruct the physicians to give it medicine; but if there's any "blowing up" to be done, we are of opinion that his magnanimity will induce him to withhold it until it becomes convalescent.

DAGUERREOTYPE.—Mr. C. G. Betts, as will be seen by reference to his advertisment has opened a room in this city. Mr. B. has been in many places occupied by the army, and we have heard many high encomiums bestowed upon his pictures.

It is with great pleasure that we are able to announce the commencement of the era of amusement, in the way of theatrical festivities. We understand that Messrs. Hart & Wells open the temple of Thespis this evening, or tomorrow, and we anticipate something worth seeing, from our long acquaintance with both these gentlemen. They are active, enterprising and worthy citizens, and bring with them a well selected company of performers.

Many of our old friends, men whom we have associated with, in camp, and on the long and weary march from Monterey to Tampico, will leave us to day on an *excursion* a little way into the interior. We wish them a pleasant time of it and if there is any *game* in the section they propose to hunt, we feel certain that they will be as advantageous to Uncle Sam as they have been heretofore. The 2nd brigade is composed of old and experienced *hunters* who from the 8th of May up to the 29th of March have been hot upon the trail.

THE CONSULS.—The communication addressed by the representatives of the neutral powers at this place to Gen. Scott requesting a cessation of hostilities will be found published in our columns, in the French language. We regret exceedingly, that it was not in our power to place that document in the columns with the answer to it, but we failed to procure a copy in English, and hence its omission. We hope however, to be enabled in a day or two to place it before our readers in our mother tongue.

The sale of the vessels beached in the late norther are progressing very fast by order of board of Survey. Mr. Walsingham the public Auctioneer, has his hands full.—Fortunes on a small scale are being made at the purcha sing business.

We understand that the wounded in the Mexican hospital are suffering much from their wounds, and that the medical attendance is meagre. It is said that a number of he Surgeons were killed and wounded before the occupation by the bursting of one of our shells.

COMMODORE PERRY.—This gallant officer is winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people." His *go-ahead* principles are just the thing for the warm hearts of the squadron, and the officers and men are all well aware that he will lead them wherever an enemy is to be found.—The Commodore issued the following order to those he so ably commands, after the capitulation of Vera Cuz.

GENERAL ORDER. } U. S. FLAG SHIP MISSISSIPPI, Anchorage near Vera Cruz, March 29, 1847.

The Commander in Chief of the U. S. Naval forces operating in the Gulf of Mexico, in congratulating those under his command upon the surrender of the city of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulua to the combined forces of the army and navy of the United States, feels himself called upon by a high sense of duty, to tender his warmest thanks to the Commanders, Officers and men, of the squadron, for the admirable zeal and courage, with which they have executed their respective duties. Never at any period of our Naval History has the true spirit of professional gallantry, been more strongly exhibited than at the present time.

Though from the early surrender of the enemy, the officers and men have had but few opportunities of gaining distinction, whenever occasions have occurred, they have been seized upon with avidity.

M. C PERRY, *Com'dg Home Squadron.*

BRITISH CONSULATE.
Vera Cruz, 6th April, 1847.

Sir—In your paper of this day, I observe you have been pleased to insert a translation of a note addressed by the Foreign Consuls in this city to General Morales, the Commandant General of Vera Cruz, on the 25th March.—But as you have not published their first note to General Scott, of the 24th, I take leave to send you a copy of both, and to request you will be so good as to insert them in your next number, and in the *French* language, *as they were written*

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
F. GIFFORD,
H. B. M. Consul.

To the Editor of the American Eagle, Vera Cruz.

Les soussignés, Consuls des diverses puissances étrangères auprès de la Republique de Mexique,

Mus par le sentiment de l'humanité suscité dans leurs âmes par les affreux resultats du bombardement de la ville de Vera Cruz, pendant les journées d'hier et d'avant hier,

Ont l'honneur de s'addresser collectivement, a Monsieur le General Scott, Commandant en chef des forces hostiles des Etats Unis du Nord, pour le prier de suspendre, et d'accorder une trève raisonnablement suffisante pour que leurs nationaux respectifs puissent sortir avec leurs femmes et leurs enfants—ainsi que les enfans Mexicains.

La demande des soussignés leur paraît conforme aux idées actuelle de la civilization, et [illegible] haute opinion des principes et des sentimens [illegible] eral Scott, pour ne pas être plein de confiance dans le succès de cette demande. Ils le prient de vouloir bien leur faire sa reponse au parlementaire qui en est porteur, et d'agréer les assurances de leur respectueuse [illegible]

(Signé,) F. GIFFORD, *Consul de* [illegible]
A. GLOUX, *le Consul de* [illegible]
F. G DE ESCALANTE, [illegible]
H. D. OLEIRE, *Consul de* [illegible]

VERA CRUZ, le 24 MARS, 1847.

Les soussignés Consuls des diverses puissances étrangères auprès du Gouvernement Mexicain,

Ont l'honneur d'addresser à Monsieur le Commandant General de l'Etat de Vera Cruz copie de la reponse qu'ils ont reçu de Monsieur le General Scott, Commandant en Chef de l'armée des Etats Unis du Nord, a la demande qu'ils lui ont faite d'une trève qui permettra a leurs nationaux respectifs ainsi qu'aux femmes et aux enfans Mexicains de sortir de la place de Vera Cruz.

De plus en plus affliges des desastres que cette place a soufferts depuis trois jours qu'elle est bombardée, et desirant accomplir jusqu'au bout les devoirs d'humanité que leur imposent la mission qu'ils ont reçu de leur Gouvernemens, et leur propre sentimens personels, ils viennent prier Monsieur leCommandant General Morales de vouloir bien appuyer auprès de Monsieur le General Scott une demande aussi raissonnable que la leur.

Ils ont l'honneur de renouveller a Monsieur le Commandant General Morales, les assurances de leur respectueuses consideration.

(Signé.) F. GIFFORD, *Consul de* [illegible]
A. GLOUX, *Consul de France*
F. G. DE ESCALANTE, *Consul de* [illegible]
H. D. OLEIRE, *Consul de* [illegible]

VERA CRUZ, le 25 MARS, 1847.

The comptroller of New York estimates the amount of tax to be levied this year at two millions and a half, a fraction more than one per cent. on the assessed value of all the real and personal property in the city. This high rate of taxation has induced measures to reduce the rate, by increasing the amount of property to be taxed, more especially by including the thirty millions of dollars of merchant dize, etc., belonging to non-residents.

BY [A]UTHORITY.

GEN'L ORDER[S] HEAD QUART'S OF THE ARMY,
NO. 94. *Vera Cruz, April* 1st, 1847.

Limited means of transportation being in readiness, portions of the army will march as follows:

The second Division of regulars on the 8th instant, and

The Division of volunteers (two brigades only) twenty four hours later.

Major Gen. Patterson will leave one of his three brigades in this immediate vicinity for farther means of transportation, and also the Tennessee *dismounted* cavalry until the arrival of their horses. Both of these corps, for the time will be under the immediate orders of the same Brigadier General, and the latter when his Division marches, will report to General Head Quarters, for instructions.

The respective chiefs of the general staff will assign to the head quarters of each marching Division, an Engineer, topographical Engineer and ordnance officer, an assistant quarter master, an Assistant commissary and a medical officer.

The Chief Quarter Master will assign, to the 2d Division, forty-five wagons and to the Division of volunteers, fifty-five, for the entire baggage of the officers of every grade, the regiments and companies. The interior distribution of wagons wil be made at the head quarters of each Division.

Taylor's and Ta[illegible]'s field batteries will march with the 2d Division, and S[illegible]'s with the Division of volunteers.

Colonel Harney will detach a squadron of the 2d Dragoons with each of the Divisions.

A special requisition for transportation will be made, for each of those field batteries and squadrons, and one wagon will be assigned to the medical director of the division for extra medicines and hospital stores.

Every man will take, for his musket or rifle, forty rounds of ammunition, and in his havre-sack hard bread for four days, and bacon or pork (cooked) for two days. Fresh beef, with rations of salt, will be issued on the march.

The utmost care will always be taken of ammunition and food issued to troops.

The Chief Quarter Master will send in extra wagons, grain for the saddle, artillery and cavalry horses of each Division for four days and each baggage wagon will take grain for the same number of days for its own team.

He will also turn over to the Chief of Ordnance ten wagons and to the Chief Commissary one hundred wagons to be loaded [illegible]rtment, respectively, with cartridges or small arms, and subsistence stores.

These extra wagons will be divided between the two divisions, march with and be escorted and guarded like other wagons attached to the Divisions.

The Quartermaster's and Commissary departments will take prompt measures for the purchase and issue, on the [illegible]ble to obtain, as also forage and subsistence as it may be practicable, sent back to this depot for trains and escorts that may be sent.

Each General of Division will receive a route of march and instructions from General Head Quarters.

By command of Major General Scott.

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. General.

GEN ORDERS. HEAD QUR[illegible]S OF THE ARMY
No 20. *Tampico, February* 19, 1847.

1. It may well be apprehended that many grave offences not provided for in the act of Congress, establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," approved April 10, 1806, may be again committed—by, or upon individuals of those armies, in Mexico, pending the existing war between the two Republics. Allusion is here made to atrocities, any one of which, if committed within the United States or their organized territories, would, of course, be tried and severely punished by the ordinary or civil courts of the land.

2. Assassination; murder; malicious stabbing or maiming; rape; mal[illegible]cious assault and battery; robbery; theft; wanton desecration of churches, cemetries or other religious edifices and [illegible]ts fixtures, and the destruction, except by order of a superior officer, of public or private property are such offences.

3. The good of the service, the honor of the United States and the interests of humanity, imperiously demand that every crime, enumerated above, should be severely punished.

4. But the written code, as above, commonly called the *rules and articles* of war, provides for the punishment of not *one* of those crimes, even when committed by individuals of the army upon the persons or property of other individuals in a hostile country, except very restricted case in the [illegible]y of the same, except in the very atrocious outrages, committed with a knowledge of those articles; nor for like offences against persons or property by the same individuals, upon the friendly, in the 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th articles; and the same is absolutely silent as to all injuries which may be inflicted upon individuals of the army, or their property, against the laws of nations, by individuals of a hostile country.

5. It is evident that the 99th article, independent of any reference to the restraining clause in the 87th, is wholly nugatory in reaching any one [illegible]on in the second paragraph above.

6. For all the offences, therefore, enumerated in the second paragraph above, and those high crimes, by, or upon the army which may be committed abroad; in addition to the written military code is *Martial Law*, as an addenda, a supplemental code is absolutely needed.

7. That unwritten code, prescribed by Congress in the rules and articles of war, and which unwritten code, all armies, in hostile countries, are forced to adopt—not only for their own safety, but for the protection of the unoffending inhabitants and their property, about the theatres of military operations, against injuries contrary to the laws of war.

8. From the same supreme necessity, martial law is hereby declared, as a supplemental code in, and about, all camps, posts and hospitals which may be occupied by any part of the forces of the United States in Mexico, and in, and about, all columns, escorts, convoys guards and detachments, of the said forces, while engaged in prosecuting the existing war in, and against the said republic.

9. Accordingly, every crime, enumerated in paragraph, No. 2, above, whether committed—1. By any inhabitant of Mexico, sojourner or traveler therein, upon the person or property of any individual of the United States' forces, retainer or follower of the same—2. By any individual of the said forces, etainer or follower of the same, upon the person or property of any inhabitant of Mexico, sojourner or traveler therein, or 3. By any individual of the said forces, retainer or follower of the same, upon the person or property of any other individual of said forces, retainer or follower of the same—shall be duly tried and punished under the said supplemental code.

10. For this purpose it is ordered; that all offenders, in the matters aforesaid, shall be promptly seized and confined, and reported, for trial, before *Military Commissions* to be duly appointed as follows:

11. Every military commission, under this order, will be appointed, governed and limited, as prescribed by the 65th, 66th, 67th and 97th, of the said rules and articles of war, and the proceedings of such commissions will be duly recorded, in writing, reviewed, revised, disapproved or approved, and the sentences executed—all, as in the cases of the proceedings and sentences of courts martial; *provided* that no military commission shall try any case clearly cognizable by any court-martial, and *provided* also that no sentence of a military commission shall be put in execution against any individual, whatsoever, which may not be, according to the nature and degree of the offence, as established by evidence, in conformity with known punishments, in like cases, in some one of the States of the United States of America.

12. This order will be read at the head of every company of the United State's forces, serving in Mexico or about to enter on that theatre of war.

By dommand of Maj. Gen. Scott
H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

HEAD QUARTERS.
Vera Cruz. April 7th 1847.

REGULATIONS.

The following appointments made by the Alcalde with the consent and approval of the Ayuntamiento are confirmed,

Dn. Pedro Montes de Oca and Dn. Manuel Mata y Aguirve, to be Justices of the Peace, with jurisdiction over civil matters in cases where the amount in litigation is less than $100 and over criminal matters where the offences are of minor gravity.

Dn. Simeon Zuñiga, Dn. Benigno de la Rosa, Dn. Francisco Acosta, and Dn. Miguel Roldan to be Lieu'ts. of Police, with salaries at the rate of $33 each per month. To each of such Lieutenants two subalterns shall be appointed by the Council and shall be salaried at the rate of $23 per month.

Dn, José Gonz's. de Cueto, to be superintendant of the civil Hospitals.

2d. The following Tariff of licenses, submitted by the Ayuntamiento is ratified and put in force.

Upon each Fonda or eating House, in which Liquors are not kept for sale in *advance*, $10 per month.

Upon each Coffee House, where Liquors are not kept for sale, in *advance*, $10 per month.

Upon each Drinking Establishment where Liquors are not kept for sale, in *advance*, $3 per month,

Upon each Vegetable Stall in the Market in *advance*, $5 per month,

Upon each Eating stand or *Bodegon*, in *advance*, $2 per month.

The Alcalde is authorised to issue written Licenses to applicants complying with the terms of the foregoing Tariff and the proceeds will be paid over into the City Treasury.

3d. It is hereby ordered that the direct contributions or customs, which by existing (anterior) Mexican laws are made collectable by the *State* Custom House Department, be levied and collected as heretofore; but that the proceeds thereof to be applied exclusively to the City purposes, instead of the State, as for instance, the expenses of the Tribunals of Justice, Schools Hospitals, Lighting the City and police purposes in general.

4th. The time appointed for Civilians to be passed by the gates by order No. 2. is extended to 9 o'clock P. M.

5th. Albert Rawling and Samuel Jobson are appointed Inspectors of Revenue.

By order of the Gov.
MAJ GEN. WORTH.
W. W. MACKALL, A. A. A.

The Charleston Mercury announces the death of Col. John S. Cogdell, of Charleston, a gentleman distinguished as an admirer and liberal patron of the fine arts.

Until we get our Reporters in a train of operations, the public must bear with us for any lack o[illegible] local intelligence. We will do better by and byef

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FOR NEW YORK DIRECT. The Al. fast sailing bark FLOYD, of the burthen of 223 tons, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passengers, for which she has good accommodations, apply to C. MARKOE.
April 9 1847 Customhouse buildings.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, The coppered and copper-fastened schooner IONA (160 tons) Capt. J. R. Stevens, having excellent accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, will leave for New Orleans on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock, M. precisely. She will receive her passengers from the Mole, opposite the Castle of San Juan de Ulua.
Vera Cruz, April 8

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersibned for the sale of vessels and property during the last week, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to him at his room at Bell's Hotel, on the Plaza, or at his office on the beach. Those neglecting to comply with this request will be dealt with as promptly as the law will permit.
a8 3t F. L. WALSINGHAM.

B. D. HYAM, NOTARY PUBLIC, Quartermaster's Office, Vera Cruz. Apr 8 2

AUCTION NOTICE.—F. L. WALSINGHAM, having been appointed public auctioneer by the chief of the Quarter Master Department, informs his friends and the public that he will attend strictly to all business confided to his care. He has obtained an office in the Custom House building, though for the present his duties on the beach demand the greater part of his attention. April 3—tf

NOTICE.—The furniture of a house, plain but in good shape, composed of chairs, looking glasses, arm chairs, beds, wardrobes, tables and various other articles. Persons wishing to buy part or the wohle, may see them and receive the necessary information at house No. 221, *Calle de la Plaza*. Any one purchasing the whole, will meet with more convenient prices.
Vera Cruz, April 3, 1847.—3t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—If left at this office—A CARPET BAG containing a forage cap,—frock coat, pair of U. pants sash and some other articles.—It contains also several letters addressed to Lieut. T. W. Phelps, 4th Artilery. April 6—3p

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of my services being required by the Quarter Master to proceed to sea I have been compelled to resign my commission of Harbor Master of this port that I had the honor to receive from Major Gen. Worth.
Respectfully your obedient srvt.
April 6, 1847.—tf JONAS P. LEVY.

NOTICE TO MASTERS OF VESSELS.—All Masters of vessels are informed that they must apply at the Custom House for Entrance and Clearance, under a penalty for non-compliance of Five hundred Dollars. THOS. DIMOND, Collector,
Vera Cruz. April 2, 1847.—tf Collector's Office.

NOTICE.—The Collectors of Customs in the United States require all importers of Goods to deposite the amount of duties in specie in said Custom House, before any permits are granted, otherwise the goods remain in public store until the amount of duties is paid.
Vera Cruz. April 2 1847.—tf COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

COLTS REPEATING ARMS.—Rifles, Carbines, and Pistols.—The officers of the Army and Navy are informed that these arms can be obtained until the 10th inst., at the door on the left of the gate, going out to the Wharf.
Private soldiers can be furnished when producing written permits from their immediate commanding officers.
Citizens can also be supplied upon the written permission of the Governor of the city, Major General Worth.
Vera Cruz, April 3, 1847. 3t

CHEAP CASH STORE.—FIRST INFANTRY SUTLER'S STORE.—AMERICAN STYLE, immediately in rear of the Custom House. The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have just opened a rare assortment of goods which they offer cheap for cash. The stock has been selected with the view to accommodate all classes, and are varried as follows.
A choice selection of SUMMER CLOTHING admirably adapted to the climate and season; Boots, Shoes and Brogans of every description and quality; a lot of excellent blankets; calicoes and prints selected with care for this market; hats and caps latest fashion; a superb article of gloves.
In addition to their dry goods and clothing they have a fine stock of GROCERIES, such as Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Hams, Flour, Pickles, Spices, WINES—Champaigne, Claret, Port, and Madeira of all brands, Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey. ALSO—Saddles, Bridles, Tinware, Cooking Utensils, Knives and Forks, Spoons, and in fact everg thing that can be called for. The best Havana Segars and Chewing Tobacco can ae obtained at moderate prices.
a6-tf HUMPHREYS, GAREY & CO.

NOTICE.—Custom House officers who remain on board of ships longer than sixteen days (which time is allowed them to discharge their cargoes) the captain of said ship will be required to pay for such officer at the rate of three dollars per day for each and every day the same is detained.
No baggage will be allowed to leave any vessel without permits, and subject to be inspected by the officer of customs.
All captains of vessels will be required to deliver their manifests within twenty-four hours after his vessel comes to an anchor.
The Custom House will be open from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. and no goods permitted before or after that hour.
Registers and crew lists to be deposited in the Custom House until cleared for sea.
All goods entered at the Custom House must be invoiced, and if the invoice is suspected not to represent the true value of the goods, an appraisement will be made as in case of damaged goods.
Collector's Office, Vera Cruz, April 5th, 1847. a6-tf

DAGUERREOTYPE NOTICE.—C. G. BETTS [illegible] fully informs the citizens of Vera Cruz and the public ge[illegible] he has taken rooms, for two weeks only, in the upper story of [illegible] now occupied by Messrs. Snow, Tibbals & Co. 157 Mercis St[illegible] to the plaza from the gate, at the sign of the white flag, where he is prepared to take miniatures to the satisfaction of the sitter or no c[illegible]
Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine his [illegible]
Also, by request, will go to residences to take the minia[illegible] dead and wounded.

NOTICE.—It is hereby made known to the consignees of any and all goods entered at the Custom House at this port, after this date, that one third part of the duties on said importations will be demanded in cash, on landing of said goods, and sufficient security given for the remaining two-thirds payable in six, two and three months, at Vera Cruz. Bonds will be required and good security must be given for the faithful payment of two-thirds of duties on all importations, and payable to the Collector of the port of Vera Cruz, appointed by Major General Worth, Governor of said city.
a5-tf E. M. DIAMOND, Collector.

The American Eagle.

VOL. 1. VERA-CRUZ, APRIL 6, 1847. NO. 2.

Published Tri-Weekly at No. 35 Calle las Damas, right hand side
BY JEWELL, PEOPLES & BARNARD.

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The price of the paper is TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per copy, and sent by mail one month for a dollar.

SUN-SET DREAMS.

BY R. G. W. JEWELL.

There is a charm in yonder cloud—
  Yon cloud of purple hue,
With edge of purest liquid gold,
  And veins of brightest blue,
That seems so like a favorite haunt,
  So beautiful and rare,
Near which I spent my boyhood's year—
  I almost wish me there.

I think I'd love to roam again,
  With mind as full of glee,
And heart as void of sick'ning care,
  And boundless as the sea,
The steepy side of either mount
  That forms that lovely dell,
Where nought is heard but lowing herds,
  The bird and light sheep-bell.

I think I'd love to climb those rocks,
  Where grows the graceful pine,
And make again that simple swing
  Of the new sapp'd grape vine.
I think I'd love to stand again
  Upon that little mound,
On which I sported when a child,
  From which I used to bound.

Yonder's the stream that laved the base
  Of my old chesnut hill—
And there's the spot where I did build,
  My boyish water mill;
Or toiling through an August day
  Went there at eve, to float,
Of shingle made, with pa, er sail,
  My tiny little boat.

My youthful days! I call ye back!
  I'd be once more a child—
I'd change for your imagin'd woe,
  My manhood's grief, so wild:—
For, since I left yon happy vale
  So meek, so safe, so kind—
My life has been a troubled sea,
  Whose surges 'whelm my mind.

The Dollar.—We copy the following little item in relation to the "mighty dollar," from the New Orleans Delta. The information will be news to many, and we confess ourselves to have been among the ignorant, until enlightened by our Spanish confrére of New Orleans.

I have seen several speculations going the rounds of the papers about the origin of the dollar mark. They seem to make it as mysterious as the authorship of the letters of Junius. According to the best authorities I have been able to gather, the origin of the dollar mark is derived from Spain; but its meaning is not "dollar."—The Spaniards, in order to distinguish the *coin* "dollar" from any other (not its value, but the piece itself,) used the word *fuerte* (strong,) the abreviation for the plural *fuertes*, being two f's—thus, ff. It is very often found in old Spanish documents, dollars signified in this manner when they expressed a dollar piece—*pesos* 1000 ff (1000 dollars strong.) The mark $ being afterwards used instead of the ff.

I hope this will settle all the difficulties, and I will here add that Gil Blas referred in his "piece of eight," not to the dollar, but to the $8, or doubloon, which is generally called in Spain a ocho.

Yours, respectfully,
E. J. GOMEZ. *Ed. La Patria.*

Accounts from Vienna state that the Archduke Palatine continues seriously ill. A matrimonial alliance between the Archduke Ferdinand D'Este and a daughter of the Palatine, is said to be definitively settled. The new-born infant son of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Albrecht of Austria, has just been christened by the name of Charles Albert Ludwig.

American Arms.

Again victory has perched upon our standard, and the American arms, as they ever will be whilst borne by the hearts of oak, that so much glory in the name and honor of America, are for the fifth time, on hard fought fields, triumphant. Such a succession of glorious battles, won by an invading army, are far from common in our day, and speaks wonders for the giant of the western world Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterey, Buenavista, (Taylor's last fight) and Vera Cruz—at each of these places the enemy have been driven before us like the poor gull who ventures seaward in a gale, and has to bide the lessening of the storm before turning its head in the direction of land. In all of the enumerated battles, the enemy has had us at a great advantage, but to no avail. At Vera Cruz they had not only the advantage of a walled and fortified city, but added to its strength a castle, which in the hands of an American force would laugh and bid the storms of war blow on Still the sagacity of the hero of Landers Lane overcome them and he had the honor of marching into their city as its captor, losing but a handful of men, disarming 5000 soldiers, and receiving as trophies of the victory, not only those arms, but near 400 pieces of cannon standards; and an immense amount of public property. France gained possession of the castle of San Juan by blowing up its magazine, but the American chief took it by investing the city and battering down its strong holds.

What caps the climax of American glory is the manner in which they wear their laurels when won. As soon as the enemy is disarmed he is treated by us as a man, respected in his adversity and protected from insult. In fact, from the highest General to the private they preach "never tramp upon a fallen foe."

The most distinguished pride with which the heart of man can be stimulated was ours on Monday last (the glorious 29th of March) in beholding the ever memorable scene acted on that day almost under the walls of this city. It was a scene which ought to inspire every lover of the simple yet noble structure of our Government with just feelings of pride. How many millions of nerves must have been thrilled by the delicate touches of patriotism on beholding the magnanimity which evidently possessed the breast of the conquering soldier towards the submissive foe. No shout of triumph was heard; no tone or action denoting authority used, throughout the ceremony of laying down the weapons of war, that should inspire other than feelings of friendship and gratitude towards a protector—and so much confidence seemed to be placed in the faith pledged on the occasion, that we soon after observed those who had entertained hostile feelings towards each other but a few hours previously renewing the pledge over a friendly glass. Most heartily did we then, (as well as now) wish that no other feeling than that of friendship should ever seem necessary, and we trust that the day is not far distant, when the proximity of the two nations will create an irreparable bond of fellowship which will resist all the intrigues and machinations that the demagogue may be able to bring against it. Such an union of interests would surely prove an inestimable blessing to every human being on the western hemisphere.

There is a peculiar grace about the *panolon*, or shawl, (as worn by the true Mexican lady, which we must confess that we believe could not be excelled, or even well imitated by the ladies of our native land (the United States.) This article of dress forms one of the most useful, and at the same time ornamental article of the Mexican female. She seldom or never wears any other covering for her head, and it is so adjusted as to answer at once all the purposes of a head dress, a veil, a sun-shade, a cloak, and a protection to the shoulders and breast, which is usually otherwise bare, with the exception of a thin *chemise*, which is very sparing of the services it is intended to perform—but with the *panolon*, the Mexican lady is dressed, even if she has little else upon her person. There is an air of carelessness, yet an easy and unaffected manner of useing this simple garment which strikes us as peculiar applicable to the wearer, and causes much astonishment in the mind of an American, that its many virtues had never before been manifest to him. It is made of all materials from the coarsest linen and cotton to the finest silk or cashmere and of various colors, according to the taste of the lady whose person it is intended to adorn. She is seldom seen without it, even within doors, where, however, she uses it as our American ladies use the shawl *en negligé* after a morning or evening promenade, (in the spring or fall season of the year,) and then in the attitude of addressing a friend upon some favorite topic, she is a worthy subject for the pen, the pencil or the chisel.

The *pañulon*, a petticoat, chemise and pair of slippers generally forms the dress of the Mexican female (whether rich or poor.) The well formed limb attracts the attention of the observer more than the absence of sleeve or hose, and the bonnet or cap can be dispensed with, by all means. The fan is an *ottendant*, but is carried more for ornament, apparently, than use, and, as such, is handled with admirable grace and beauty. Prepared after this fashion with the frequent use of the soft and musical Castillian tongue and the flash of her sparkling liquid eye, makes her one of the most pleasant companions that can be met with in a drawing room or the dance.

We hear that a number of complaints are made by the foreigners, resident in Vera Cruz at the manner in which the seige of the city was carried on. We are extremely sorry to learn this, for never were the rights of neutrals so much respected as they have been by the American army in Mexico. The landing of Gen. Scott's army should have been a sufficient admonition, that this city would be too hot to hold them, and yet they tarried within its walls—tarried when they saw those walls being invested with men known to the whole world as possessing these sentiment—conquer or die One man argues that Gen. Scott did not tell them that he was going to bombard the city. Admit, for the argument, that he did not; is it the policy of a General to unfold his plan of attack, particularly to men daily associating with the enemy. We think not, and however much we may sympathize with those who have met with mishaps, we must say that they have themselves alone to blame, unless, indeed, the enemy forced them to remain, and in that case all must be set down to the misfortunes of war.

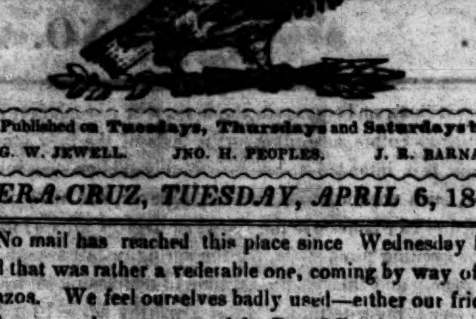
Since "that last ball," times in and around this city have lost much of the excitement peculiar to that species of amusement, and we fear, that unless our people should soon be invited to another *fandango* they will relapse into the *ennui* which nature plunges most of the citizens of the tropics into at this season of the year. A stranger can get on for a few days tolerably well, in an old city like Vera Cruz, if he is a *leetle* tinctured with the yankee or antiquarian, but the lover of fun and frolic must occasionally have something more pungent, to keep up the flow of animal spirits, which naturally belongs to the American character. Where are all the show-shops?

VERA CRUZ.—The consequences attendant on a long blockade, where there are no interior resources are apparent at every corner you turn. The stores present a "beggerly account" of empty shelves; the tables in the Fondas, instead of groaning *under* the weight of the good things of life, cause the hungered to groan over them, and taking things all in all we never wish to see their likes again. But take it easy, for there is scarce a port from Hallowell to Louisiana, but will send down its craft laden with the necessaries and luxuries of life so plenty in Yankeedom.

The following is a list of officers attached to the United States steamer Princeton, up to the period at which she left this port for Philadelphia, where she goes for repairs:

Comd,r Fred,k Engle; Lieutenants James H. Rowan; Charles S. Boggs, Thos. T. Hunter, W. G. S Chilborne Surgeon David Harlon; Pierser; Aristides Welch; Acting Master, Robert Townsend; Chief Engineer, John Farow; Ass't Surgeon J. H. Smith: Puss'd Midship'n W. W. Bassett, Henry S. Newcombe, Francis Gregory; Naval Store Keeper, McIlvaine; Midshipmen, D. Phoenix, Thos. K. Young. 1st Ass't Engineer, Henry Hunt; 2nd Ass't do, Jesses S. Rutherford; do do John Alexander; do do A. S Palmer; 3rd Engineer Edward Farn; Actng Boatswain Henry Brooks Gunner; Cha's S. McLane; Carpenter James McDonell.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE.



Published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by
R. G. W. JEWELL. JNO. H. PEOPLES. J. R. BARNARD.

VERA-CRUZ, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1847.

No mail has reached this place since Wednesday last, and that was rather a tedeable one, coming by way of the Brazos. We feel ourselves badly used—either our friends at home, or the managers of the Post Office department not seeming to care a fig whether we are knocked over by a stray ball, or not. Never mind!—we may catch them in the same predicament one of these odd days.

EASTER SUNDAY.—On Sunday morning last we entered the church on the Plaza, and were gratified to see so full an attendance of our officers and men. In rather an obscure place, on the left hand side of the aisle, sat Gen. Scott, and a number of his friends. The General appeared devout and pious, and not like the many of us who go to such places to pass an idle hour. The entrance of the General we are told created no little astonishment amongst the natives and he was readily known and whispered about as the Commander-in-Chief of the Americans.

The doctrine has too long been proclaimed that we are the enemies of that religion held so sacred by the Mexicans, but we hope soon to convince them that we war against no man for his religious principles, and nothing is better calculated to demonstrate this fact thanthe presence, at places of worship, of the high in command amongst us, whose liberality of religious tolerance, induces them to worship at any shrine, the great Creator of the Universe.

The scene in the church on Easter Sunday, was indeed one of interest, and solemnity. Many who the week before were sending death shots at each other now, standing and kneeling together, communed with the same God. We noticed that much deference was paid to our General, and that he was the first one to whom a long lighted candle was handed. He received it solemnly and held it, for a time, lighted in his hand. This was also pleasing to the citizens and from all appearances they seemed to think that at least we were not *all* the devils they had had pictured to them.

For the information of the soldiers, strangers and citizens, we will state that the General Post Office, for the United States is located at present, about half a mile from the entrance gate of the city, on the Alvarado road, and about the fourth tent on the left after leaving the city.—The Post Office of the 1st Brigade is situated on the corner of the 2nd Calle de St. Domingo and 1st Calle de St. Maria. It is about an eighth of a mile from the gate, on the right of the same street coming into the city. All letters and papers left at the office of the 1st Brigade will be carefully sent to the General Post Office, and promptly forwarded to the United States. We make this statement in consequence of the great difficulty our friends meet with in finding either, for the deposite of such letters and papers as they desire to forward to the *States*.

CAPT. VINTON.—This lamented officer who yielded up the life he had placed at the disposition of his country, in the trenches during the bombardment of Vera Cruz, gained an enviable reputation with Gen. Worth's division at the storming of Monterey. He is now numbered with the dead, and should have a place in the tablets of our memory, with Ringgold, Watson, and Ridgley, and a lot of others who received, in defending the honor of our country, a soldiars grave.

OUR OFFICE—Is at 35, *las Damas* street, which runs parallel with and back of the street running by the *Plaza*. The houses are all numbered, so there will be no difficulty in finding us. We will be pleased to see our friends and patrons at any time.

SOMETHING WE NEED.—Our old and esteemed friends Hart & Wells arrived yesterday evening on the steamship New Orleans, with their full and efficient theatrical company. They will commence operations immediately, we presume, and are in good time, as we had just began to wonder in what way we should manage to kill time.

Mexico.

Our acquaintance with the Mexicans of this city is yet too limited to be furnished with any considerable items of importance relative to affairs in the Federal city; and if the revolution, noticed in our last, be terminated we have not been advised of the fact. From what we can gather on the subject, and we have recently conversed with an intelligent person familiar with the plots and counterplots of the contending factions, the disturbances which have recently taken place in the capital are calculated to lead to results of no ordinary character. Santa Anna, as usual, has been playing a double game, and has been detected in it by many observant persons. He professed to Gomez Farias that he was in favor of hypothecating the church property and induced that officer to publicly advocate the measure. At the same time he was in correspondence with the church party and urging them to resist the measure by an appeal to arms, and when it was announced that the Gen. was approaching the city each party was elated with the idea of being assisted by him. One or the other had to be deceived, however, and it was the fate of Farias, a second time, to be betrayed by the same leader.—For the moment this acquisition of Santa Anna's forces to that of the church party struck terror to the opponents, but they rallied, and at our last accounts were still defending themselves with vigor.

Previous to the arrival of Santa Anna, neither party had lost an inch of ground and but few followers, although they had been at it for several days.

The revolutionary parties would occasionally cease hostilities and demand of each other why they did not march to the assistance of Vera Cruz, but it invariably ended in a misunderstanding and at it they went again.

Santa Anna is no doubt the President of Mexico, by this act, for the time being, although Farias was not completely routed as we stated in our last.

Santa Anna's *victory* at Buenavista was celebrated with great pomp in the city of Mexico.

Canalizo, at the last accounts, was at Jalapa. The Diligencia conveying him to that place was robbed by two Mexicans, although it contained five or six passengers.

We do not know that this weather is quite as "hot as thunder,' as we have heard our *yankee* friends say at 'hum' but it *is* darned hot and that is about the best we can say about it.

We beg to call the attention of the present authorities of this city to a great number of filthy streets which may be found in almost any direction; and for a guide to their several localities, we refer to the olfactories of the several officers. We request attention to this as soon as possible, as much of the sickness which usually takes place at this season of the year is almost universally attributed to this cause, and we believe, that by a timely cleansing, it may be either entirely got rid of, or its fatality very much reduced, either of which is a desideratum of much consequence at this time, as there are now a large number of strangers in this city, and every probability of a considerable increase.

THE CAPITULATION.—As our addition of Saturday failed to supply the demand, and numerous inquiries have been made for copies of the terms of capitulation, and, also for the tariff of duties, both will be found re-published in our columns to day.

Would it be asking too much of the officers of the navy to furnish us with a list of the officers of each vessel on the station? We should much like to publish them.

COLT'S REVOLVING PISTOLS.—Our readers will observe an advertisement in our paper of to-day, with this heading, "*To the Texians*," it is superfluous to say one word in regard to this weapon, they have proved its value in fifty battles. We may, however, advise all who wish to possess this arm, that the whole stock in hands of the proprietor, *is now* in our city, and will be exposed to sale only for a few days. The manufacture of these arms ceased some time ago, and the building is now a cotton factory.

AMERICAN STORE.—Messrs. Carey, Humphreys & Co, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, offer to the public a great variety of American goods, which will be found of an excellent character, for we have examined them. This being the first establishment gotten up in Vera Cruz upon the American variety principle cannot but attract the attention of all those who wish to supply themselves with the necessaries and luxuries of life.

CAPT. BLANCHARD.—The two companies of volunteers, Capts. Blanchard and Williams, who are acting with the regulars are amongst those with whom the city is to be left in charge. With Capt. Blanchard we are well acquainted. He was one of those gallant Louisianians, who when the little band of Gen. Taylor was threatened by the overwhelming army of Arista; regardless of everything but country rushed to the scene of action. Not willing to return when his regiment was disbanded, he raised a company and the report of Gen. Worth will testify to what service he rendered his country at Monterey. At this place too we are told he did much good service in the ditches. We are pleased to have Capt. B. and also Capt. Williams, with us, though we have no doubt their wishes would take them with the advance of the army.

Col. Harney with a squadron of Dragoons, 2 pieces of cannon, from Capt. Taylor's battery, and a detail of infantry from the 2nd Brigade started out on a reconnaisance, a few days ago. On the 2nd inst. the command entered Antigua, 15 miles from this place, where there was a force of 50 Lancers, whom they charged and captured 8—one of whom was an officer. Before entering the town they had been told that there were no troops in the neighborhood and the first indication of an enemy, was the seeing them running through the streets.

The officers and soldiers of the army who may leave here for the interior, can by leaving their names and a *dollar* have the "Eagle" sent to them for a month, or put up in strong wrappers and sent to their *friends* in the white settlements.

Masters of vessels up for departure will find it to their advantage to advertise with us, for there is scarce an hour that some one does not trouble us with the question—"when will a vessel leave for the States?" Try it gentlemen.

Alvarado.—This place is now occupied by our troops. Seven days ago Gen. Quitman's brigade left here to take or occupy it, but we learn that he was anticipated by the navy, for as soon as one of our national vessels approached it, after the capitulation of Vera Cruz, the authorities of the town and fort sent out a flag of truce and requested permission to surrender it to the Americans.

We publish the following order, emanating from Gen Taylor, congratulating the forces under his command upon the recent unparalleled victory of Buenavista. It will be found to possess deep interest to every friend of our arms and flag, and will likewise be a valuable document for future perusal.

Head Quarters, Army of Occupation,
Buenavista, Feb. 25, 1847.

ORDERS No. 12.

1. The Commanding General has the grateful task of congratulating the troops upon the brilliant success which attended their arms in the conflict of the 22d and 23d. Confident, in the invincible superiority of numbers, and stimulated by the presence of a distinguished leader, the Mexican troops, were yet repulsed, in every effort to force our lines, and finally withdrew with immense loss from the field

2. The General would express his obligations to the officers and men engaged, for the cordial support which they rendered throughout the action. It will be his highest pride to bring to the notice of the government, the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps, whose unwavering steadiness more than once saved the fortunes of the day.

He would express his high satisfaction with the conduct of the small command left to hold Saltillo, though not so seriously engaged as their comrades, their services were very important and efficiently rendered.

While bestowing this just tribute to the good conduct of the troops, the General deeply regrets to say that there were not few exceptions. He trusts that those who fled so ingloriously to Buenavista, and even to Saltillo, will seek an opportunity to retrieve their reputation, and to emulate their comrades who bore the brunt of the battle, and sustained, against fearful odds the honor of the flag,

3. The exultation of success is checked by the heavy sacrifice of life which it has cost, embracing many officers of high rank, and rare merit. While the sympathies of a grateful country will be given to the bereaved families and friends of those who nobly fell, their illustrious example will remain for the benefit and admiration of the army.

By order of Major General Taylor.
W. W. S. BLISS, A. A. G.

WAGONS FOR MEXICO.—A part of the wagons contracted for by the Government, for the use of the army in Mexico, was to be shipped from Cincinnati for this port on the 9th. The Cincinnati Atlas says: "They are light, canvased covered vehicles, strongly built—and will no doubt prove a god-send to such of our poor fellows as may be disabled by the chances of war, or laid low by the diseases of a Mexican climate. Better late than never."—*N. O. Delta.*

REMAINS OF OFFICERS MORRIS, WILLIAMS AND FIELDS.—The vessel containing the remains of these gallant officers, whose lives have been offered up at the shrine of their country's honor on the soil of Mexico, arrived at New York on the 3d inst. The funeral ceremonies, on a grand scale, were to take place on the 4th, under the directions and at the expense of the city authorities.

Correspondence.

We lay before our readers to day the correspondence between Maj. Gen. Scott, and the Mexican commanders, premising that the space it occupies in our columns could not be filled with any thing of more interest. The letter of the foreign Consuls is incorporated in the correspondence. We should have published them in our last with the terms of capitulation, but we now republish those terms in connexion. Our thanks are specially due to the gentlemanly officer who has had the kindness to furnish us with these documents.

Head Quarters of the Army of the U. States of America,
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 22, 1847

The undersigned, Major General Scott, General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America, in addition to the close blockade of the coast and Port of Vera Cruz, previously established by the Squadron under Commodore Connor of the Navy of the said States—having now fully invested the said City with an overwhelming army so as to render it impossible that its garrison should receive from without, succor or re-inforcement of any kind;—and having caused to be established batteries competent to the speedy reduction of the said City—he the undersigned, deems it due to the courtesies of war, in like cases, as well as to the rights of humanity—to summon his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the City of Vera Cruz to surrender the same to the arms of the United States of America, present before the place.

The undersigned, anxious to spare the beautiful city of Vera Cruz from the imminent hazard of demolition, its gallant defenders, from a useless effusion of blood, and its peaceful inhabitants, women and children, inclusive, from the inevitable horrors of a triumphant assault, address this summons to the intelligence, the gallantry and patriotism, no less than to the humanity of his Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Vera Cruz.

The undersigned is not accurately informed whether both the city of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulua be under the command of his Excellency, or whether each place has its own independent commander; but the undersigned moved by the considerations adverted to above, may be willing to stipulate; that if the city should, by capitulation be garrisoned by a part of his troops, no missile shall be fired from within the City, or from its bastions or walls upon the Castle, unless the Castle should previously fire upon the City.

The undersigned has the honor to tender to his distinguished opponent, his Excellency the Governor and commander-in-Chief of Vera Cruz, the assurance of the high respect and consideration of the undersigned.

(Signed) WINFIELD SCOTT.

[*Translation.*]

The undersigned, Commanding General of the free and vereign State of Vera Cruz, has informed himself of the ntents of the note which Major General Scott, General-Chief of the forces of the United States, has addressed him, under date of to-day, demanding the surrender of s place, and Castle of Ulua; and, in answer, has to say, at the above named fortress, as well as this place, deds on his authority, and it being the principal duty in ler to prove worthy of the confidence placed in him by Government of the Nation, to defend both points at cost, to effect which he counts upon the necessary eleits, and will make it good to the last; therefore, his Exlency can commence his operations of war in the manner ich he may consider most advantageous.

The undersigned has the honor to return to the General-Chief of the forces of the United States, the demonstrans of esteem he may be pleased to honor him with.

God and Liberty.

Vera Cruz, March 22d, 1847.

(Signed) JUAN MORALES

To Major General Scott, General-in Chief of the forces the United States, situated in sight of this place.

The undersigned, Consuls of the different foreign powers near the Mexican Government, have the honour to address to the General commanding the State of Vera Cruz, copy of the reply which they have received from General Scott, commanding in chief the army of the United ates of the North, to the request which they made to him a truce to permit their respective countrymen, as well the Mexican women and children, to leave the city of Cruz.

ore and more afflicted by the disasters which this place suffered during three days of bombardment, and deing to accomplish to the end the duties of humanity imed on them by the mission which they have received m their Governments and by their own personal feelthey beseech General Morales to have the goodness terpose with General Scott his support to a request so onable as theirs.

they have the honour to renew to His Excellency the mmandant, General Morales, the assurances of their pectful consideration.

[Signed by]

T. GIFFORD,
Consul of Her Britanic Majesty.
A. GLOUX,
The Consul of France.
F G. DE ESCALANTE,
The Consul of Spain.
HENRY DOLEIVE,
The Consul of His Majesty the King of Prussia.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE U. STATES.
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz,
March 25th, 1847

The undersigned, Major General Scott, &c. &c., had the honor to receive (late last night) the memorial signed by the Consuls of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Prussia, in the city of Vera Cruz, requesting that the undersigned would grant a truce sufficient to enable the Consuls and the subjects of those powers, together with Mexican women and children, to leave that city now under a close seige and blockade.

The undersigned deeply regrets the lateness of this application, for up to the 23rd instant the communication between the neutrals in Vera Cruz and the neutral ships of war, lying off Sacrificios, was left open mainly to allow the neutrals an opportunity to escape from the horrors of the impending seige, of which the undersigned gave to the Consuls every admonition in his power.

In respect to a truce, it must on reflection be evident to the Consuls, that the undersigned cannot grant one except on the application of the Governor and Commander-in chief of Vera Cruz, accompanied by a distinct proposition of surrender. In the meantime the seige will go on with increased means and rigor

That the unavoidable distress of the women and children, in the beseiged place, had deeply engaged the sympathies of the undersigned, before one shot or shell had been fired by him in that direction, he begs to refer to the accompanying copy of his summons, addressed the 23rd instant, to his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Vera Cruz. His Excellency chose to consider the Castle of San Juan de Ulua, as well as Vera Cruz, to be included in that summons and expressed his confidence in his ability to make a successful defence of both.

The undersigned has the honor to tender to the Consuls of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Prussia, the assurance of his high respect and consideration.

[Signed] WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Messrs. Gifford, Gloux, Escalante, and D'Oleive, &c. &c. Vera Cruz.

Gen. Landero to Gen. Scott.

I have the honor of transmitting to Your Excellency, the exposition which has this moment been made to me by the Srs Consuls of England, France, Spain and Prussia, in which they solicit that hostilities may be suspended while the innocent families in this place who are suffering the ravages of war, be enabled to leave the city, which solicitation claims my support, and considering it in accordance with the rights of afflicted humanity, I have not hesitated to invite Your Excellency to enter into an honorable accommodation with the garrison, in which case, you will please name three commissioners who may meet at some intermediate point to treat with those of this place upon the terms of the accommodation.

With this notice, I renew to Your Excellency's attentive consideration.

God guard Your Excellency, &c.,

On account of the sickness of the Commanding General.

[Signed by] JOSE JUAN DE LANDERO.

Head Quarters of the Army of the U. States of America.
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 26 1847.

The undersigned, Major General Scott, General-in Chief of the armies of the United States of America, has had the honor to receive a communication on the part of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Vera Cruz, signed by the Senor General Landero, in which it is proposed to the undersigned, that he (the undersigned) should appoint three commissioners to meet an equal number to be appointed on the part of the city of Vera Cruz to treat of the surrender of that city and its dependencies, on terms honorable to the garrison of the same.

The undersigned, not doubting that the proposition is made to him in good faith, has promptly given orders to all his batteries to suspend their fire upon the city of Vera Cruz, which cessation of fire will be continued, unless after a delay of thirty minutes, any Mexican battery shall continue or renew its fire upon the batteries or the lines of the Army before Vera Cruz.

The undersigned hastens to name on the part of the United States of America, three commissioners—Generals *Worth* and *Pillow*, and *Col. Totten*, Chief Engineer, all of the said army—to meet an equal number of commissioners to be appointed by competent authority, to treat of the surrender of the city of Vera Cruz and its dependencies, on terms honorable to the garrison. And the three commissioners, named above, will in that delay repair under a flag of truce, to Punta Hornos, there to await thirty minutes for the arrival of the corresponding commissioners on the part of Vera Cruz.

It is expected by the undersigned that the commissioners will proceed at once to treat of the business jointly submitted to them, without unnecessary interruptions, and that the negotiation will be concluded early in the present day.

The undersigned has the honor to tender to the Senor Gen. Landero the assurance of his high consideration and respect.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Gen. Landero to Major Gen. Scott.

In virtue of your Excellency's having accepted the proposition for an accommodation, which I made in a dispatch of this date, and in conformity with the reply which I have just received, I have the honor to inform you that I have named on my part Colonels Don José Gutierrez Villanueva, Don Pedro Miguel Herrera and Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers Don Manuel Robles—to whom I have committed competent powers to arrange the said accommodation, having the honor to add herewith a copy of the said powers.

I renew to your Excellency the assurance of my big consideration.

God and Liberty.

Vera Cruz, March 26, 1847.

(Signed) JOSE JUAN DE LANDERO.

PUNTA DE HORNOS, without the walls of Vera Cruz,
Saturday, March 27, 1847.

Terms of capitulation agreed upon by the commissioners. viz:

Generals W. J. Worth and G. J. Pillow and Colonel J. G. Totten, Chief Engineer, on the part of Major General Scott, General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States—and Colonel José Gutierrez de Villanueva, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers Manuel Robles, and Colonel Pedro de Herrera, commissioners appointed by General of Brigade Don José Juan Landero, commanding in chief Vera Cruz, the Castle of San Juan de Ulua and their dependencies—for the surrender to the arms of the United States of the said forts, with their armaments, munitions of war, garrisons and arms.

1. The whole garrison, or garrisons to be surrendered to the arms of the United States, as prisoners of war, the 29th instant at 10 o'clock, A. M.; the garrison to be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, and to lay down their arms to such officers as may be appointed by the General-in-Chief of the United States armies and at a point to be agreed upon by the commissioners.

2. Mexican officers shall preserve their arms and private effects, including horses and horse furniture, and to be allowed (regular and irregular officers) as also the rank and file, five days to retire to their respective homes, on parole, as hereinafter prescribed.

3. Coincident with the surrender, as stipulated in article 1, the Mexican flag of the various forts and stations shall be struck, saluted by their own batteries; and, immediately thereafter, forts Santiago and Conception and the Castle of San Juan de Ulua, occupied by the forces of the United States.

4 The rank and file of the regular portion of the prisoners to be disposed of, after surrender and parole, as their General-in Chief may desire, and the irregular to be permitted to return to their homes. The officers, in respect to all arms and descriptions of force, giving the usual parole, that the said rank and file, as well as themselves, shall not serve again, until duly exchanged.

5. All the *materiel* of war and all public property, of every description, found in the city, the Castle of San Juan de Ulua and their dependencies, to belong to the United States; but the armament of the same (not injured or destroyed in the further prosecution of the actual war) may be considered as liable to be restored to Mexico by a definitive treaty of peace.

6. The sick and wounded Mexicans to be allowed to remain in the city with such medical officers and attendants and officers of the army as may be necessary to their care and treatment.

7. Absolute protection is solemnly guaranteed to persons in the city, and property, and it is clearly understood that no private building or property is to be taken or used by the forces of the United States, without previous arrangement with the owners, and for a fair equivalent.

8. Absolute freedom of religious worship and ceremonies is solemnly guaranteed.

(Signed in duplicate.)

W. J. WORTH, Brig. Gen.
GID. J. PILLOW, Brig. Gen.
JOS. G. TOTTEN. Col. and Chief Eng.
JOSÉ GUTIERREZ DE VILLANUEVA.
PEDRO MIG'L. HERRERA.
MANUEL ROBLES.

Capt Aulick, appointed commissioner by Commodore Perry on behalf of the Navy, (the General-in-Chief not being able, in consequence of the roughness of the sea, to communicate with the Navy until after commissions had been exchanged) and being present by General Scott's invitation, and concurring in the result and approving thereof, hereto affixes his name and signature.

J. H. AULICK, Capt. U S. Navy.

Head Quarters of the Army of the United States o America, Camp Washington, berore Vera Cruz, March 27 1847.

Approved and accepted:

WINFIELD SCOTT.

M. C. PERRY,
Commander-in-Chief of U. S. Naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico.

Vera Cruz, Marzo 27, 1847.

Aprobad y aceptado:

JOSÉ JUAN DE LANDERO.

The Killed and Wounded.

The following is the list of those who were killed and wounded in the attack upon this place, as reported, officially, to Head Qunrters. We have, in the kindest manner, been permitted to copy them, and whilst we deplore the loss of those who have fallen, we must congratulate the army upon the success that has attended them with so little loss. Of the army it will be perceived that there was 10 killed and 47 wounded.

Of the navy, we underatand that there was one officer (Midshipman Shubrick,) and 7 sailors and marines killed

and wounded, but we regret that it is not in our power to give their names.

UNDER COL HARNEY.

Killed.

James H Nicholson, Corporal of company F, in action at Puente di Moreno, March 25th.

——— Hopkins, private, company H, 3d artillery, 25th March, at the same place.

Wounded

Lewis Neill, 2d Lt. adjutant, 2d Dragoons, severely.
Jas. Marshall, private, Co B, 2d " "
——— Jones, private, " " " "
Hugh Gavin, private, Capt. Cheatham's 1st Tennesseans, slightly.
M. Foy, private, Co. A, 2d Tenn., slightly.
W. Ailes, " " " " "
D. Vann, " Co. C, " " "
G. Woodley, do. Co. H, " " "
Thomas Young, guide, slightly.
W T. Gillespie, private, Co. B, 2d Dragoons, slightly.
Lewis Geisele, private, Co C, " " "
John Smith, private, Co K, " " "

All the above, with the exception of Lt. Neill, (who was wounded at or near the village of Madaline,) met with their mishaps at Puente di Moreno. 25th March.

UNDER GEN. WORTH.

Killed.

J. R. Vinton, Capt. 3d artillery, on the 22d March.
John Hofner, private, Co B, 2d do., 26th March.
Nicholas Burns, private, Co. B, do. 24th March.
——— ———, musician, 21st March

Wounded.

James Foster, Serg. Co. G. 3d art, March 23d, severely.
W. B. Hunt, private, Co. B, 2d artillery, March 24th, slightly.
Emile Voitarat, private, Co. B, 2d art., 24th March, slightly.
Adolphe Malhe, private, Co. D, 2d art., 22d March, left arm shot off.
John Golding, private, Co. D, 2d art., 22d March, slightly.
Wm. Henderson, private, Co. D, 2d art., 22d March, slightly.
Ernest Krunse, private, Co. F, 2d art., 20th March, slightly?
Owen Boate, private, Co. F, 2d art, 24th March, slightly.
William Carthage, private, Co. F, 2d art., 24th March, slightly.
Joseph S Hayden, private, Co. F, 2d art., 24th March, slightly.
Archibald McFadger, private, Co. F, 2d art, 24th March, slightly.
Martin Dignant, private, Co. G, 2d art., 22d March, slightly.
S. D. Schuetzenback, private, Co. A, 8th infantry, 23d March, slightly.
Edward Flemming, private, Co. I, 8th infan., March. 23d, slightly.

UNDER GEN. TWIGGS.

Killed.

Brevet Capt. Wm. Alburtis, 2d infantry, March 11, by a cannon ball.
Sergt. W. R. Blake, Co. F, 4th art., March 15th.
Robert T. Cunningham, private, Co. A, Mounted Riflemen, March 11

Wounded

W. B. Lane, Sergt., Co. D, M. Riflemen, March 24th, severely.
Edward Harris, Sergt., Co D., M. Riflemen, March 24, severely.
John Teluna, private, Co. E., M. Riflemen, March 24th, severely.
Fred'k Warsen, private, Co. C, M. riflemen, March 24, slightly.
Henry Neill, private, Co. B, M. riflemen, March 11th, slightly.
Thomas Weller, private, Co. B, M. riflemen, March 11, severely.
John Rone, musician, Co. B, 1st art., March 11th, severety.
James Stephen, private, Co. F, 4th art., March 14th, severely.
—— Spencer, Corporal, Co. D, 2d infan., March 11th, severely.

UNDER GEN. PATTERSON.

Killed.

John Miller, private, Co. G, 1st reg. Pa. vol., March 17.
Gothlet Reip, " " " " " " 25.

Wounded.

Lt. Col. J. P. Dickinson, S. C. reg., March 11, severely
Private Ballad, " " " " "
Private Coke, " " " " slightly.
Private D. Phillips, " " " " "
Private Hickey, " " " " "
Q. M. Serg. B. F. McDonald, Ga. reg., March 11, severely.
Sergt. Jos. King, do do do slightly.
Private T. J. Scott do do do severely
Private John G. Eubank, do do do severely
Private Henry Lanbeck, do do do slightly
Sergeant John Henson, Co. E, 1st Pa. regt., March 9, slightly.
Private O. C. Burden, Co. I, do do March 11, slightly.
Private Wm. Vandenbark, same time.
Private Andrew Kramer, same time and place, slightly.
Private Theo. Heiss, Co. F, 1st Pa. reg., March 11th, slightly.
Private Jas. Stevens, Co. J, 1st reg. Pa., March 11th, slightly.
Private —— Fry, Co. D, 2d Pa. reg, March 11, slightly.
Private Mark Fose, Co. A, 2d Tenn., March 25, slightly.
Private John Hubbard, Co. A, 1st Tenn., during bombardment, slightly.
Sergt. R. Williamson, Co C, 1st Pa. reg., March 11th, slightly.
Private Daniel Harkins, Co, A, 1st Pa. reg., on piquet, slightly.

VERA CRUZ, March 31, 1847.

The following Tariff of Duties is decreed and announced for the information of all concerned.

1. All articles introduced by regularly appointed Sutlers (who will be required to exhibit to the Ass't Adj't General, the evidence of their appointment) called and known as soldiers' *necessaries*, as also supplies of all kinds for officers, are *duty free:* but to avoid misapprehension, or fraud, *all* articles imported by that class of persons will be entered at the Custom House and arrangement made with the Collector for payment of duties on the whole cargo, subject to restitution (or freedom from duty) of such articles or the *value* thereof, as may be sold to officers or soldiers. Said articles or *value* to be certified and sworn to in a manner satisfactory to the Collector and in conformity with such regulations as he may adopt under sanction of the Commander or Governor of Vera Cruz and Dependencies.

2 On provisions 5 per cent. ad valorem
On wines, cider, ale and porter 15 per cent. ad valorem.
On all other liquors 75 per cent. ad valorem.
On raw cotton 4 cents per lb.
All other articles of merchandize 10 per cent. ad valorem

3. Several foreign vessels having arrived and been under detention, before the occupation, are admitted under the foregoing regulations; but henceforth all foreign vessels arriving will be held subject to such duties as said vessels or cargoes would be required to pay in any port of the United States, or to exhibit before admission evidence of entry and payment of duties in the United States; but always subjected to the additional duty hereby imposed.

The Collector of the Port will draw up and submit for approval port regulations, which, when approved, will be duly enforced.

It is further decreed that foreign goods in deposite in the United States arriving at this Port will be admitted, by paying duties as per Tariff of the United States, the same arriving at this port in American bottoms.

The foregoing regulations to be in force until otherwise directed by the Governor for the time being or the orders of the Government of the United States.

[Signed] W J. WORTH,
Gov, Maj. Gen and Com.
WM. J McCLUNEY.
Commander, U. S. Navy.

BY AUTHORITY.

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 19 | HEAD QRT'S OF THE ARMY, *Vera Cruz, April* 3, 1847.

1. The first Infantry, and the two volunteer companies temporarily attached to the first division of regulars, will, upon the march of the army hence remain to garrison this city and the castle of San Juan de Ulua, when Brevet Colonel Wilson, assigned to duty according to his brevet, will become the Governor and commanding officer of these places. In the meantime that officer, by arrangement with the present Governor and Commander, may, with his regiment, relieve so much of the actual garrisons as shall be found desirable. Accordingly, he will report in person to receive orders for his regiment.

2. With a view to a march into the interior, the baggage of all corps and officers will be in thenext two days, reduced to the smallest compass and weight. Not more than three common tents principally for arms and the sick can be allowed for the present, to the officers and men of any company, and general officers, general staff and field officers, will limit themselves in proportion. All surplus baggage, public and private, will, accordingly, be properly packed marked and turned over to the Quarter Maste's department for storage.

3. Requisitions for means of land transportation (wagons pack and draught animals) will be made upon the chief quartermaster, by Divisions and by the chiefs of the other branches of the general staff, subject to the severest revision; and notice is now given that any excess of baggage, public or private, will be rejected and thrown aside by the Quartermasters and their agents, at the time of loading up, or at any time on the march that such excess may be detected.

4. It is absolutely necessary to an early march that all public means of transportation—wagons, carts, horses and mules, with their harness, saddles, bridles, halters and pack saddles—now in the use of the corps, or in the hands of individual officers and men, should, without delay, be turned over to the quartermaster's department which has instructions to re-loan three or four horses, in as many extreme cases, for a very short time longer. This order includes all such animals as may be held, under the pretence of capture, or purchase since the army landed near the city. Captured property is always held for the benefit of the service generally and no purchase can be respected unless witnessed and approved at the time, by a general officer or commander of a brigade—inasmuch, as if the property be stolen by the seller, it will certainly be restored, or paid for, by the United States, on demand and proof on the part of the rightful owner.

5. If the foregoing directions be not complied with, fully, before to-morrow night, measures will be taken, however reluctantly, to seize every object designatedabove and throw the burden of proving a just private title, upon the possessor of the property

By command of Major General SCOTT
A. A. A. General.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Vera Cruz, April 3d, 1847.
[REGULATIONS]

1. The General Commanding will transact official business with civilians between 10, A. M., and 2. P M, daily.

2. No Sutler will be permitted to keep an establishment within the walls of the city, except as a place of deposite when their regiment marches hence.

3 As there appears to be a misapprehension on the subject, notice is hereby given, that all persons, are not only authorized, but invited, to re-open their shops or stores, excepting drinking or eating establishments, the latter must be especially authorized.

4. Johen Labitte is hereby authorized to re open a Fonda, known as the Hotel De Commerce, with the privilege of retailing liquors to be consumed therein:—for which privilege he will pay into theCity Treasury, monthly, and in advance, the sum ofFifty Dollars

5 Permission is hereby granted to Robert Mitchel to keep an eating House, by paying Ten Dollars monthly in advance to the City Treasury—he is expressly forbidden to keep liquors of any kind.

6. B .D. Hyan, is appointed Notary Public, and invested with all the powers and authority attached to that office under the laws of *Louisiana* and the Mexican laws.

By order of Major General WORTH,
Gov. and Comd. General.
W. W. MACKALL, A. A. G

NOTICE.---It is hereby made known to the consignees of any and all goods entered at the Custumhouse at this port, after this date, that one third part of the duties on said importations will be demanded in cash, on landing of said goods, and sufficient security given for the remaining two-thirds payable in one, two and three months, at Vera Cruz. Bonds will be required and good security must be given for the faithful payment of two-thirds of duties on all importations, and payable to the Collector of the port of Vera Cruz, appointed by Major General Worth, Governor of said city.
a6-tf F. M. DIAMOND, Collector.

CHEAP CASH STORE.---FIRST INFANTRY SUTLER'S STORE.—AMERICAN STYLE. immediately in rear of the Custom House. The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have just opened a rare assortment of goods which they offer cheap for cash. The stock has been selected with the view to accommodate all classes, and are varried as follows.

A choice selection of SUMMER CLOTHING admirably adapted to the climate and season; Boots, Shoes and Brogans of every description and quality; a lot of excellent blankets; calicoes and prints selected with care for this market; hats and caps latest fashion; a superb article of gloves.

In addition to their dry goods and clothing they have a fine stock of GROCERIES, such as Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Hams, Flour, Pickles, Spices, WINES—Champaigne, Claret, Port, and Madeira of all brands, Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey. ALSO---Saddles, Bridles, Tinware, Cooking Utensils Knives and Forks, Spoons, and in fact everg thing that can be called for. The best Havana Segars and Chewing Tobacco can ae obtained at moderate prices.
a6-tf CAREY, HUMPHRIES & CO,

NOTICE.---Custom House officers who remain on board of ships longer than sixteen days (which time is allowed them to discharge their cargoes) the captain of said ship will be required to pay for such officer at the rate of three dollars per day for each and every day the same is detained.

No baggage will be allowed to leave any vessel without permits, and subject to be inspected by the officer of customs.

All captains of vessels will be required to deliver their manifests within twenty-four hours after his vessel comes to an anchor.

The Custom House will be open from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. and no goods permitted before or after that hour.

Registers and crew lists to be deposited in the Custom House until cleared for sea.

All goods entered at the Custom House must be invoiced, and if the invoice is suspected not to represent the true value of the goods, an appraisement will be made as in case of damaged goods.

Collector's Office, Vera Cruz, April 5th, 1847. a6-tf

DAGUERREOTYPE NOTICE.---C. G. BETTS, respectfully informs the citizens of Vera Cruz and the public generally, that he has taken rooms, for two weeks only, in the upper story of the building now occupied by Messrs. Snow, Tibbits & Co. 157 Mercia Street, leading to the plaza from the gate, at the sign of the white flag, where he is prepared to take miniatures to the satisfaction of the sitter or no charge made.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine his specimens.

Also, by request, will go to residences to take the minatures of the dead and wounded. a6-3tp

NOTICE.---The furniture of a house, plain but in good shape, composed of chairs, looking glasses, arm chairs, beds, wardrobes, tables and various other articles. Persons wishing to buy part or the wohle, may see them and receive the necessary information at No. 221, *Calle de la Plaza*. Any one purchasing the whole will meet with more convenient prices.
Vera Cruz, April 3, 1847.---3t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.---If left at the office CARPET BAG containing a forage cap, ---frock coat, pair sash and some other articles.---It contains also several letters to Lieut. T. W. Phelps, 4th Artillery. April 6---3tp

TO THE PUBLIC.---In consequence of my services being required by the Quarter Master to proceed to sea I have been compelled to resign my commission of Harbor Master of this port that I the honor to receive from Major Gen. Worth.
Respectfully your obedient serv't
April 6, 1847.---tf JONAS P. LEE

NOTICE TO MASTERS OF VESSELS.---All Masters of vessels are informed that they must apply at the Custom House for Entrance and Clearance, under a penalty for non-compliance of one hundred Dollars. THOS. DIMOND, Collector,
Vera Cruz, April 2, 1847.---tf Collector's Office.

NOTICE.---The Collectors of Customs in the United States require all importers of Goods to deposite the amount of duties in specie in said Custom House, before any permits are granted, otherwise the goods remain in public store until the amount of duties is paid.
Vera Cruz, April 2 1847.---tf COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

COLTS REPEATING ARMS---Rides, Carbines, and Pistols.---The officers of the Army and Navy are informed that these arms can be obtained until the 10th inst., at the door on the left of the gate, going out to the Wharf.

Private soldiers can be furnished when producing written permits from their immediate commanding officers.

Citizens can also be supplied upon the written permission of the Governor of the city, Major General Worth.
Vera Cruz, April 3, 1847. 3t

Recd 1 May

W. Freeman

Consulate of the United States

Havana April 17th 1847

Hon James Buchanan

Secretary of State

Washington City

Sir

I enclose herewith two numbers of the American Eagle of the 5th and 8th inst. as a specimen of early American enterprise in our recently acquired City of Vera Cruz. These papers were brought by the English War Steamer Resource. The Captain of which, reports nothing new, except the taking of Othacaco by Gen Scott it is understood, had not left Vera Cruz, but arrangements were being rapidly made for his march in the interior

Spanish Officers who have been at Vera Cruz, and acquainted with its adjacent localities, speak in admiration and astonishment of

the gallantry of our Officers, and soldiers in
erecting and serving the battery, known as
the Marine battery, they represent that
the Mexicans well knew that a battery
erected on that location would so complete
-ly command the City as to compel it early
surrender. The erection of the battery was
deemed a work of great difficulty in
time of peace, but of impossibility when
impeded by the fire of the batteries of the
City, and that no degree of gallantry could
induce the hazard of the attempt:
The steadfastness, and firmness in danger
of our raw troops have filled all Military
men here, with surprise, and astonish
-ment; and some perhaps with alarm.
It has exceeded all that they deemed possible
for undisciplined troops

I have the honour to be
with great respect & esteem
Yr Mo Obt Svt
Robert B Campbell

Rec'd 19 May W. Emerson Cluy

Norfolk May 16th 1847

Hon'le Sir

I trouble your notice with the unsettled affairs of the American Ship "Oreole" which was cast on shore and wrecked off the mouth of Sweetas River on the 19th of December last. The Captain with forty two of the Crew & Passengers being lost. the Command of the wreck and Cargo devolved on me. There being no American Consul at the Port of Sweetas to advise me what Course to pursue in relation to the Wreck & Cargo saved. I appointed a Consignee with the approval of the Government of Sweetas and then wrote to the American Consul at St Jago de Cuba praying him to appoint some Competant person at the Port of Sweetas to confer with me in regard to this matter. He duly appointed H R Riddle an American merchant of Sweetas giving him the power of Vice Consul. The Authorities refused to recognise him & deliver the Wreck & Cargo. As I had saved the Cargo & transported it to Sweetas with the advice & order of the Government I considered it a Seizure of Wreck & Cargo. They no longer recognising me as Agent of Ship & Cargo after the sale of both they refusing to pay the Consignee or to deliver me an Ace Sales to present to the owners and

Underwriters. I applided to Genl Campbell Consul at
Havanna for his interferance he told me he would
apply to the Government at Havanna for the affe sales
& proceeds & forward them to the Secty State of the
Collector of New Orleans where the Ship belonged. He
gave me a letter to our agent in N Orleans to that
effect I receive a letter dated New Orleans 4th of Ma
from our agent that he had not received the docum
and that the Insurance would not pay said Insu
rance until the necessary papers where receive
I hope your Honor will pay speedy attention to this
matter. I am on my way to France. Having put in
to this port in distress in Ship Salina belonging
to the same house as the Creole. Ship Creole is cau
insured in France If your Honor has receiv
the accounts please forward them to me by car
of Messrs Soulter & Bell Norfolk Va.

Your very respectfull & Obt Ser
John B Day

To the Honble
James Buchanan
Secty of State
Washington
D C

Rec'd 19 May.

Mr Jefferson

Boston, Mass., 17th May, 1847.

James Buchanan, Esq.

Secy of State, Washington City,

Sir,

On handing the enclosed communication, we beg to ask the favour of an early reply, as the mail is about to sail in a few days for Bordeaux, in a ship we are despatching.

We are, Sir,

Your Obt Servts

Gratten Wall.

NORFOLK
MAY
VA

Hon. James Buchanan, &c. &c. &c.

Secy of State

Washington City.

Wash.

Consulate of the United States
Havana June 18th 1847

To His Excellency
Lt Don Leopoldo O'Donnell
Gov & Capt Gent of Cuba &c &c

Sir

The informal
entry of Lieut. Baker and three other Officers of the
army and Marine Corps of the United States having
subjected them to serious inconvenience, and the
imposition of a fine of Two hundred Dollars I beg
leave to call the attention of Your Excellency to the
subject and for the better understanding of the
whole affair inclose herewith a copy of a commun-
-nication from Lieut. Baker attended by Lieut-
Rich and addressed to me. By this communica
-tion Your Excellency will perceive that there was
no intentional violation of the Sanatary Regula
-tions of the Port no intended disrespect of the
laws or authorities of the Island and that the
Officers had a right to presume that all neces
-ary requisitions had been observed The boat-m
appears was stopped at the Mole and after a
conversation between the Officers on board the
boat (one of whom spoke Spanish) and the
Officer at the Mole, the boat was expressly
permitted to enter the Harbour, on the
arrival of the boat at the steps near the

Capt. of the Port Office (Mistaken by Lieut Baker for the Custom House) the Officers were again questioned by some persons supposed to be authorised, all which questions were answered, the Officers at the same time disclaiming all intention of infringeing the regulations of the Port. stated their readiness to leave the Port if required. When they were informed by the persons who questioned them that they might enter the City: From the above Statement Your Excellency will perceive that everything was done by Lieut. Baker and the other Officers which could be expected of Strangers entering a foreign Port and unacquainted with its laws & customs understanding that a fine would be imposed upon the Officers entering the Port under the circumstances detailed above, unless the transport which they left near the Harbour should enter the Port and be visited by the Health Boat. I addressed a note to Lieut. Bolton briefly detailing the circumstances requesting that the Ship should come to an entry which note was at my request sent by the Capt. of the Port: To that note (a copy of which I have the honor to enclose to Your Excellency) I have not recieved an answer, and the Ship has not entered. At a late hour this evening I recieved a communication from the Capt. of the Port informing me that in consequence of the

transport ship just entering the Harbour three of the
Officers were detained at his Office under arrest,
I immediately called on the Capt of the Brig and
he was pleased to release them on my promise
either to pay the fine or produce the Officers
between the hours of ten and eleven to morrow
morning It is proper to inform your Excellency
that these Officers are all subalterns and strangers
and by this unexpected detention are in the City
without a change of raiment and without funds
it is therefore on their part utterly impossible to
pay the fine imposed & fine under no circumstan-
-ces could they make a charge against the
Government of the United States
When Your Excellency shall have taken a full view
of the subject I flatter myself that both justice
and generosity will induce You to remit the fine
It would perhaps well to state that in a commu-
nication with the Capt of the Brig he mentioned
that the letter from the Secretary directed to him
and given to one of the Officers to deliver him
had been opened and perused Lieut Rich
states that the Secretary had himself opened
and read the letter before giving it to him
to deliver to the Capt of the Port This circumstance
it mentioned to relieve Lieut Rich from
any improper imputation of having violated

the cate.

I have the honour to be with consider-
ations of great respect esteem & Every
Obt. Hble.

Robt. Blamphlett

N. B. I am requested by Lieut. Baker to state that it is his impression addressed by the Secretary to the Capt. of the Bot. accidently came open accidently in the hands of Lieut. Rich Lieut. Baker was with Lieut Rich from the time he received the letter until it's delivery, and is positive it was not read by Lieut Rich or any other person, nor could there be any inducement for so doing as the letter had been previously read by Lieuts Rich & Baker by the Secretary himself

Havana 19 June 1847

Sir

In taking leave of you allow us to express our thanks for the continued and unwearied pains you have taken to procure our release from the custody of the authorities of this Port we feel much gratified that the Government has in you a public functionary so efficient and so much disposed to relieve from contingencies in difficulty or distress we may never meet again but your kindness will ever be most gratefully remembered

By your friends & servants

D Baker
1st Lt Adj Marine Regt

J Bish
1st Lt Comdy Co C Marine Regt

James D. Jones 2nd Lieut
U.S. Marine Corps

George Decatur Twiggs
U.S.D.C. to Genl Twiggs U.S.A

Genl Robert B Campbell
U.S. Consul at Havana

(Seal)

I have already been informed of the infraction of the Sanatory laws committed by several individuals from the Ship Atlas who landed without the Vessels having entered the Port. Not being seriously visited in consequence I am sorry to find myself under the necessity of enforcing the payment of the fine which they have incurred But as two of the four individuals mentioned have refused to pay the fine they cannot be permitted to reembark until the law is vindicated Respecting the other two according to instructions given yesterday to the Captain of the Port as they have complied with the law they may leave the Port when they please in the boats that brought them, This I say to your Lordship in answer to your letter on the subject.

God preserve your Lordship many years

Signed Leopoldo O'Donnell

Havana 19 of June 1847

To the Consul of the United States

(Seal) I was perfectly well satisfied that your Lordship
had taken every step in your power
inviting the Captain of the Ship Atlas to enter
the Port to be visited by the board of health
as several individuals had landed from the
said Vessel without having complied with
that condition or bringing any docum-
ents I should have wished it as I would
have avoided the necessity of enforcing the
penalty imposed by the Sanatory Laws
upon the violators and doubtless the
same idea animated the deputation of the
board of health presided over by the Capt of
the Port to determine that if the Ship
entered the Port and when visited found
to be in a healthy state not to exact
the fines But as it has not so happened
on account of the resistance of the Capt
to anchor in this Port without giving
any reason for it It is indespensible to
make them effected The two Officers who
have refused to pay the fines whatever

may be the foundation of their just-
est Your Lordship will acknowledge
that it has no weight as all persons
arriving in any Country are subject to
its Sanatory Laws neither do I consider
an excuse what they alledge that
they were permitted to pass by the Moro
Castle, as no one is prevented there
from coming in and the Castle only
asks the place they come from with
this understanding I beg Your Lordship
to inform the interested parties that
they cannot embark and continue to
their destination untill they have paid
the fine or Your Lordship informs
me that it will be done as in
this business no concession can be made
Notwithstanding my best wishes as Your
Lordship is well aware of doing all in
my power not prejudicial to the laws
in favor of the citizens of the Republic of Columbia

God preserve Your Lordship many
years. Havana 20th June 1827

To the Consul of the U.S. Leopoldo O'Donnell

Capt. of the Port Office

Having given information to His Excell-
ency the Governor and Captain General
of what occurred respecting the
individuals who landed yesterday from
the American Ship Atlas, transgressing
upon the Sanatory laws of this Port,
His Excellency has been pleased to decide
in the communication I have just rec-
ceived that if the Ship should enter the
Harbour the violators of the laws be dispe-
nsed from the payment of the fine a-
only exact the expenses incurred for the boat
of the Pilot. But if the Ship should not
come in then to enforce the payment
of the whole amount; And the Pilot having
returned from the Ship manifesting
that the Captain of the Ship would not-
bring her in I have intimated to three
of the individuals the necessity of paying
the fine which they having refused to do
I have therefore ordered their detention
at this Office under arrest untill they

effect it. Which I beg leave to convey to You
to that as Consul of Their nation if not
inconvenient. You satisfy the fines and expen
ces [redacted] individuals

God preserve Your Lordship

Havana 18th of June 1847

Consulate of the United States
Havana June 19th 1867

Gentlemen

Whether the penalty imposed by the authorities of this city for a violation of the sanatory rules be just or unjust legal or illegal there remains no alternative in the present state of the affair but to pay the amount or be subjected to the imprisonment which will be imposed in lieu of payment if you are disposed to make the payments and are without funds in your power at the present time you are aware as I have already informed you that any facilities in my power will be afforded to meet the emergency

With great respect I remain

Yr Obt Svt
Benj. B Campbell

Edwd Briggs - Jones
Havana

Consulate of the U States
Havana June 19th 1847

Sir

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that no alternative remains in the present state of the affair but to pay the amount of the fine or be subjected to the imprisonment which will be imposed in lieu of payment and also if disposed to make the payment my facilities in your power will be afforded to enable me to do so

For your kindness and courtesy I thank you but having solemly protested against the illegality of the proceedence am unwilling now to acknowledge its legality by a compliance with unjust and arbitrary demands, and therefore finally decline payment of the penalty. To which I have been subjected by the authorities of this City

Again entering my protest through you the Consul of my country against the arrest and indignity which has been placed upon myself and other Officers

I am Sir

with great respect & esteem

Yr Obt Servt

Decatur Ewing
A.D.C to Genl Ewing
U.S. Army

Genl Robert B Campbell
U.S Consul Havana

U S Consulate

Havana June 19th 1847

To Lieut Robert B Campbell

U S Navy

Sir

I have this moment

read your letter and in reply I have to state that

I decline to accede to the fine imposed upon

me by the authorities of this place

Allow me to return you my sincere thanks

for your kind offer

I believe me

Respectfully Yr Obt Svt

James H Jones

2nd Lt U S Marine Corps

Consulate of the United States

June 18th 1847

To His Excellency

Don Luis Botello Donnell

Gov & Capt. Genl of Cuba

Sir

Having appli
ed yesterday to the Capt. of the Port (for a boat) at
my expense to bear a communication to Lieut
Col Watson Comdg a detachment of United States
Marines on board the transport ship Atlas in the
Harbour and the boat returning without an
answere to my communication, it may perhaps
to Your Excellency wear the appearance either
of intended disrespect of the Lieut. Col. to me, or
that I had not requested the entry of the vessel
to disabuse myself of any suspicion of the last-
ter the Lieut Col. of the former I take the
liberty of enclosing Lieut Col Watson's letter to
me recieved from his boat this morning and
also a certificate from the Surgeon as to the health
of the transport and crew

in relation of the fines imposed on Lieut. Baker
and Birch, and the charges of the Pilot. for their
my communications to Lieut. Col Watson I have
the honor to inform Your Excellency that
they have been paid by me with the consent

of the Officers I have offered Lieut. Jones & Davis to pay the fines imposed on them for the violation of the Quarantine Laws of the Port. as it is alledged these Gentlemen have positively refused to accept the advance of grounds which will be understood by Yr Excellency by a reference to a Protest made by one or both before the Capt of the Port. The Officers are at liberty to pay the money that they will not leave the Port. until Yr Excellency finally disposes of the question it will be produced when called for by any authorised Officer of this Government.

I have the honor to be
with consideration of great
respect & esteem Yr Excy Obt Servt
Robt. B Campbell

Havana June 19th 1847

Sir

The letter which you have been pleased to address to His Excellency the Capt. Genl of the Island of Cuba in relation to the fine imposed on the undersigned Officers of the U.S. Army & Marine Corps and detained here has been read and approved by us

Respectfully &c.

For Brt. Lt. Col.
D Baker
1st Lt. & adjt. Marine Regt

J Bicker
1st Lt. Comdg Co C

James H Jones
2nd Lt. U.S. Marine Corps

George Decatur Ingraham
A.D.C. to Genl Ingraham U.S.A.

Genl Patterson
Genl Patterson

Lt. Campbell
U.S. Consul

Consulate of the United States
Havana June 19th 1847

Dear Sir

In consequence of the information
entering into the Harbour yesterday of your
boat with Lieut. Baker & his command
by which the sanatory regulations of
the Port had been violated and the Masters
subjected to a fine of two hundred dollars
each, and detention until paid only
the vessel enters and is visited by the health
boat. I am under the necessity of writing
and requesting that you will as speedily as
possible enter the Port that all the unpleas
ant difficulties attendant upon the circum
stances may be ended and the Officers relieved
from the penalty incurred and the supplies wan
ted, furnished the Ship

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Sert.
Robert B Campbell

(Lt. B.C.S.E Watson
Comdg Marine Rey
U.S Transport Atlas

Ship Atlas off the Havanna
June 19th 1867

Dear Sir

I received yours of the 18th inst. by the Pilot requesting that I would cause the Ship to enter the Port as speedily as possible in order that the board of health might visit her and end the unpleasant difficulty of the fines and detentions of Masters Pilots & Officers I submitted your letter to the Capt. of the Ship who peremptorily refused to take her in I then in order to take the responsibility upon myself ordered him to take her in he refused and still refuses & they and says the Shall not go in as long as he commands her the being chartered for the Port of Barcelona or the Brazils & he will go into none other

The Pilot who came on board could not or would not speak English and we having no one on board who could speak Spanish enough to communicate intelligently with him and he refusing to take any but a verbal communication from me are the reasons why I did not answere your letter yesterday by him I have now determined as a last effort to satisfy the Spanish authorities to enclose you herein the certificate of the Surgeon as to the health of the Ship it being the only thing in my power to do Capt Reynolds who bears this will explain to you

all the circumstances of the explicit refusal of the Captain to take or allow her to be taken in I deeply regret it and the delay which it has caused in our progress to Mexico

I am Sir Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Samuel Edmeston Lt Cdr
Br Lt & Cdg Marine Bg

Robert B Campbell
United States Consul
at Havana

U S Transport Ship Atlas

Near Havana June 19th 1847

This certifies that since we left N. York
on the first inst. no person has died on
board, that we have had no contagious
or Malignant disease on board and that
all persons on board are in a healthy
condition

David S Edwards M. D.
Surgeon U S Navy
& of the Detachment of U S Marines
on board of this Ship

Consulate of the United States
Batavia June 18th 1877

Dear Sir

As I understand this morning that it is necessary for the transport Ship Atlas to enter the Port to relieve Lieut Baker and his command from the unpleasant situation in which they are placed, and as the commanding Officer is necessarily ignorant of that necessity I will thank you to have the accompanying communication sent on board

Very respectfully
Your Obd't Sv't
Robert B Campbell

To the Capt of the Brit

Havana June 18 1854

Dear Sir

I am arrested and ordered to be confined in the Castle Will you come to the Capt. of the Ports Office and make some arrangements for me

Yours truly

J Birch

Genl Campbell

U S Consul

at Havana

Recd 13 June. Mr Emerson

Havana June 18th 1847

Genl Campbell

Sir

Upon approaching the Morro Castle this morning I was hailed from the United States transport Ship Atlas, I was hailed by the guard, ordered to stop and after some conversation ordered to leave the Harbour I then requested the guard to call the Officer of the guard, and after some delay was told to enter the Harbour, which I accordingly did upon landing at the Custom House Steps I was again addressed, not in kindness, who by a petition? injuried how I came in, where from whether we had been visited by the Health Officer, to all of which I made due replies, stating all the circumstances which had occurred at the Morro, the name of the Vessel Master and number of Troops on board which statement was taken in writing by the individual aforesaid, and we were told we had permission to enter the City, both in

Spanish & English. I at the same time informed
those individuals that we had no intention
to infringe upon the regulations of the Bay
and were ready to leave at once if required
I should also state that at the time I request
them to send word to the American Consul
that a boat with American officers bearing
important despatches for the Govt. was prev
ed from entering the Harbour, and that du
to imperative necessity. The ships could not en
This was peremptorily refused subsequently af
the arrival of the Comdt. of the guard we
were permitted & told to enter the Harbour

D D Baker
1st Lt & adjt Regt
U. S. Marines

I certify that the above statement
is correct in every particular
the conversation having been carried
on and interpreted by Adjt. Baker
by myself

Recd 12 July.

Consulate of the United States
Havana June 19th 1847

D. Gowrie

Hon James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Sir

I have the honour to enclose herewith an order of the Government of the Island by which you will perceive that certain changes are made in the duties heretofore imposed on rosins and pitch. The translation is literal and style and construction are disregarded that the order may appear as issued

I have the honour to be with great respect your Obt. Sr.
Robert B Campbell

His Excellency the Superintendant General of Finance, to the end, to remedy as much as possible the scarcity and dearness of all kinds of provisions experienced in this part of the Island, through causes well known; and taking into consideration, the petitions that have been presented to him, upon the subject; in accordance with the Superior Junta, and in virtue of authority granted by a Royal order of 14th Nov.r last; he has thought proper to dispose, that for six months, counting from the 1st July next, the day upon which the new Tariff will go into effect, that wine shall be admitted free of duty, at the Ports of entry of this province, without distinction of places whence exported, or flag under which imported and for the same period, and at the same Ports, rice will pay but half the duty at present collected.

Published by order of His Excellency for public knowledge Havana 19th June 1847

(Signed) Joaquin Campuzano

Rec'd 13 July.

Consulate of the United States
Havana June 20th 1849

To The Honorable James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Sir,

I enclose herewith a translated official order of this Government by which it will be seen that all duties are taken off hogs imported into this Island, and one half of the previously existing duties taken off Rice for a limited time

With considerations of great respect I am

Sir Your Ob. Ob. Sr
Robert B Campbell

His Excellency the Superintendant-General of Finance, to the end, to remedy as much as possible the scarcity and dearness of all kinds of provisions experienced in this part of the Island through causes well known, and taking into consideration the petitions that have been presented to him upon the subject; in accordance with the Superior Junta, and in virtue of authority granted by Royal order of 14th of November last, he has thought proper to dispose that for six months counting from the first of July next the day upon which the new Tariff will go into effect, that swine shall be admitted free of duty, at the Ports of entry of this province without distinction of place, whence exported, or flag under which imported, and for the same period and at the same Ports, Rice will pay but half the duty at present collected

Published by order of his Excellency for public knowledge

Havana June 18th 1847

(Signed) Joaquin Campuzano

Recd 3 July.

Consulate of the United States
Havana June 22 - 1847

Hon. James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of a correspondence with certain officers of the Marine Corps, the Captain of the Port of Havana, and the Capte Genl of this Island. By which it will be seen that several officers of the Marine Corps on their route to Mexico have been placed in an exceedingly unpleasant, and painful situation. The correspondence detailing all the circumstances of the case, nothing which I could add will further elucidate it. The fines imposed on Lieuts Baker & Rich have not been paid. Lieut Jones and Mr Twiggs are still ordered that I shall not pay the fines imposed upon them, and the Capte Genl for the reasons given in the correspondence not having remitted them, these two Gentlemen are still here, and at about upon my verbal promise that they will not leave the Port, and if they should I will pay the four hundred imposed as a fine. The boats crew consisting of four

Tailors to the Merchant Service were not
arrested, as intended with

I have the honour to be
with great respect & regard
Yr. Obt. Sr.
Robert B Campbell

Consulate of the United States

Havana June 12th 1847

To His Excellency

Don Leopoldo O'Donnell

Gov.r & Capt.n Gen.l of the Island of Cuba

Sir

I have

the honor of acknowledging the receipt this day of your Excellency's Official communication of the 10th inst. in which your Excellency does me the justice of acknowledgeing the desire and action on my part to induce the entrance into the Harbour of the Ship Atlas that she might be visited and the condition on which your Excellency had placed the remission of the fines imposed on the Officers who had informally visited the City on impromptu proceeding I am authorised by the Officers to say from no disposition to violate the laws of a Country at amity with the United States or to show disrespect to the constituted authorities of the Island or to any one of them as is evidenced by the promptness with which they offered to return to the Ship at the Word and the subsequent landing at the Capt of the Port (in the absence of that Officer) and after being questioned by those who were supposed to be in authority again reiterating their protestation against any intended violation of law, and expressing their willingness to return

to the ship if required when the Officers understood that although they had mistaken the law yet as they were already in the Port they could go into the City - attend to their business and return to their Ship so far your Excellency will perceive all was done which the four Officers could do the failure of the Captain to bring in his Ship and receive the visits necessary to insure the completion of the penalty imposed was certainly not the fault of the Officers on shore they could not control the action of the Master, who your Excellency observes gives no reason for not coming in. the Master had no opportunity of giving a reason to me, for my letter desiring the entry of the Ship and the reason therefore was addressed to Lt. Col Watson under the impression that the Ship was under the controul of that Officer in all things except the mere navigation of her, in this however I was mistaken the Ship was chartered at a stipulated sum to carry a detachment of United States Marines to Peru any and was absolutely required by the Owners for that voyage. This would make it improper for the Master to enter any other Port than the Port of destination as by so doing your Excellency is aware that the Justice would be

forfeiture and in the event of subsequent loss the entire loss would fall on the owners, or the Master if able to pay. So anxious was all on board to comply with my request of entering the Port that on Saturday Morning last I sent a verbal message by Mayor Reynolds (who came in the second boat) offering if I thought mine sufficient to arrest the Captain and man of the Mali to bring the Ship in a proceeding too responsible in an official and pecuniary point of view for me to recommend. I do your Excellency and the Captain of the Port full justice in my conviction of your desire to remit the fine if you thought it consistant with the strict observation of the Sanatory Laws, and the more so from the many acts of courtesy & kindness heretofore shown by Yr Excellency in removing obstacles and difficulties occurring out of informal arrivals in Havana inconformity with Yr Excellency request. Messrs Jones & Quiggs shall be informed of your determination & the fine. But I hope Yr Excellency will not consider it as your final determination as I pledge myself any conception made from the severity of the Law shall not be considered as a precedent or received as a reciprocation of the Law but as a conception by your Excellency

With considerations of great respect & esteem I have the honor to be Yr Excy
Obt Svt
Robert B Campbell

approve his conduct throughout
the affair & did that of the
appeal had been — as they
they did who they would to
either in
the result of their
knowledge
set back to any

60

Havana June 30th 1847.

Dear Sir

We the undersigned officers of the army and Marine Corps of the United States cannot without violation to our feelings omit the expression of our sincere and heartfelt thanks for the kindness and courtesy you have manifested towards us during our unpleasant detention on this Island, and for generously Enabling us to bring the same to a termination. Whether in the field or at home that kindness can never be forgotten, – but its remembrance will ever with the liest gratitude be cherished. –

In bidding you farewell, we beg leave to wish you every Happiness and prosperity in life; and to hope that this trifling offering though valueless in itself may be appreciated for the source whence it flows – the Heart.

With great respect
We are Dear Sir
Yr mt. obdt. Servts
Geo: Decatur Twiggs
Aid-de-Camp U. S. Army.

Lieut Robt B. Campbell
U. S. Consul. – Havana.

James H. Jones 2nd Lieut.
U. S. Marine Corps.

(Copy) Communication

I was perfectly well satisfied that Your Lordship had taken every step in your power, inviting the Captain of the Ship Atlas to enter the port to be visited by the Board of Wealth, as several individuals had landed from the said vessel, without her having complyed with that condition, nor they bringing any documents. I should have wished it, as it would have avoided the necessity of enforcing the penalty imposed upon the violators by the Sanatory laws - and doubtless this same idea animated the deputation of the Board of Wealth, presided over by the Captain of the Port, to determine, that if the Ship entered the port, and she was found to be in a healthy state, that the fines should not be exacted - But as it has not happened so, on account

of the resistance of the Captain to anchor in this port, without giving any reason for it, it is indispensable to make them effective -

The two officers who have refused to pay the fines, whatever may be the foundation of their protest, your Lordship will acknowledge, it has no weight as persons arriving at any country are subject to its sanatory laws - Neither do I consider an excuse what they allege that they were permitted to pass by the Morro battle, as no one is prevented there from coming in - and the battle merely enquires the place they come from - With this understanding I beg Your Lordship to inform the interested parties that they cannot embark and continue to their destination until they

have paid the fine; or Your Lordship informs me that it will be done. As in this business no exception can be made notwithstanding my best wishes, as Your Lordship is well aware of doing all in my power, not prejudicial to the laws, in favor of the Citizens of the Republic of the Union.

God preserve Your Lordship many years.

Havana 26th June 1847

Sign.d Leopoldo O'Donnell

To the Consul of the United States.

with Consul Campbell's letter of 22 June '47.

No 17

Havana 17 June 1847.

Genl Campbell.

Sir.

Upon approaching the Moro Castle this morning in a boat from the U. S. Transport ship "Atlas" I was hail'd by the Guard and ordered to stop, and after some conversation, order to leave the Harbour — I then request the Guard to call the Officer of the Guard, and after some delay, was told to enter the Harbor, which I accordingly did. —

Upon Landing at the Custom House steps I was again addressed by some persons not in uniform, who enquired how I came in, where from, whether we have been visited by the Health Officer, to all of which I made due replies, stating all the circumstances which had occured at the Moro the name of the Vessel, master, No. of troops on board, which statement was taken in writing by the individuals aforesaid, and we were told we had permission to enter the City, both in Spanish & English. — I at the same time informed those individuals that we had no intention, to infringe upon the regulations of the Port, and were ready to leave at once if required — I should also state that at the Moro, I requested them to send word to the American Consul, that a boat with American Officers bearing important dispatches for the Government was prevented from entering the Harbor, and that owing to imperative necessity, the

ship could not enter — This was peremptorily refus
subsequently after the arrival of the Comdr of th
Guard we were permitted and told to enter the Ha

D D. Baker
1st Lt & adjt.
Regint U. S. Marine

I certify that the above
statement is correct in every
particular, the conversation
having been carried on and
interpreted to Capt Baker by
myself —

P. C Rich
Lt. U.S.M.S.

60/97

Consulate of the United States

Panama June 18th 1847

Dear Sir

As I understand this morning that it is necessary for the transport Ship Atlas to enter the Port to relieve Lieut. Baker and his command from the unpleasant situation in which they are placed for the commanding Officer is necessarily ignorant of that necessity. I will thank you to have the accompanying communication sent on board

Very Respectfully
Yr mo Ob Sert

To the Captain
of the Port

Robert B Campbell

(Copy & translation)

Dept of the Ports Office.

Having given information to His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of what occurred respecting the individuals who landed yesterday from the American Ship Atlas, trampling upon the Sanatory laws of the Port, His Excellency has been pleased to decide in the communication just now received by me, that if the ship should enter the Port, the violators of the Law, be dispensed from the payment of the fines. and only exact that of the expense incurred for the use of the boat of the Pilots. but if the ship should not come in, then to enforce the payment of the whole amount. And the Pilot having

returned from the Ship, manifesting
that the Captain of the Ship
would not bring her in. I
have intimated to three
of those individuals the
necessity of paying the fine,
which they have refused to
do. and I have therefore
ordered their detention at
this office under arrest,
until they effect it.
Which I beg leave to convey
to you, that as Consul
of their Nation, you
may, if not inconvenient,
the fines & expences incurred
by said individuals.
God preserve Your Lordship
many years
Havana 18th June 1847.

To the Consul of the
United States

Copy

Consulate of the United States
Havana June 19th 1847

Dear Sir

In consequence of the informal entry into the Harbour yesterday of your boat with Lieut. Baker and his command by which the sanatory regulations of the Port have been violated and the Officers subjected to a fine of two hundred dollars each, and detention until paid, unless the vessel enters and is visited by the health officer. I am under the necessity of writing and requesting that you will as speedily as possible enter the Port; That all the unpleasant difficulties attendant upon the circumstances may be ended and the Officers relieved from the penalty incurred, and the supplies wanted, furnished the Ship

Very respectfully
Yr Mo Obt Svt
Robert. B. Campbell

Lt Col S. E Watson
Comdg Marine Regt
U S Transport Ohio

Copy

Ship Alert off Havana
June 19th 1847

Dear Sir

I received yours of the 18th inst. by the Pilot requesting that I would cause the Ship to enter the Port as speedily as practicable in order that the board of health might visit her, and end the unpleasant difficulty of the fine and detention of Lieut Baker & Officers I submitted your letter to the Capt. of the Ship who peremptorily refused to take her in I then in order to take the responsibility upon myself ordered him to take her in which he refused and still refuses to obey, and says she shall not go in on any as he commands her the being chartered from the Port of Vera Cruz or the Brazos; he will go into none other the Pilot who came on board with your letter could not or would not speak English and was having no one on board who could speak English enough

to communicate intelligently with him
and he refusing to take any but a regular
communication from me are the reasons
why I did not answer your letter yesterday
by him. I have now determined as a last
effort to satisfy the Spanish authorities
to enclose you for them the certificate of
the Surgeon as to the health of the Ship but
the only thing in my power & the Capt.
Reynolds who bears this will explain to
you all the circumstances & the explicit
refusal of the Captain to take on allowed
to be taken in. I deeply regret it & could
delay it has caused in our progress to Port

I am Sir
Very respectfully
Yr Ob. Sr.
Samuel Edmeston Watson
Br. Lt. Col Army & Marines

Robert B Campbell
U States Consul
Havana

60/47

Consulate of The United States
Havana June 18th 1847

Dear Sir

I have received your communication of this morning and regret that the Captain of the Dallas should have so peremptorily refused to enter with his ship, and I fear the refusal leaves us alternative but to pay the fine. I have applied to the Captain General for the remission, as it was incurred through inadvertance, and from no intended violation of the regulations of the Port; whether it will or not be remitted I am not yet able to say. The case is a hard one, and although perhaps by the letter of the law the penalty is legally incurred it would (in my opinion) in justice be remitted. Messrs Baker & Brick have determined to pay their fine. Messrs Jones & Swift have resolved not to permit the payment by me on their account; & to pay it.

themselves, and submit to the imprisonment
imposed in lieu of the payments should you
think proper to send the amount by return
of boat with $44 75/00 and direct the
bearer to stop with the boat at the ferry
boat until he can communicate with
me, the matter can all be arranged as
if the fine aforesaid be remitted the amount
will be forwarded to any point in the
States to which I may be instructed to do
it

With great respect
I am dear Sir
Your Obt Sert
Robert B Campbell

Lieut Col S E Watson
Comdg United States Marine Corps
Ship Atlas

Copy

United States Troop Ship Atlas.
near Havana June 17th 1847

This certifies that since we left New York
on the 1st inst = no person has died on board,
that we have had no contagious or malig
nant disease on board, and that all
persons on board are in a healthy con-
dition.

David. S. Edwards. M.D.
Surgeon U.S. Navy
of the Detachment of
U.S. Marines on board this
Ship.

Havana June 18th 1843

Dear Sir

I am arrested and ordered to be confined in the Castle

Will you come to the Office of the Captain of the Port and make some arrangement for me

Yr truly
L Rich

Lord Campbell
United States Consul,
at Havana

Copy

Consulate of the United States
Havana June 18th 1847

Gentlemen

Whether the penalty imposed by the Authorities of This City for a violation of the Sanatory laws be just or unjust legal or illegal, there remains no alternative in the present state of the affair but to pay the amount or to be subjected to the imprisonment which will be imposed in lieu of payment. If you are disposed to make the payment and are without funds in yr power at the present time you are aware as I have already informed you that any facilities in my power will be afforded you to meet the emergence

With great respect
& esteem
Yr Mo Obt Svt
Robt B Campbell

To Lieuts Jones & Twiggs
Havana

Copy

U S Consulate

Havana June 19th 1847

To Genl Robert B Campbell

U S Consul

Sir

I have this moment received your letter and in reply I have to state that I decline to accede to the fine imposed upon me by the authorities of this place

Allow me to return you my serious thanks for your kind offer

And believe me

respectfully Yr Ob't S't.

James H Jones

2nd Lieut U S Marine

Corps

Copy

Consulate of the United States
Havana June 19th 1847

Sir

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that no alternative remains in the present state of the affair but to pay the amount of the fine or be subjected to the imprisonment which will be imposed in lieu of payment and also if disposed to make the payment, any facilities in your power will be afforded to enable me to do so. For your kindness and courtesy I thank you but having solemly protested against the illegality of the proceedings, am unwilling now to acknowledge its legality by a compliance with unjust and arbitrary demands, and therefore finally decline payment of the penalty to which I have been subjected by the authorities of this City.

Again entering my protest, through you the Consul of my Country against the arrest

and indignity- which has been placed on myself
and brother Officers

I am Sir.

with great respect & esteem

Yr. Ob. Sv.

Lt. Decatur Irwin

U.S.C. to Genl Irwin

U.S. Army

Genl Robert B Campbell

United States Consul

Havana

Havana June 19th 1847

Sir

In taking leave of you, allow us to express our thanks for the continued & unwearied pains you have taken to procure our release from the custody of the authorities of this Port.
We feel much gratified that the Government has in you a public functionary so efficient and so much disposed to relieve your Countrymen in difficulty or distress & we may never again meet, but your kindness will ever be most gratefully remembered by

Your friends & servants

D L Baker
1st Lt & Adjt Marine Regt

J Rich
1st Lt Comdg B C. Marine Regt

James M Jones 2d Lieut.
U S Marine Corps

Gen Decatur Twiggs
A.D.C. to Genl Twiggs U S Army

To Genl Robert B Campbell
U S Consul
Havana

Consulate of the United States

Havana June 18th 8 P.M. 1874

To His Excellency

Gen Don Cristobal Bonnell

Gov & Capt Genl of Cuba &c

Sir

The unfortunate entry of Lieut Baker and three other Officers of the army and marine Corps of the United States having subjected them to various inconveniences and the imposition of a fine of two hundred Dollars each I beg leave to call the attention of your Excellency to the subject and for the better understanding of the whole affair inclose herewith a copy of a communication from Lieut Baker addressed to me. By that communication your Excellency will perceive that there was no intentional violation of the sanatory regulations of the Port, nor intended disrespect of the laws or authorities of the Island and that the Officers had a right to presume that all necessary requisitions had been observed. The boat it appears was stopped at the Mole and after a communication between the Officers on board the boat (one of whom spoke Spanish) and the Officer at the Mole the boat was expressly permitted to enter

the Harbour. On the arrival of the boat at the steps
met the Captain of the Port's Office (mistaken by Lieut.
Baker for the Custom House) the Officers were
again questioned by some persons supposed to
be authorised all which questions were answered
the Officers at the same time disclaiming all in-
-tention of infringing the regulations of the Port
and stated their readiness to leave the Port if
required (when they were informed by the
persons who questioned them that they might
enter the Bay. From the above statement
Your Excellency will perceive that everything
was done by Lieut Baker and the other
Officers which could be expected of strangers
entering a foreign Port and unacquainted
with its laws and customs
Understanding that a fine would be imposed
upon the Officers entering the Port under the circum
stances detailed above, until the transport which
they left near the Harbour should enter the
Port and be visited by the Health boat-
I addressed a note to Lieut Col Watson brief
ly detailing the circumstances and requesting that
the Ship should come to an entry which
note was at my request sent by the Captain
of the Port. To that note (a copy of which I
have the honour to enclose to your Excellency)

I have not recieved an answere and the Ship has not entered at a late hour this evening I recieved a communication from the Captain of the Port informing me that in consequence of the transport Ship not entering the Harbour three of the Officers were detained at his Office under arrest. I immediately called on the Captain of the Port and he was pleased to release them on my promise either to pay the fine or produce the Officers between the hours of ten and eleven to morrow morning It is proper to inform your Excellency that these Officers are all subalterns and Strangers in the City and by this unexpected detention are without a change of raiment and without Funds of any discription It is therefore on their part utterly impossible to pay the fine imposed a fine which under no circumstances could they make a charge against the Government of the United States

When your Excellency shall have taken a full view of the subject I flatter myself that both justice and generosity will induce you to remit the fine It would perhaps be well to state that in a conversation with the Captain of the Port he mentioned that a letter from the Secretary directed to him given to one of the Officers detained, to deliver him had been opened and resealed Lieut Rich

state that the Secretary had himself opened and read the letter before giving it to him to deliver to the Capt. of the Port. This circumstance is mentioned to relieve Lieut. Rich from any imputation of having violated the seal

I have the honour to be
with consideration of
great respect and esteem
Yr Ever Obd Hble Servt.

N.B I am requested by Lieut. Baker to state that it is his impression that the letter addressed by the Secretary to the Captains of the Port accidently came open while in the hands of Lieut. Rich Lieut. Baker was with Lieut. Rich from the time he received the letter until its delivery, and is positive it was not read by Lieut. Rich or any other person nor could there be any inducement for so doing as the letter had been previously read to Lieuts Baker & Rich by the Secretary himself

I have the honour to be
with consideration of respect
Yr Ever Obd Hble
(Signed)
Robt. B Campbell

Havana June 19th 1847

Sir

The letter which you have been pleased to address to His Excellency the Captain General of the Island of Cuba in relation to the fine imposed upon the undersigned Officers of the United States Army and Marine Corps, now detained here has been read and approved by us!

Respectfully &c
Yr Obt. Servts
D Baker
1st Lt & adjt Marine Regt
J Dick
1st Lieut Corps U.S.M.C
James A Jones 2nd Lieut
U.S. Marine Corps

Gen. Decatur Twiggs
A.D.C. to Genl Twiggs U.S.A.

(Copy & translation)

Ital

I had already been informed of the infraction of the sanitary laws, committed by several individuals from the Ship Atlas, who landed without the vessel having entered the port, nor being previously visited - in consequence I am sorry to find myself under the necessity of enforcing the payment of the fine, which they have incurred
But as two of the four individuals mentioned have refused to pay the fine, they cannot be permitted to reembark until the Law is vindicated -
Respecting the other two, according to instructions given yesterday to the Capt of the Port, as they have complied with the law

they may leave the port
when they please, with the
boats that brought them.
This I say to Your
Lordship, in answer to
your letter on the subject.
God preserve your Lordship
many years —

Habana 19 June 1847
(signed) Leopoldo O'Donnell

To
The Consul of the United States.

Copy

Consulate of the United States
Havana June 19th 1847.

To His Excellency
Sir Don Leopoldo O'Donnell
Gov.r & Capt. Genl of the Island of Cuba &c

Sir

I have
applied on yesterday to the Capt.n of the Port for a
boat at my expense) to bear a communication to
Lieut. Col Watson Comdg a detachment of United States
Ship of War off the Harbour and the boat return
ing without an answere to my communication
it may perhaps be your Excellency wear the
appearance either of intended disrespect on the
part of Lieut. Col Watson to me or that I had
not requested the entry of the Vessel, to dissabuse
myself of any suspicions of the last, and the Lt.
Col of the former I take the liberty of enclosing
Lt. Col Watsons letter to me received from
this boat. This morning and also a certificate
of the Surgeon as to the health of the Transport
and crew
In relation to the fines imposed on Lieut.s Baker
& Rich, and the charges of the Pilot for bearing
the communication to Lt. Col. Watson I have
the honour to inform your Excellency that
they have been paid by me with the consent

of the Officers. I have offered Lieut. Jones 2 Guineas to pay the fines imposed on them for the Sanatary laws of the Port as is alledged. Those Gentlemen have positively refused to accept the ordonance on grounds which will be understood by Your Excellency by a reference to a protest made by one or both before the Capt. of the Port. The Officers are on liberty on my promise that they will not leave the Port until Your Excellency finally decisions of the justices & will be produced when called for by any authorised Officer of this Government.

I have the honour to be
with consideration of Great Respect
Y. Excy's Mo. Ob. Sr
Robert H. Campbell

Consulate of the United States

Havana June 21st 1847

To His Excellency

Sor Don Leopoldo O'Donnel

Gov.r & Capt. General of Cuba

I have the honour to
acknowledge the accept.e of your Excellency's Official
communication of the 20th inst. in which Y.r Excellency
does me the justice of acknowledging the desire
action on my part to induce the entrance into
the harbour of the Ship Atlas that she might be
visited and the conditions on which your Excellen
cy has placed the remission of the fine imposed on
the Officers who had informally visited the City on
informality proceeding I am authorised by the Officers
to say soon as disposition to violate the laws of a
Country in amity with the United States or to show
disrespect to the constituted authorities of the Island
or to any one of them as is evidenced by the prom
ptness with which they offered at the Mole to re
turn to the Ship, and the subsequent landing at
the Capt.s of the Ports (in the absence of that Officer)
and after being questioned by those who were sup
posed to be in authority again reiterating their
protestation against any intended violation of
law, and expressing their willingness to return
to the Ship if required. When the Officers were
understood that although they had violated the laws

yet as they were already in the Port- they could
into the City- attend to their business and obtain
this Sanction and return to their ship So for your
Excellency will perceive that all was done which the
Laws Officers could do

The failure of the Captain to bring in his Ship an
receive the visit necessary to insure the remission
of the penalty imposed was certainly not the fault
of the Officers on shore, for they could not contr
the action of the Master, how your Excellency also
sees no reason for not coming in. The Master h
no opportunity of giving a reason to me, for n
letter desiring the entry of the Ship, and the
reason therefor was addressed to Lieut Col Watso
under the impression that the Ship was under
control of that Officer in all things except the
mere navigation of her, in this however I was
taken, the Ship was chartered at a stipulated
sum to carry a detachment of United States mar
from New York to Vera Cruz and was doubtless
cleared by the owners for that voyage, this ex
make it impossible for the Master to enter a
other Port than the Port of destination; as
is doing your Excellency is aware that the
policy would be forfeited and in the event of
shipment loss the entire loss would fall on th
owners, or the Master if able to pay, he was
was Lieut. Col Watson to comply with my

request of entering the Port that on Saturday
morning he sent me a verbal message by
Major Reynolds (who came in the second boat)
offering if I thought him justified to arrest
the Capt. and compel the Mate to bring the
Ship in, a proceeding too responsible in an
official and pecuniary point of view for
me to recommend. I do your Excellency & the
Capt of the Port full justice in my conviction
if you desire to remit the fine if you think
it consistant with the proper preservation of
the sanitary laws, and the order & form the ma-
-ny acts of courtesy and kindness heretofore shown
by your Excellency in removing obstacles and diffi-
culties growing out of informal arrivals in Havana
In conformity to your Excellency's request directly
Jones & Griggs shall be informed of your determi-
nation to the fine. But I trust your Excellency will
not consider it as your final determination
as I pledge myself no concession made from the
severity of the law shall be considered as a
precedent or received as a remission of the law but
as a concession by your Excellency

With considerations of great
respect and esteem I am &c &c
Hon W S Sl
Robt B Campbell

Rec'd 15 July 47

Consulate of the United States

W. Pinkney

June 25th 1847

To The Hon James Buchanan

Secretary of State

Washington City

Sir,

I have the honour of sending herewith copies of the new Tariff which takes effect on the first of July in the different Ports of the Island of Cuba

I have the honour to be with great respect & esteem

Yr. Mo. Ob. Se

Robert B Campbell

Recd 15 July.

Consulate of the United States

No. 3 Havana July 1st 1847

Hon James Buchanan

Secretary of State

Washington City

Sir,

On the detention of the Marine Officers in this Port under cir-
-cumstances which have already been com-
-municated to you, has doubtless caused both
feeling and comment in the United States. I
have deemed it advisable to inform you
that they finally decided that I should
advance for them the amount of their
fines, and expences which was done on
yesterday and they sailed this morning
to join the army of Mexico via N. Orleans
I also take the liberty of inclosing a copy of
their letter taking leave of me

I have the honour to be
with great respect &c &c

Yr Obt Servt

Robert B Campbell

Rec'd 26 augt.

No. 1 Com

Consulate of the United States
Havana August 9th 1847.

Hon: James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City.

Sir,

I perhaps supperrogatory to communicate any intelligence from Mexico received by the English Steamers, as the communication between Vera Cruz & New Orleans is so constant, and uninterrupted as probably to anticipate any intelligence by way of Havana. It is understood from sources entitled to credence, that the Mexican Congress authorized Santa Anna in general terms to negotiate peace, and that he was disposed to negotiate. But Canalizo at the head of six thousand men from San Luis Potosi arrived in Mexico and was clamorous for a continuance of hostilities. Genl Santa Anna offered him the command of all the disposeable force in Mexico, and that instead of awaiting the attack of Genl Scott on the City, that Canalizo should march, and attack our army at Puebla, the offer was not accepted, but Santa Anna had determined not to take the responsibility of negotiation under the authority granted by Congress but required that Congress should again convene, specify the terms upon which peace should be made, take the responsibility upon themselves, and not leave it all with him. Up to the 29 ult. this convening of Congress had not taken place and it was unknown when the meeting would take place. It is also understood that vast numbers of cattle &

sheep had been driven to the Mountains to keep them from our army and serve as a resource for the Guerrillas.— The Army in Mexico is thirty thousand strong, some Sixteen thousand well armed the remainder without the ordinary arms.—

In the Teviot arrived from England, Paredes came passenger & will leave in the same Steamer for Vera Cruz this evening. I have written to inform Gov.r Wilson & Com.r Perry of the circumstance that their discretion may be exercised in permitting him to land, or made prisoner. Paredes is reported to have been daily intoxicated on his papage from England to this Port.

For more than a month my health has been rather bad, which will I hope be received as an apology for some delay in my last semi-annual return.—

I have the honour
to be with great respect & regard
Your Mt. obdt. Servt.

Robert B Campbell

Recd 26 Augt.

M. Spontaneur.

Consulate of the United States.
Havana August 10th 1847.

To the Hon: James Buchanan
Secretary of State.
Washington City.

Sir

The Schooner Gazelle of New-York & from New Orleans bound to Norfolk & Richmond, J. V. Covert Master put into this Port on the 8th instant in consequence of the death of the Master who died at 8 a. m. that day. The remains of Capt Covert were genteely interred in the presence of a number of Masters of american Vessels.—

An Inventory of the effects left by Capt Covert is enclosed & the receipt of W. H. Colvert the present Master for them, which I deemed it the shortest & safest mode of getting them to the friends of the deceased who was part owner of the Schooner and appears to have resided in New York, to which Port the Schooner will return after discharging her Cargo in the Ports of her destination above named &c.

I have the honour to be
With great respect regard
Your Mt obdt Servt.

Robt B Campbell

Copy

Havana Aug 11th 1847

Inventory of Articles belonging to Capt Brent of Sch Gazell who died on the Morning of the 8th

We are respectfully invited by Mr Colvert to go on board to examine which are as follows.

Numbers	
	One Barometer
	One Quadrant
	Two Charts
	One Gold Watch
	Two Scales
	One Pair of Dividers
	One Ephitamy
	One Coat of Pilot
	One Cigar Case
	Six Books
	one Box containing account Books & Sequence
	one Box of Shells
	Two Quilts one Sheet
	One Pillow
	Set of Shaving tools

William Long
Brevett Staples

ne	Suit of India Rubber
en	Shirts
re	Pair of Pantaloons
ree	Dress Coats
vo	Pair of Drawrs
vo	Under Shirts
vo	Sea Coats
e	Pair of Stockings
ree	Vests
vo	Black Cravates
s	Trunks
ns	Pair of Boots
ree	Hats
e	Hammock
ne	Carpet Bag

In addition to the above there was one hundred
& seventy two $/00 dollars $172.00 belonging either
to Lieut. Covert or the Sch Gazell which with the
other effects are in my possession William H. Colvert.
Master of Sch Gazelle

THE MERCANTILE WEEKLY REPORT.

Vol. XXIX. HAVANA, Saturday 18th September 1847. N. 1261.

ENTERED.

PURSUIT, *British brig*, 90 *tons*, *Kendrack*, *Halifax*, *ar. 3rd inst*, 27 *days*. *C. Cruzat.*

3 brls mackerel, 1020 feet boards, 1530 qls codfish, *To the Consignee.*

H. HABANERA, *Span. schr*, 103 *tons*, *Doch*, *Campeachy*, *ar. 3rd*, 19 *days*. *M Santelices.*

1 m. qls logwood, 30 ar fish, *To the Consignee.* 18276 lbs beans, *Jacas & Co.* 1163 ar rice, *A. Bolivar.*

GALGA, *Span schr*, 138 *tons*, *Olano*, *Santander*, *ar. 3rd*, 46 *days* *J. de S Alvear.*

1024 brls, 84 half do & 300 bags flour, *To the C.*

JOHN HILL, *Amer. brig*, 152 *tons*, *Pierce*, *Bristol*, *ar. 3rd* 15 *days*. *Storey*, *Spalding & Co.*

486 brls potatoes, 3080 lbs sperm candles, 7550 wooden hoops, 16 m. strings onions, 23 tierces whale oil, *To the Consignees*

MARINERO, *Span brig*, 150 *tons*, *Flores*, *Cadiz*, *ar. 3rd*, 32 *days*. *J. de la Portilla & Co.*

2176 ar oil, 1938 do rice, *To the Consignees.* 125 brls flour, *Penasco Brothers.* 200 ar wine, *Veglison*, *Escalambra & Co.* 450 ar wine, *To the Master.*

NORMA, *Amer. ship*, 292 *tons*, *Ellis*, *New-York*, *ar. 4th*, 14 *days*. *Drake*, *Brothers & Co.*

183 ar beer, 4920 lbs codfish, 2720 do hams, 282 do tea. 2 cs hardware, 9 do & 109 pieces machinery, 2 m. bricks, 18 sacks bran, 224 gross matches, *To the Consignees.* 20640 lbs lard, *M. A. Herrera.* 12 pkgs medicine, *Bassel & Co* 43 lbs crackers, 1 cse sundries, *J. Abrisqueta.* 8 pkgs medicine, *J. J. Marquez.* 12 pkgs medicine, *J. Estalella.* 216 lbs varnish. 484 do soap, *Wadmann & Co.* 26 pkgs medicine, *Widow Marquez.* 320 ar lard, *R. Lecumberry.* 15 hhds tanners' bark, *I Mila.* 24 doz bottles cider. 2860 boxes blacking, *B Iglesias & Son.* 2 sofas, *Atteridge & Orr.* 50 lbs seed, *F D. Pedregal* 635 lbs butter, *R. Sendra.* 86 lbs chewing tobacco, *J. Cabarga.* 8218 lbs lard, *M. Puig & Co.* 1 brl drugs, *J. A. Gallego.* 30 qls jerked beef, 5100 lbs whale oil, *J. C. Burnham & Co.* 20 pkgs pasteboard, *B. May.* 375 ar beer, *J. Escauriza.* 1 cs sundries. *J. Castillo.* 5 pkgs medicine, *C. Donoso.* 230 lbs split rattan, *J. Pastor.* 388 brls potatoes, 10 m. strings onions, 12 lbs seeds, *Storey*, *Spalding & Co.* 550 lbs candlewick, *Penasco Brother.* 5 m. lbs sulphuric acid. *J. Arrieta.* 5 cs & 2 pieces machinery. *J. Carricaburu* 6 cs watches, *J. Mayre.* 1 cs sheet metal, *J. L. Dubois.* 396 reams paper, *Veglison*, *Escalambra & Co.* 1 doz bottles wine, *A. Bastian.* 4 pkgs medicine, *L. Le-Riverend.* 20 brls linseed oil, 69 pkgs hardware, *Fernandez & Pozo.* 14 pkgs machinery, *Juara & Nephew.* 850 lbs varnish, 960 do tacks, *Fernandez & Bevington.* 1 cs hardware, *J. Lambden.* 60 lamps, *J. M. Bustillo.* 30 wheels, *J. A. Echevarria.* 52 pieces machinery, *J. J. Aizpurua.* 247 qls beer, *C. Cruzat.* 1430 lbs butter, 60 brls tar, 174 doz bottles beer, 11560 lbs rice, 7315 do plaster, 893 do cheese, 12 cses sundries, *R. Blandin.* 360 ar beer, *F. Alvarez.* 16 cs drugs, *M. Najera.* 1710 lbs tacks, *E. Gibson.* 25 brls tar, 12 do rosin, 70 ar nails, 535 do bar iron, *D. M. Cortes.* 2 cs tinware, *F. Perez.* 180 ar beer, *E L Cauchois.* 1 pkg sundries, *F. Cabello.* 3 pkgs machinery, 15 do medicine, 6 half brls beef, *A. Serpa*

H. HABANERO, *Sp. brig*, 173 *tons*, *Sebeira*, *Hamburg*, *ar. 4th*, 60 *days*. *J. A. Irigoyen.*

5 m. bricks. *To the Consignee.* 80 dozen towels, 930 vs drill, *Rodriguez & Brother.* 500 pcs platillas, 125 do listadoes, 150 do creas, 36 do osnaburgs, *F Horn & Co.* 1 m. lbs printing ink, *B. May.* 200 pces platillas, 175 do creas. 100 do estopillas, 1200 dozen looking glasses. 504 tins paint, *J. F. Ibbeken.* 1 cse hats, *G. M. Porat.* 12367 vs osnaburgs, *Steil & Wolff.* 110 pcs linen calico 960 do sheeting *Torriente Brothers.* 9 pkgs perfumery, *Veglison*, *Escalambra & Co.* 24 pces cloth. 96 skins, *I. Sanchez.* 100 cs codfish, *Busto & Barbon.* 400 pcs platillas, 50 do cotton drill, 2½ dozen shawls. 10 do glazed calfskins. 320 reams paper, 96 pces sheeting, 36 do cloth. 3 cs furniture. In dep 400 pces platillas. 200 do creas, 75 do drill 667 do listadoes, 225 dress patterns. *H. Rottmann.* 12 glazed calfskins, *J. Pastor.* 300 doz pces lace, 6600 do do tape, 60 do osnaburgs, 325 do drill, 804 dozen cotton hose, 59 do bottles cordial, 9 cs toys. In dep. 76 pces creas, *Baumann*, *Behn & Co.* 7325 pces listadoes, 400 do creas, 6 do cassimere, 120 doz looking glasses, 600 cs gin. In dep. 25 pces listadoes, 600 do creas, *Weber*, *Balbiani & Co.* 3500 pces platillas, 50 do flannel, 270 do creas, 700 do listadoes, 4 cs hats. In dep. 300 pces creas, 700 do platillas 800 do listadoes, *G. Sthamer & Co.* 425 pieces listadoes, 425 do creas, 116 do osnaburgs, 48 do sheeting, 200 do platillas, 50 do oil cloth, 100 do estopillas, 73 do woollen goods, 8 glazed skins, 66 cs glassware. In dep. 3257 vs osnaburgs, *Ohlmeyer & Co.* 112 doz bottles cordial, 1290 do cotton hdkfs, 1984 lbs hams, 26880 vs osnaburgs, 380 pces sheeting, *A. Bastian.* 5 pkgs sundries, *C. Hellberg.* 262 pces lace, 25 do damask, 8 pkgs hat materials, *J. Moller & Co.* 29 pkgs sundries, *Verry & Co.* 100 bottles champaigne, *E. Gibson.*

LAS PALMAS, *Span. ship*, 277 *tons*, *Casas*, *Matanzas*, *ar. 4th*, 1 *day*. *J. Pastrana.*

Sundries, *To Sundries.*

ADELA, *Amer. brig*, 114 *tons*, *Watson*, *Charleston*, *ar. 5th*, 13 *days*. *Morison*, *DeConinck & Co.*

171415 lbs rice, *To the Consignees.*

DIANA, *Span. ship*, 338 *tons*, *Mora*, *Cadiz & Cuba*, *ar. 5th*, 9 *days from latter port*. *J. Gomez.*

375 ar oil, *Fontanills*, *Llanusa & Co.* 480 ar oil, 240 do wine, *Noriega*, *Olmo & Co*

OCTAVIA, *Amer. ship*, 209 *tons*, *Sargent*, *Portland*, *ar. 5th*, 25 *days*. *J. C. Burnham & Co.*

82570 feet boards, 225 hhd-shooks, 14 ar beans, 200 lbs mackerel, *To the Consignees.* 57930 ft boards, *J. A. Echeverria.*

HERZOG VON CAMBRIDGE, *Brem. brig*, 160 *tons*, *Ruhjen*, *New-York*, *ar. 5th*, 21 *days*. *Ohlmeyer & Co.*

In ballast.

PETRA, *Span. schr*, 52 *tons*, *Martin*, *Mayari*, *arrived 5th*, 5 *days*. *A. Orihuela.*

In ballast.

PILITA, *Span. brig*, 160 *tons*, *Cortina*, *Bordeaux & Santander*, *ar. 6th*, 37 *days*. *S. Bolivar.*

795 doz bottles wine, 69 cs preserves, *J. Mendoza.* 3 m. lbs sardines, *Zangroniz Brothers.* 8 casks wine, 903 doz bottles do, *P. E. Desvernine.* 100 doz bottles brandy, 100 do do cordial, 100 do do pickles, 50 cs prunes. *E. L. Cauchois.* 300 lbs sardines, 240 do sausages, 12 cs fruit, 28 do orange flower water, 33 do preserves, 730 lbs sausages. *B. Segretan.* 48 casks wine, *Urtetegui*, *Robertson & Co.* 3 cs sundries, *B Belland.* 4 casks wine, *Picard & Albers.* 8 casks wine, 9 cs preserves. *Weber*, *Balbiani & Co.* 426 doz bottles wine, *Ohlmeyer & Co.* 400 doz bottles wine, 24 casks do, 18 brls vinegar, 1 m. lbs sardines, 224 gals brandy, 24 doz bottles cordial, *Mangoaga & Co.* 200 doz bottles wine. 100 do do brandy, 500 lbs sardines, 4 cases preserves, *Baumann*, *Behn & Co.* 20 casks wine. 684 doz bottles do, 100 do do brandy, 47 cses preserves, 48 do orange flower water, 50 do cordial. 170 doz bottles pickles, *H. Cahuzac.* 60 doz calfskins, 6 cs preserves, *J. F. Artola.* In dep. 327 bottles wine, *Drake*, *Brothers & Co.* In dep. 3 cs sundries, *M. Santelices.*

DENISE, *Belg. brig*, 163 *tons*, *Ketelsen*, *Guatemala*, *ar. 6th*, 9 *days*. *Morison*, *DeConinck & Co.*

29300 paving slabs, 36 boxes window glass, 15 qls stockfish, 25 do white-lead. 60 doz bottles beer, *To the Consignees.* 10 boxes plants, *E. Meerl & Co.*

TEVIOT, *Brit. steamer*, 1121 *tons*, *May*, *Veracruz*, *ar. 6th*, 4 *days*. *British Consul.*

Sundries, *To Sundries.*

OROTAVA, *Sp brig*, 172 *tons*, *Arocena*, *Teneriffe & Nuevitas*, *ar. 6th*, 31 *days*. *M. C. Gonzalez.*

Sundries. *To Sundries.*

MEDWAY, *Brit. steamer*, 844 *tons*, *Sharp*, *Jamaica*, *ar. 6th*, 4 *days*. *British Consul.*

Sundries, *To Sundries.*

STATEMENT of the exports of produce from Havana from 1st January 1847.

COUNTRIES.	Sugar. Boxes	Coffee. Arrobes.	Molass. Hhds.	Honey. Tierces.	Wax. Arrobes	Tafia. Pipes.	Segars. Mille.	Tobacco. Libras.
U. S. 11th to 17th inst...	1852	....	55	..	...	....	598	15700
Previously - - - -	147594½	75883	26814½	296	486	1½	25447½	822838
Great Britain .....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - -	68697½	1316	1294	....	291	1800½	18981½	71421
Cowes.....do.	1090	6	....	....	....	287½	....	....
Previously - - - -	85502	2843	....	206	....	228	2195	....
Baltic.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
Previously - - - -	27393	2	.. .	....	....	45	835½	7575
Hamburg & Bremen.do.	453	....	....	....	....	150	912½	9720
Previously - - - -	40601	21306	14	640½	....	3625	18950	276275
Holland.....do.	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - -	23508	146	. ..	60	...	....	1736½	....
Belgium.....do.	1623	4	....	....	....	....	418½	12250
Previously - - - -	18580½	16	....	....	168	....	2287½	7875
France.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - -	24642	111260	....	....	84	42	44639½	131004
Spain.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - -	87298½	29750	117½	11	8885½	362	213364½	146692
Trieste & Venice....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - -	19090	51477	2	....	....	20	6773	1102
Italy.....do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously - - - -	5262	9691	.. .	....	....	50	680	....
Other Parts.....do.	50	....	....	....	2624	2	65	...
Previously - - - -	9808	11976½	1189	4	11352	912½	3348½	7485
TOTAL.....	563044½	315626½	29486	1217½	23890½	7526½	419204½	1009937

Export from Matanzas.

COUNTRIES.	Sugar. Boxes.	Coffee Arrobes.	Molass. Hhds.
U. S. 9th to 15th inst...	2848	....	364
Previously - - - -	106684½	17095½	33485
Great Britain.....do.	....	....	....
Previously - - - -	52829	....	5017
Cowes.....do.	2115	....	....
Previously - - - -	59898	209	31
Baltic.....do.	...	....	....
Previously - - - -	16081	14	....
Hamburg & Bremen.do.	....	....	....
Previously - - - -	20748	49633	....
Holland..... .....do.	..	...	....
Previously - - - -	6573	6	2500
Belgium.....do.	....	....	....
Previously - - - -	9993	....	1026
France.....do.	1104	24	.. .
Previously - - - -	6756	8054	40
Spain.....do.	700	....	....
Previously - - - -	17065	5926½	35
Trieste & Venice...do.	....	. ..	....
Previously - - - -	25098	907	....
Italy.....do.	.....	....	....
Previously - - - -	4693	6884	....
Other Parts.....do.	.....	....	....
Previously - - - -	7585½	8858	5749
TOTAL.....	340771	97590	48241

S. SEMPRONIANA, *Span. schr*, 90 *tons, Sala, Trujillo, ar.* 10*th*, 8 *days.* *J. Vilardebo.*
695 hides, *To the Consignee.* 272 ar cochineal, 320 hides, *J. R. Salazar.* 161 hides, *J. A. Irigoyen.*
APOLO, *Span. ship*, 276 *tons, Villaverde, Cadiz, ar.* 12*th*, 33 *days.* *J. de la Portilla & Co.*
2880 ar wine, 944 do soap, 2492 do rice, 1421 do oil, *To the Consignees.* 700 ar wine, *To Order.* 500 ar oil, *To the Master.*
BRAVE, *Amer. schr*, 128 *tons, Riddle, New-Orleans, ar.* 12*th*, 16 *days.* *Drake, Brothers & Co.*
45115 lbs lard, 3820 ar maize, *M. A. Herrera.* 50 brls potatoes, *S. Noriega.* 95 doz bottles oil, *Rebuelta, Demestre & Co.* 1796 lbs tallow, *P. Blanco & Co.* 800 ar pork, *Sama & Brother.*

CLEARED.

11th inst.—Mary Ann Jones, Amer. brig, Collins, New-Orleans, *Drake, Brothers & Co.* Morris, Amer. schr, Thompson, Key West, *Ditto.* Tower, Am. brig, Morison, New-York, *C. Cruzat.* Oloff Wyk, Amer. ship, Lampher, Manzanillo, *C. Tyng & Co.* Colon, Sp brig, Arriandaga, Antwerp, *R. Saavedra.* Unica Hija, Span. brig, Asteguia, Falmouth, *J. R. Salazar.* Galga, Sp. schr, Olano, Newfoundland, *J. S. Alvear.*
13th—Eliza Ann, Amer. schr, Potter, Baltimore, *J. C. Burnham & Co* Elizabeth J., Am. ship, Gallagher, Philadelphia. *F. Alvarez.* St. Pauli, Hb. ship, Boljall, Matanzas & Hamburg. *Beurmann & Droege.*
14th—Conchita, Span. ship, Vidaguren, Cowes, *Riera, Brother & Co.*
17th—Madagascar, Sp. ship, Balparda, Antwerp, *J. R. Salazar.* Hermosa Habanera, Span. schooner, Bosch, Veracruz, *M. Santelices.*

ENTERED AT MATANZAS.

9th inst.—Mary Lowell, Amer. bark, Flood, Portland, ar. in 21 days, *Drake, Brothers & Co.*
12th—Pursuit, Brit. brig, Kendrick, Havana, ar. in 2 days, *Drake, Brothers & Co.*
15th—St. Pauli, Hamb. bark, Boljahn, Havana, ar. in 1 day, *Uhrback & Lunschen.*

CLEARED AT MATANZAS.

9th inst.—Elbe, Brit. brig, Globe, Falmouth (via Havana), *Burnham, Schweyer & Co.* Ionia, Amer. bark, King, N.-York, *Ditto.* Juno, Norw. brig, Socberg, Cowes, *Uhrback & Lunschen.* Potsdam, Prus. ship, Wolf, Cowes, *Drake, Brothers & Co.*
10th—James Bayley, Amer. bark, Farland, Philadelphia, *J. Bayley & Co.* Bilbao, Span. brig, Lopategui, Alicante & Barcelona, *F. Roget & Co.* Francois Casimir, Fr. ship, Monge, Havre, *Marchal & Brother.*
11th—Phoenix, Am. brig, Horner, Philadelphia, *Drake, Brothers & Co.*
13th—Potosi, Amer. brig, Patterson, Portland, *Burnham, Schweyer & Co.*

Cardenas 9th to 15th September.

ARRIVALS.

12th—Bark James Bayley, Mc Farlane, Matanzas, *Taylor & Harris.*

CLEARANCES.

11th—Brig Eliza, Brazier, Portland, *Taylor & Harris.*
15th—Brig Pennsylvania, Lysle, Philadelphia, *Ditto.*

EXPORTS FROM 1st JANUARY TO 15th SEPTEMBER.

	SUGAR. Hhds.	Boxes.	MOLASS Hhds.
United States	3979	10	64416
Great Britain	—	3	2466
France	309	—	—
Other Ports	40	—	617
	4328	13	67499

Sagua la Grande 1st to 9th September.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

5th—Am. schr Laredo, Pendleton, Boston, *G. Bartlett.*

CLEARED.

6th—Am. bark Prospect, Davis, Boston, *G. Bartlett.*
7th—American brig Hope, Hall, Baltimore, *J. P. C. Thompson.* American brig Cybelles, Merrill, New-York, *Ditto.*
9th—Amer. brig Attila, Kendall, Boston, *Bironda, Brother & Co.* Amer. brig Casco, York, New-York, *F. R. Glean.* British schr Three Sisters, Anthony, Halifax, *J. P. C. Thompson.*

Cienfuegos 4th to 11th September.

ENTERED.

6th—Amer. brig Sarah Williams, Thompson, 217 tons, provisions from Boston, *Aviles & Leblanc.*

CLEARED.

5th—Span. polacre Teresita, Llovet, 146 tons, for Barcelona, *Font & Co.*

EXPORTS FROM 1st AUGUST TO 11th SEPTEMBER.

	SUGAR. Hhds.	Boxes.	COFFEE Qls.	MOLASS Hhds.
United States	1741	—	—	755
Great Britain	365	—	—	—
Spain	—	792	—	—
British Possessions	762	6	137	198
	2868	798	137	953

List of vessels entered the port of St. Jago de Cuba from the 30th August to the 6th September.

30th—Fr. bark Australie, Beansejour, Guadeloupe.
31st—Am. bark Harriet Bartlett, Pierce, Savannah.
—French brig Commerce, Allard, New-York.
2nd—Fr. bark Caraquena, Degrand, Porto Cabello.
3rd—Brit. steam-ship Dee, Allen, Jamaica.
—Amer. brig Mary Hellen, Gregory, Salem.
4th—Amer. bark Ranger, Jordan, Porland.

DEPARTED.

2nd—Fr. bark Vaillant, Dandignion, (B) Marseilles.
3rd—Span. bark Isis, Fernandez, Trinidad.
—Amer. bark Saranac, Carlton, New-York.
—Am. brig Tallmadge, Ammibining. Philadelphia.
4th—Amer. bark Barrington, Auchineloss, Trieste.
—Amer. bark Backus, Fontaine, New-York.
5th—French brig Brise Lames, Levaillant, Trinidad.
—Brit. steam-ship Dee, Allen. Jamaica.
6th—Amer. schr Austin, Burgess, Boston.

EXPORTS FROM 1st JANUARY TO 6th SEPTEMBER.

	COFFEE. Qls.	SUGAR. Hhds.	Boxes.
France	40759½	1797	216
Spain	5139¼	—	2921
Trieste	37761¾	408	94
Great Britain	2006	2397	360
Cowes & a market	—	1103	74
Bremen & Altona	21844½	30	1102
Stettin & Memel	5423¾	—	—
United States	3567	7548	4902
St. Thomas	113	—	77
British Possessions	130½	256	58
Sundries	88½	47	147
	116833¾	13586	9951

LIST OF VESSELS IN PORT.

NAMES & NATIONS.	TONS.	CAPTAINS.	WHERE BOUND.	WHEN TO SAIL.	CONSIGNEES.

SHIPS.

Norma	Amer. 292	Ellis	New-York	Thursday next.	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Octavia	Amer. 209	Sargent	-	discharging	J. C. Burnham & Co.
Celt	Eng. 292	Wilson	Laguna	Sunday	Picard & Albers.
Cashmere	Eng. 347	Wilson	-	discharging	Villoldo, Wardrop & Co.
Laura	French. 206	Monmaur	Bordeaux	cleared	Zangroniz Brothers.
Admiral Tromp	Dutch. 725	Herman	-	discharging	H. Rottmann.
Francois Casimir	French. 278	Monge	Havre	Sunday	Mangoaga & Co.
Correo N.° 2	Span. 140	Ceballos	Cadiz	1st prox.	Arrieta, Villota & Co.
Paquete de la Coruña	Span. 291	Carricarte	Corunna	do.	Do.
Anfitrite	Span. 312	Riera	Cadiz	do.	J. R. Salazar.
Madagascar	Span. 305	Balparda	Antwerp	cleared	Do.
Joven Mariana	Span. 256	Mercadar	uncertain	uncertain	L. Garcia.
Esmeralda	Span. 291	Tremoya	Cadiz	do.	P. Martinez.
Joven Agustina	Span. 298	Domenech	-	discharg. J. Beef.	Fontanills, Llanusa & Co.
Esperanza	Span. 226	Viademonte	Santander	soon	M. Cariaga.
Iluro	Span. 382	Pisaca	-	discharging	Biada & Co.
Carmen	Span. 206	Iñigo	Santander	loading	Salmon, Pereda & Co.
Diana	Span. 338	Mora	-	discharging	J. Gomez.
Las Palmas	Span. 277	Casas	Canaries	next month	J. Pastrana.
Apolo	Span. 276	Villaverde	-	discharging	J. de la Portilla & Co.

BRIGS.

Hyder Ali	Amer. 191	Swasey	uncertain	uncertain	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Hiram	Brem. 226	Proud	Bremen	soon	Do.
Adams Gray	Amer. 132	Collins	arrived yesterday fm New-Orleans		Do.
Adela	Amer. 114	Watson	Charleston	Sunday	Morison, De-Coninck & Co.
Denise	Belg. 163	Ketelsen	Antwerp	loading	Do.
Elbe	Eng. 291	Globe	Falmouth	soon	J. C. Burnham & Co.
John Hill	Amer. 152	Pierce	Sta. Cruz	cleared	Storey, Spalding & Co.
Herzog von Cambridge	Brem. 160	Ruthjen	Bremen	soon	Ohlmeyer & Co.
Amelie Raimond	French. 109	Brossier	uncertain	uncertain	Zangroniz Brothers.
Aurora	Lubec. 230	Luckan	Hamburg	soon	G. Sthamer & Co.
D. Alfonso	Bras. 220	Almeida	uncertain	uncertain	Ricart, Brother & Co.
Vicente	Span. 150	Oliver	do.	do.	Do.
Narcisa	Span. 219	Domenech	Marseilles	loading	Do.
Merced	Span. 187	Cabrujas	uncertain	uncertain	Do.
Joven Gregorio	Span. 133	Inchaustegui		discharging	M. Santelices.
Manuelita	Span. 81	Ferreras	-	do.	Do.
Aurora	Span. 266	Landcta	uncertain	uncertain	J. A. Irigoyen.
Hermoso Habanero	Span. 173	Sebeira	Hamburg	loading	Do.
Joven Enrique	Span. 120	Castella	-	for sale	S. Bolivar.
Pilita	Span. 160	Cortina	-	freight or charter.	Do.
Vilasar	Span. 205	Casanova	Barcelona	soon	F. Alvarez.
Marinero	Span. 150	Flores	Cadiz	1st prox.	J. de la Portilla & Co.
Joven Celia	Span. 196	Andraca	-	discharging	P. Martinez.
Joven Clemente	Span. 190	Mas	Barcelona	loading	Fontanills, Llanusa & Co.
Cisne	Span. 203	Cervantes	uncertain	uncertain	M. de Embil & Co.
Joven Victoriano	Span. 170	Arriandaga	Santander	loading	M. Cariaga.
Orotava	Span. 172	Arocena	Teneriffe	do.	M. C. Gonzalez.

SCHOONERS.

Mary Wilkes	Amer. 97	Falger	uncertain	uncertain	J. C. Burnham & Co.
Brave	Amer. 128	Riddle	New Orleans	cleared	Drake, Brothers & Co.
Flor de Llanes	Span. 77	Soler	Tampico	loading	Alvarez & Co.
Rayo	Span. 90	Cassaus	uncertain	uncertain	J. J. Carrera.
Delmira	Span. 46	Sanes	do.	do.	A. Orihuela.
Africano	Span. 44	Cabrera		for sale	N. Bocalandro.
Adela	Span. 110	Cata	Veracruz	next week	J. Ricart & Co.
Tlacotalpeña	Span. 117	Hurrell	do.	soon	L. Carballo.
Hermosa Habanera	Span. 103	Bosch	do.	cleared	M. Santelices.
Petra	Span. 52	Martin	uncertain	uncertain	A. Bolivar.
Segunda Semproniana	Span. 90	Sala	Trujillo	soon	J. Vilardebo.
Rennaissance	Guat. 81	Pedemonte	arrived yesterday from Tecoluta		M. de Embil & Co.

HAVANA PRICES-CURRENT SATURDAY 18th SEPTEMBER 1847.

CORRECTED ACCORDING TO THE LAST TRANSACTIONS YESTERDAY UP TO 2 O'CLOCK.

Forwarded by

☞ *The Duties of* 33½ *and* 27½ *per cent, are on* foreign goods, imported in foreign vessels, *from* foreign ports, *on the specified valuations.—In* Spanish vessels *from* foreign ports *and on* foreign produce and manufactures imported directly from the Peninsula, in Spanish vessels *however, those at* 33½ *per cent, pay* 10, *and those at* 27½ *per cent,* 8 *per cent* less.—*Spanish productions and manufactures, of the same class as those charged* 33½ *per cent from* foreign ports, *imported from the* Peninsula *in* foreign vessels, *pay* 16 *per cent less, and in Spanish vessels* 26 *per cent less, and those of the same description as the foreign articles, which are charged* 27½ *pay* 13 *and* 20 *per cent less, excepting rice, which is charged* 30 *per cent less, and flour* 2$ *per brl.—Wine, Brandy, and all kinds of Liquor pay besides the mentioned an* additional *Duty of* 50 *cents per pipe,* 25 *cents per half pipe or Hhd. and* 12 *cents per doz Jars or Bottles. All* Imports & Exports *pay besides the mentioned duties,* 1 *per cent* Balanza *upon the said duties;—except, Sp. flour, cordage, tafia, molasses, sugar & segars.*

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.			REMARKS.
LINEN GOODS.	Per	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per ct.	VALUE. $	Cts.	
Britannias Irish wide	pce.	2	2	3	4	27½	2	25	no demand
—ditto narrow	do	1	4	2	4	do	1	50	sales at low rates
—German wide	do	2	2	3	..	do	2	25	very dull
—ditto narrow	do	1	2	2	..	do	1	50	
Bramantes unbleached	vara	....	1¾	....	1¾	33½	4 vs.	75	arrivals, sales 1¼ rs.
Canvass Westphalia, 40 varas	pce.	11	..	13	..	do	vara	25	scarce
—English N.° 1 to 6...do..	do	9	..	12	..	do	do	do	sales
—Russia.....do..	do	14	..	20	..	do	do	do	sales $13 a 17 in dem
—half Duck.....do..	do	10	..	12	..	do	do	do	wanting
Creas a la Morlais 72 varas...	do	11	..	19	..	27½	13	50	slow sales
Diaper 20 varas ¼, Russian...	do	1	7	2	..	33½	1	87½	scarce
Drill English white and cold.	vara	....	2	....	5½	27½	0	37½	white scarce
—ditto drab. and brown....	do	....	1½	....	2	do	0	do	sales 2 rs. yd
Estopillas batiste, Irish	pce.	2	..	4	..	do	2	50	German $2½ a 5,
—Clarines	do	2	4	3	..	do	2	0	sales
Gants unbleached and col'd...	vara	..	1¾	....	2½	33½	0	18¾	arrivals, slow sales
Hessians 40 varas	pce.	4	2	5	..	do	3	0	dull
Lace Beggars	doz.	1	2	1	4	do	1	25	scarce
Listadoes Germ. 48 varas....	pce.	8	4	10	..	27½	8	0	arrivals, few sales
—Do. Flanders	vara	....	2	....	2½	do	vara	25	little used
—English 48 varas	pce.	8	6	10	..	as	ger	man	arrivals, dull
Osnaburgs wh, & strip Dowlas	vara	....	1	....	1½	33½	0	12½	sales of white
—do brown	do	....	¾	....	..	do	0	6¼	in demand
Platillas German white	pce.	5	..	10	4	27½	7	50	arrivals & few sales
——————brown	do	5	..	7	..	do	4	50	dull
—English white 35 yds....	do	6	..	10	..	as	ger	man	sales of fine
——————brown union....	do	3	6	4	..				26 in no demand
Ravens duck Russia & English	do	6	..	7	..	33½	vara	25	some demand, scarce
Rouans 55 varas	do	13	..	19	..	27½	13	0	sales
Sheetings Russia	do	10	4	11	..	33½	vara	25	few arrivals
—English 35 and 38 yds....	do	7	6	9	2	do	do	0	sales
Shirting. Biel. and Irish 40 vs.	do	12	..	30	..	27½	do	50	little demand
—Irish 25 yds	do	10	..	20	..	do	do	do	enquiries
Stockings thread S. fine	doz.	4	4	8	..	do	4	0	slow sales
—ditto half do	do	3	4	4	6	do	2	0	do
Tapes, pces 5½ vs N.° 31 a 89.	do	....	2¾	....	3	do	0	18¾	sales
Ticking 40 vs Germ, 30 inches	pce.	6	..	7	..	33½	6	0	dull
—do, 56 and 66 inches	vara	....	4½	....	5	do	0	62½	dull, moderate stock
Thread N.° 12 to 24	lb.	....	7	....	7½	do	1	0	abund little used
—whited brown N.° 22 to 30.	do	....	2¾	....	3½	do	....	87½	arrivals, dull
COTTON GOODS.									
Calico mid. to fine pce 28 yds.	pce.	2	..	3	4	33½	2	50	arrivals, sales
—Furniture do 28	do	3	4	5	..	do	2	50	dull
Cambric 12 yds. 6-4	do	1	4	2	2	do	vara	15½	arrivals, dull
Coverlets 1¼ by 2 yds unbleac.	do	....	3¼	....	3½	do	do	31½	some demand
Drill, cold checks and Stripes.	vara	....	1	....	1¼	do	....	12½	abundant & low sales
Ginghams dk. gds. 12 yds 30 in	pce.	1	3	1	4½	do	4 vs	37½	sales 11 a 12 rs.
Handkerchiets Pulicat 4-4....	doz.	1	2	1	3	do	1	12	very dull, abundt.
—Imitation Madras	do	1	1	1	4	do	do	0	
—Do, Camb. 30 inches	do	1	3	1	4	do	do	0	sales 11 rs, dull
Jaconets, white, 20 yds, 6-4...	pce.	3	..	3	6	do	vara	25	sales
—9-8, 24 yds, printed	do	3	..	4	..	do	do	15	sales 26 a 28 rs
India pce goods blue 15-18 yds	do	2	2	3	..	do	4 vs	25	in deposit
Lace white Bobbinet 6-4	vara	....	3	....	4	do	0	62	very dull
—under 2 inches	do	....	¼	....	1½	do	0	3	sales at ¼ rial yard
—above 2 inches	do	....	..	....	..	do	0	12½	for ¼ to 4 in, arr.
Listadoes 48 varas	pce.	5	..	6	4	do	4 vs	37½	few sales, heavy stock
Maddapollams, 24 yds	do	1	2	1	6	do	do	25	no demand sales
Muslin im Swiss 10 yd 6-4 wh	do	1	6	2	5	do	vara	do	heavy stock & low
—printed ditto 16 yds 9-8....	do	1	..	1	2	do	do	15½	sales at low prices
—Swiss, flushed, checks or strip 7 v		....	6	1	4	do	do	do	abundant, low 8 rs.
Platillas 25¼ inches 35 yds....	pce.	2	5	2	6	do	4 vs	25	sales at 20 a 22 rs.
—28 a 30 inches 35 yds....	do	3	2	3	4	do	do	37½	dull
Quilting fine	vara	....	4	....	6	do	vara	do	sales of white & Buff
Rouans 40 inches 55 varas....	pce.	5	..	5	4	do	4 vs	do	dull, 40 yds $4
Shawls chintz 7-4 to 8-4	doz.	4	¼	12	..	do	4	50	
Shirting 40 yds, 33 and 40 inch	pce.	3	..	3	4	do	4 vs.	37½	very few sales
Stockings, English and Germ.	doz.	2	..	8	..	do	3	50	sales at low rates
—half do	do	1	..	4	..	do	2	0	
Umbrellas 28 a 30 inches....	do	7	4	8	..	do	6	0	very scarce
Thread, 6 cord, 300 yds reels.	doz.	....	4½	....	5½	do	0	25	sales at 5½ & 4½ rs.
SILK GOODS.									
Crape French and Italian 13 vs	pce.	3	..	4	..	27½	3	0	little use
Damask, chiefly crimson 18 yd	do	25	..	40	..	do	1	vara	scarce

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.			REMARKS.
SILK GOODS.	Per	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per ct.	VALUE. $	Cts.	Some demand for black silks.
Hkchfs Foulards Ger and Eng.	doz	5	.	12	..	27½	6	0	sales of Eng'lish
Laces assorted	vara	....	2	....	5	do	0	12	white saleable
Levantines 30 a 36 inches....	do	....	6	1	..	do	0	75	little use
Ribbons taffety of 11 vs. N.° 3.	pce	....	1½	....	1½	do	2 vs.	31½	dull
Satin French stout. 26, 29 inc.	vara	...	7½	1	4	do	0	62½	sales of black
—Do light 18 a 20 inches...	do	....	3	....	3½	do	0	37½	sales $18½
—China, choice colours 29 i.	pce	22	..	28	..	do	vara	87½	sale of sup $28 black
Serge wide black Malaga....	vara	1	..	1	2	do	0	75	sales
Sewing silk, imn. Spanish....	lb.	6	..	8	..	do	3	0	scarce
Shawls crape 7-4, plain	pce	3	2	3	3	do	2	0	sales at low prices
——————embroid'd .	do	4	4	30	..	do	4	50	sales of sup. $18 a 22
Stockings ladies English	doz	11	..	13	..	do	9	0	small sales
—do French	do	7	4	10	..	do	6	0	no demand
Taffeties black & cold 26, 36 in	vara	....	6	1	4	do	0	50	sales of black
Umbrellas, 26 to 30 inches...	ea.	2	6	4	..	do	2	0	dull
Velvet 22 a 24 inches	vara	2	4	3	..	do	0	75	little demand
WOOLLENS.									
Baizes red, blue and green...	vara	....	2¼	....	..	33½	0	31½	arrivals, sales
Blankets Negro	ea.	....	5	....	6½	do	0	75	sales 6 to 6½, no stock
Cassimeres fine only	vara	....	4	1	6	do	0	75	dull
Cloth wide French	do	2	6	6	4	3rd on $11	2d on 4	Sf-33½ on 4	little demand, except for ordinary quality, low sales
——German	do	1	..	3	..				
——English superfine	do	4	4	6	..				
——fine	do	2	6	3	2				
——ordinary	do	1	4	1	7				
——Ladies fine	do	2	..	3	..				
Flannel 50 varas fine	pce	14	..	16	..	33½	vara	21½	no demand
Flushings or Dreadnoughts...	yd	....	4	....	4½	do	0	50	arrivals
Merinos, Saxon & French 6-4	vara	1	..	1	5	do	0	75	dull
Plains wide	do	....	3½	....	3¾	do	0	25	not asked for
EARTHEN & GLASSW.									
Bottles	doz	....	3¼	....	4	27½	0	37½	sales
Demijohns 4½ a 5 Gallons....	ea.	....	3	....	3½	do	0	37½	
Earthen Ware*	crt.	55	..	60	..	do	45	0	arrivals
Tumblers ½ & ¼ pints English	doz	1	..	2	..	do	0	75	arrivals, dull
——do Germ. ¼, 1, 1½ pts....	do	....	2	....	5	do	0	50	no demand
HARDW. & NAVAL ST.									
Chopping knives, Bisc. *Ger.	doz	3	4	4	4	33½	3	75	sales, *unsal.
—Do Germ. 3 chld blds & sths	do	5	..	6	..	27½	3	0	dull
Copper Braziers	ql.	28	..	....	..	do	37	0	sales
——Sheets 18 to 24 oz	do	31	..	32	..	33½	25	0	abundant
——Nails	do	30	..	32	..	27½	do	0	arrivals
Cordage Russia super. quality	do	12	4	14	4	33½	12	0	sales
Iron bars assorted	do	3	6	4	..	do	3	25	sales
——hoops	do	3	2	3	4	27½	3	75	sales & plenty
——wire N.° 15 to 21	do	12	..	13	..	do	2	0	
——sheets	do	5	..	....	..	33½	5	....	
Lead in sheets, thin	do	5	..	6	..	27½	6	0	
Nails rose heads 2 a 8 inches.	do	6	..	*6	6	do	7	0	*sales 300 kegs
——do 1 and 1½ alone	do	9	4	11	..	do	do	0	from Antwerp.
——cut 4 to 12..do	do	6	2	6	4	do	do	0	
Oil linseed boiled	do	11	..	*12	2	do	8	0	*sales
——turpentine spirits of	do	8	4	9	4	do	do	0	
——whale, refined	do	6	4	9	..	do	10	0	
——sperm	do	13	4	14	..	do	do	0	dull and plenty
Paint, white lead in oil, Eng..	do	6	.	7	..	do	8	0	over supply
——other colours..do	do	7	..	....	..	do	do	0	
——do,..do..dry, wh. & red.	do	6	..	7	..	do	6	0	
Pitch	bbl.	1	4	2	..	do	3	0	a drug
Shot assorted	ql.	5	..	6	..	do	5	0	dull
Steel German	do	9	4	12	..	33½	8	0	none
——do. C. S. Eng. bar	do	15	..	17	..	....	....	....	abundant
Tar	bbl.	4	4	5	.	27½	3	0	sales sales
Tin plates	box	13	4	14	..	do	14	0	very abundant, no
——Block do	ql.	18	..	20	..	33½	20	0	
LUMBER.									
Hoops	m.	40	..	45	..	27½	30	0	sales, in demand
Boards Portland W. P.	m. ft	38	..	42	..	do	20	0	sales, in demand
——other eastern ports	do	42	..	....	..	do	do	0	
——Lumber Pitch pine	do	30	..	31	4	do	do	0	sales, in demand
Hhd. shooks with headings...	ea.	1	4	2	..	do	1	0	in demand, sales
Shingles	m.	2	4	3	2	do	3	75	
Sugar-box shooks	ea.	....	7	....	..	do	0	75	sales

*The crates are valued at 55 cubic feet and if over pay in proportion.

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.				REMARKS.
GROCERIES and PROVIS.	Per	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per ct.	VALUE. $	Cts.		
Ale light and brisk, English..	doz.	3	2	3	6	33⅓	3	0		
Almonds shelled, sweet.....	ql.	14	..	16	..	do	16	0		sales
Beans white.....	ar.	1	1	1	5	do	3	ql.		sales
Beef, N.° 1, prime and mess..	bbl.	14	4	16	4	do	9	brl.		sales
——jerked Brazil and Montev	ar.	2	1	...	..	27½	6	ql.	}	
——Do. New York and Boston	do	1	4	2	2	do	7	do	}	sales of 3 cargoes
——Do. Campeachy.....	do	1	6	.....	..	do	5	do	}	
——smoked.....	ql.	6	4	8	..	33⅓	7	do	}	
Butter American yellow.....	do	12	..	20	..	27½	14	0		sales
——European.....	do	17	..	20	..	do	do	0		sales
Candles mould.....	do	17	..	19	..	33⅓	12	0		sales
——Sperm.....	do	40	..	*45	4	27½	32	0		do, 4' 5' & 6' *sales
——Composition.....	do	34	..	37	..	do	28	0		sales
Cheese American.....	do	18	..	20	..	do	10	0		sales, scarce
—Dutch round and pategras..	do	12	4	14	2	do	12	50		
Cider.....	doz.	3	2	3	6	33⅓	3	0		
Cinnamon.....	lb.	1	6	2	2	27½	1	50		without demand
Cloves.....	do	....	2½	....	2½	do	0	37½		dull
Cocoa Caracas.....	ql.	14	4	.....	..	do	16	ql.		in deposit, sales
——Guayaquil	do	*8	4	10	..	do	6	do		*in deposit
Codfish in hhds.....	do	5	..	5	4	do	3	50		sales
——in boxes.....50 lbs.	box.	10	4	.....	..	do	do	do		from Hamburg
Corn, Indian, shelled, yellow	ar.	....	3½	....	3½	free	till	Jany		16—sales
Flour Philad. and Baltimore.	bbl.	14	..	.....	..	For	9	85		
——New-Orleans.....	do	14	4	16	..	Sp.	8	84		None in first hands
——Spanish.....	do	14	2	15	..	For	6	0		
Hams European.....	ql.	19	..	21	..	33⅓	10	ql.		sales
——American Eastern.....	do	10	..	12	4	do	do	0		sales
——New-Orleans.....	do					do	do	0		sales
Herrings smoked.....	box	....	8	....	10	do	....	25		scarce
Lard European.....	ql.	....	..	.....	..	do	12	0		none
——American Eastern.....	do	18	..	20	..	do	do	0		5000 kegs on hand
——New-Orleans.....	do					do	do	0		
Mackerel N.° 3.....	bbl.	5	..	.....	..	27½	4	50		sales
Oil salad French.....	doz.	5	4	5	6	33⅓	3	0		sales
——Ditto Spanish.....	ar.	3	..	3	1	do	2	0		scarce
Olives.....	ar.	....	5	....	8½	do	1	0		sales
Onions..... ...100	Bun	5	4	6	..	do	2	brl		sales
Pepper black.....	ql.	10	2	.....	..	do	12	0		sales
Pork, prime Eastern and mess	bbl.	17	..	20	..	do	14	0		
——ditto New-Orleans.....	do					do	do	0		sales
——clear.....	do	21	..	.....	.	27½	9	0		
——do in boxes *N.-Orleans.	ql.	*10	4	12	..	do	do	0		sales
Porter London	doz.	3	6	4	..	33⅓	3	0		sales mark P. P.
Potatoes.....	bbl.	4	4	5	4	27½	2	50		sales
Raisins Malaga.....	box.	1	7	2	..	33⅓	1	ar		
Rice.....	ar.	1	7½	1	7½	16⅔	1	25		none in first hands
Saffron fresh and dry, Spanish.	lb.	5	4	6	..	do	5	0		
Soap Castile.....	ql.	8	2	.....	..	do	8	0		
——yellow.....	do	7	4	*8	2	do	do	0		*sales
Tobacco Kentucky in hhds...	do	8	2	*9	..	2	6	....		sales *in deposit
Chewing Tobacco ounce plugs.	do	10	4	12	2	33⅓	18	....		sales, dull
Tea, gunpowder.....	lb.	....	6	....	6½	27½	0	87½		good, very scarce
Vermicelli ‡Cadiz *Genoa...	ql.	*7	..	‡8	4	33⅓	8	0		sales
SPIRITS and WINES.										
Spirits brandy Cognac.....	doz.	4	4	.....	..	33⅓	1	50		
—Gin German & Dutch in jars	do	2	2	.....	..	do	1	87½		
——in cases.....	do	2	2	.....	..	do	2	25		
——in pipes.....	gal.	....	4	.....	..	do	0	50		
——in Demijohns of 18 bottles	dem	3	4	*3	5	do	2	25		*sales
—Spanish brandy white.....	pipe	90	..	92	..	do	1	dem 75		sales, scarce
—Teneriffe in demijohns....	dem	4	..	4	2	do	2	dem 00		sales
Bordeaux claret.....	cask	26	..	28	..	do	28	0		sales
—ditto in cases.....	ea.	2	6	3	..	do	3	50		sales
Marseilles.....	cask	.....	..	.....	..	do	20	0		none
Catalonia wine.....	pipe	32	..	....	.	do	ar	1 00		sales
Champaigne.....	doz.	5	4	*10	..	do	6	00		slow, *superior
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Bricks, 11 a 12 inches.....	m.	24	..	27	..	33⅓	12	0		sales
Chairs, cane bottom.....	doz.	23	..	24	..	do	25	0		sales
——do. wooden do.....	do	13	4	14	4	do	15	50		sales

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.				REMARKS.
MISCELLANEOUS.	Per	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per ct.	VALUE. $	Cts.		
Glass, crown. Germ. bx 100 ft.	box	7	4	9	..	....	....	....		scarce
Gunpowder F. F. and F.....	ql.	17	..	18	—	27½	18	0		arrivals
Paper post and foolscap.....	rm.	2	..	4	..	33⅓	2	50		dull
——Wrapping	do	....	3	.....	..	do	0	50		sales, dull
——Spanish florete...	do	3	4	4	2	do	3	0		sales
Skins Calf, French glazed....	doz.	24	..	32	..	27½	16	50		arrivals, sales
——Morocco red and green..	do	5	..	7	..	do	7	50		
Tallow, South American.....	ql.	10	..	.....	..	do	7	50		sales
Tiles 9 inches square.....	m.	15	..	.....	..	33⅓	12	0		sales per Denise

EXPORTS.		PRICES.				Duties additional included. $	Cts.		
Aguardiente or tafia.....	pipe	22	..	24	..	....	free		scarce
Cochineal in deposit.....	ar.	....	..	.....	..	....	50	ar.	
Coffee 1st quality.....	ql.	.....	..	.....	..	....	20 cts.	per	none
——2nd and 3rd.....	do	5	4	6	2	....		ql.	small stock
——triage.....	do	4	..	4	4	....			
Hides Tampico.....	ea.	2	2	2	4	....	7½	50	
Honey.....	gal.	....	2½	.....	..	1	36	hhd.	
Indigo in deposit assorted....	lb.	....	6	1	4	0	2	lb.	
Logwood Campeachy in dep..	ql.	1	1	.....	..	0	2	ql.	
Molasses keg 5½ gallons.....	keg.	....	2½	.....	..	0	free	hhd.	very scarce
Sugars assorted ¼ white... ¼ brown..	ar.	6½	8½	7	9				
——white alone.....	do	....	8½	....	10				Superior qualities 6½-10½ a 7½-11½, & dry very scarce.
——yellow	do	....	6½	....	8½		37½	box.	
——brown alone.....	do	....	6	....	6½				
——Cucurucho.....	do	....	5½	....	5½				
Segars.....	mil	10	..	30	..	0	50	m.	
Tobacco windward.....	ql.	13	..	20	..	1	50	ql.	
——Vuelta-abajo injuriado 1.	pr ser. 80 ma	60	..	80	..	0	0	0	
——— 2.		40	..	50	..	0	0	0	
——— 3.		25	..	35	..	0	0	0	
Wax white.....	ar.	9	..	9	2	1	30½	ql.	
——yellow.....	do	7	..	7	4	0	87	do	
Sarsaparilla Honduras in dep.	ql.	22	..	23	..	0	19	do	

EXCHANGES 60 DAYS SIGHT.

LONDON.....	12			premium.
NEW-YORK..... BOSTON	2	a	2½	premium.
NEW-ORLEANS	3	a	3½	premium:—short sight.
SPAIN.....	2	a	4	premium.
PARIS.....	2			discount.
SPANISH DOLLARS MEXICAN.....	1½	a	2	premium.

Export duty on Gold 1½ & on Silver 2½ per cent.

PAR....With England 444 Dollars per £ 100.—With France 5 Francs per Dollar.

TON DUTIES.

Spanish vessels 5 rials per ton.
Other nations 12 do.....do.
None, in case of arrival and departure in ballast.
Do if in distress but, should the cargo be landed, the goods are put into Dep. and pay 2 p 00 dep. duty.
Mud-machine duties 1½ rial per ton additional.

Wharf dues. Spanish vessels 6 rs. per day. Other vessels 10 rs. do per 100 tons Span. measurement.—N. B. Foreign vessel are measured here, and at the other ports in the island, for the paymt. of tonnage dues.

Health visit 1-6 rl per ton on Spanish vessels.
1-3....do..do.. Foreign..do.

FREIGHTS—CLEAN FREIGHT.

Baltic.....	
Hamburg and Bremen.....	£2.15 a £3
Great Britain.....	£3
Cowes and mark in the Baltic.	
Ditto ditto not in the Baltic...	£3 a £3.5
France.....	90 francs.
Mediterranean.....	£3 a £3.10

Little doing, but no disengaged vessels in port.—Vessels wanted for the United States.

U. States $1¼ a 1½ per box Sugar, 4 rs. per bag Coffee, $3 a 3½ per hhd. Molasses.

All *Spanish* products imported from the *Peninsula* in *Spanish Bottoms* (except flour which pays 16 rials per brl) are subject to a duty of 7½ p§ on the valuations in the Tariff.—All kinds of machinery, & implements for sugar mls, Steam Engines for Sugar Estates are *free* of Duty. Agricultural machinery & implements pay 27½ p§ ad valorem.

Jerked Beef resulting very often partly damaged, enjoys a deduction in the duties of 6 p§ on the valuation for importati on from this side of the line & 14 p§ for such from the other side.

Deposit.—All goods imported in foreign vessels exceeding 80 & in Spanish 60 tons burthen, except perishable provisions, bulky articles and liquors, may be put in deposit for an indefinite term, paying 1 per cent. inward and 1 per ct. outward duty on the valuations in the Tariff each year. When entered for home consumption, they are liable to the corresponding duty.—If sold in deposit the exporter pays the outward duty.—By an order of our Intendant the following articles will also be admitted to Deposit in future: olive-oil, rice, beer, heniquen & majagua rope, soap, marble slabs, alabaster, cider, vinegar, red and white wine.

Ext. of cust. regula:—Every Ship-master is bound to have on his arrival ready for delivery to the boarding Officers of the Revenue, a manifest containing a detailed statement of his cargo & ship stores, & in the act of handing it over, has to write thereon the oath that he has no other cargo on board & the hour when he delivers it, taking care that it be countersigned by the boarding Officers. Within twelve hours, which begin to count from the moment he delivers such manifest until 7 o'clock in the evening and again from 6 o'clock in the morning until the moment the said 12 hours elapse, he can make any alteration by *presenting a separate note* in which he specifies the errors he may have committed in the manifest. After the expiration of these 12 hours no alteration will be permitted:—*goods not manifested* will be confiscated without remedy & if their value should not exceed One thousand Dollars the master of the vessel will be liable to pay a penalty of double the amount of such non-manifested goods: if they exceed that sum, & belong to the master or come consigned to him, his vessel, freight & other emoluments will be forfeited to the Revenue:—*goods over manifested* will pay duties as if they were on board—*goods not manifested but claimed in time by a Consignee* will be delivered up to the latter, but the master in this case will be subject to a fine equal in amount to that of such goods.—*Gold & Silver* not manifested by either master or Consignee, are liable to a Duty of 4 p§.

Goods falling short of the quantity manifested, when landed, & not being included in any Invoice of Consignee will render the master liable to a penalty of 200 dollars for each package so falling short—*Every master* must present himself within 24 hours after his arrival, at the Customhouse in order to swear to his manifest, in neglect of which he is liable to a fine of 1000 dollars.—*Every Consignee* is obliged to present a detailed note of goods within 48 hours after the arrival of a vessel, if not, such goods are liable to 2 p§ extra duty.—The same is the case if such notes do not contain a statement of the number of pieces, contents, quantity, weight & measure. Every vessel is required to bring a Bill of Health certified by the Spanish Consul at the port of her departure or that nearest to it otherwise they are placed in quarantine.

Monies. 1 Dollar=8 rials. 1 Spanish doubloons=17 dollars. 1 South American=16 dollars.

WEIGHTS. 1 ql=100 lbs or 4 arrobes of 25 lbs, 100 lbs Spanish=101½ English or 46 kilogrames.

Measures. 108 vrs=100 yards. 140 vrs=100 French ells or aunes. 81 vrs=100 Brab. ells. 108 vrs=160 Ham. ells. 1 fanega=3 bushels nearly, or 200 lbs Span.—1 ar of wine or spirits equal to 4 1-0th Eng. 1 wine gallons nearly.

[N.° 90. AMARGURA STREET.]

Recd 28th Sept.

N. Orleans

Consulate of the United States

Havana Sept. 6th 1847

To The Hon James Buchanan

Secretary of State

Washington City

Dear Sir,

By the English

Steamer which arrived last night from Vera Cruz we have received the gratifying intelligence of another glorious victory obtained by our gallant army of 7000 men over sixty two thousand Mexicans commanded by Santa Anna in person. The following extract of a letter I have seen from Gen.l Worth gives us

// After many minor combats but always against very superior numbers with about 7000 we encountered the enemys army headed by Santa Anna at Cherabusco 3 or 4 Miles from the Gates of the Capital strongly entrenched - to this position we could only get two light batteries & pieces, the enemy had much heavy artillery and 32.000 men - after two hours of bloody conflict mainly with the bayonet we carried every thing. The route was complete and the pursuit carried to the gates of the City. Our loss is short of a 1.000 the Enemys 5.000 including many distinguished men Generals and Civilians // After this glorious victory an armistice

was agreed upon a copy of which I have translated & herewith enclosed, as also a copy of Santa Annas Manifesto with a report of Gen. Salas in relation to the battle with Gen. Valencia on the 19th & 20 of Augpresuming this will be your earliest mode of receiving them. There are other military communications from the Mexican Generals, and Santa Anna but I do not deem them of sufficient importance to borrow the pamphlet and send copies. Of the names of our gallant countrymen killed, I have no account, except that of our mutual friend the Gallant Pierce Butler of South Carolina. He died, as he lived, the fearless champion of his Countrys rights. He had his horse killed under him and all his himself wounded in the leg he continued to fight, but was subsequently taken to the rear, when he mounted a second horse, placed himself at the head of his Regiment, and was shot through the head

In the battle near St. Angel Gen. was said to have been with Valencia, and it may be well to notice, that it is reported I have been censured in Vera Cruz for his being permitted to land. Upon what ground I cannot conceive. The authorities of Vera Cruz have not heretofore required passengers to take passports from their Office, and I therefore cannot be presumed to know who may leave Havana as passengers for

for that, or any other city of Mexico. But in the instance of Pando although it was known only to a few, I was aware that he had arrived in the last steamer, and altho he was kept, or rather kept himself very private. I had no doubt of his intention to continue his passage to Vera Cruz, and wrote to that effect to the Collector, to Governor Wilson, Com Perry and Dr Barton, Surgeon in the U.S. Army. Mr Carpenter who had been attached to the Quarter Masters department in Vera Cruz being then in Havana, informed me that he was well acquainted with a reliable passenger who would deliver the letters on the boat being boarded. Three different letters were given to Mr Carpenter to be delivered to this passenger, as was doubtless done, for one of them has been acknowledged to have been received. Altho I had neither instructions, or authority to send any special agent, I would not have hesitated to take the responsibility, had I deemed it necessary but such an agent must have gone in the same steamer, as her arrival could not have been anticipated by any vessel in this Port. The facts appear to be, that the steamer was not boarded for some time after arriving. At 7½ Pando landed on the mole, passed many persons, walked within thirty feet of the Gov.s Quarters, entered a house, changed his cloaths, mounted a horse, and rode through the Gates unchallenged. You will then

person if there has been anyone it was not
write me.
Of the commissioners appointed by Santa to meet those
appointed by Gen Scott the whole fuss on for peace,
but in a letter received here from Santa Anna
written after the battle he says nothing of peace, &
there is a letter here from a large Mercantile
house in Mexico which orders here the sale
of goods intended for Mexico, on the presumption
that peace is still distant
I am with great respect
& return Yr Ob. Sr
Robert B Campbell

Department of War, & Navy Section of operations Army of the North - Second General in chief

Most Excellent Sir - On the 19th Inst about 12 or one oclock P.M. the enemy appeared as with intention of attacking the position occupied by this army on the heights of Contreras. In the moment we began a very steady fire of artillery and musketry incessively as the enemy presented himself in the various points, sustained by our troops, and we succeeded in stopping him in several places until night put an end to the fighting, in which all the classes of this army gave proofs of their Gallantory, & the decision with which the sacrificed their lives in the defence of our nationality, but in the morning of the 20th thanks to the bad position we occupied, and the carelessness paid to the movements of the enemy to surround us We were routed in all directions by more than 6000 men the 3000 Infantry that were placed in one point which was surrounded

When I observed the dispersion of our forces, I tried all I could to stop it, and crying "Victory for Mexico" at the same time the Cugle sounded for slaughter, I succeeded in stopping it for a moment, and ordered General Dn Anastano Torrejon to charge with the command, but this chief instead of obeying my order, fled cowardly, and the cavalry following his example, trampled on the infantry, and contributed to the complete rout of it, It would appear ridiculous to make any recommendations of those who have been present in an unfortunate battle, however I cannot help mentioning to your Excellency that I am perfectly satisfied with the gallantry and tenacity with which the chiefs and officers of the several corps, tried even in the midst of disorder, to reunite their forces, to resist the enemy that was hotly pursuing us, This conduct observed by them, preferring to be made prisoners, before abandoning their Colours.

always do them honour, and for this I think they are entitle
to the considerations of the Supreme government, and the gra
itude of their fellow citizens.

His Excellency the Commander in chief Dn Gabriel Val
disappeared from Amongst us, at the commencement of the
action of the 20th and I not knowing his whereabouts h
thought it my duty to address your Excellency, accompa
ed list of the Chiefs and officers who are prisoners in th
city, another of those who were wounded in Sn. Angel, an
of those known to have been killed – Another list of th
make prisoners in the action of Churubusco all of which
I have the honor of manifesting to your Excellency for y
intelligence, praying that on communicating the above t
Excellency the President, you will please manifest to him
the total indigence in which the prisoners find them
as having lost everything, and the American General g
orders that they be maintained by the inhabitants of
this city which is destroyed, they must perish in misery
if their government does not supply them with what they
entitled to, and which their actual situation and the
well deserving conduct that has distinguished them energetic
claims

Reiterate to your Excellency my respects a
particular esteem

God and Liberty – Coatepec 23d. Augt. 1847

José Mariano Salas

To his Excellency the Minister of War

This a copy – Mexico 24th August 1847

Juan María de Sandoval

with letter 6th Sept. 1847
from R.B. Campbell

Armistice between Genl Scott & Genl Santa Anna

Department of war & navy

The undersigned, named respectively the two former by His Excellency the President of the Mexican Republic Commander in Chief of the Army & the three last by his Excellency Major General Winfield Scott, commander in Chief of the Army of the U.S. of America, assembled in Tacubaya on the 23d August 1847, after showing their full powers to enter into an Armistice between the said two armies for the purpose of giving time to the mexican government for taking into consideration the propositions which the commissioner on the part of His Excellency the President of the U.S. of America had to make, have agreed to the following articles.

1st Hostilities between the armies of the U.S. of America & that of Mexico shall cease instantly in the space of thirty leagues from the Capital, to give time to the commissioners appointed by the Republic of the U.S. & those of Mexico, to enter into negotiations.

2d This Armistice shall last as long as the commissioners of both governments be occupied in negotiations or until the commander in chief of one of the two armies should formally advise the other of its cessation, giving 48 hours in anticipation, before commencing hostilities

3d During the armistice neither of the two armies shall commence within the above mentioned space of 30 leagues from the city of [illegible] any fortifications or military works of offence or defence, nor shall enlarge or strengthen the works already existing within the specified limits

4 Neither of the two armies ase to be reinforced by any reinforcements or [illegible] effects, as ammunition &c excepting the provisions which may now be on the way for any of the two armies, shall be detained at a distance at a distance of 20 leagues from the city of [illegible]

5 Neither of the two armies or detachments thereof can advance beyond the line actually occupied by them

6 Neither of the two armies or detachments thereof or individual of a military character shall go beyond the mutual limits established by the previous articles excepting such as carry the correspondence between the two armies, or who should go about business authorized by the following article going with a parliamentary flag, the individual of the armies who should by chance be found in the limits shall be kindly advised of their mistake, or shall be returned to their respective armies with a parliamentary flag

7 The American army shall not violently prevent the free passage from the country to the city from carrying the necessary

provisions for the use of the inhabitants or the Mexican army now in the city. Neither shall the Mexican authorities civil or military in any way prevent the taking of provisions from the city or country for the use of the american army

All the American citizens who are established in the city of Mexico before the actual war, and were afterwards banished from said city shall be allowed to return to their business and families without trouble or delay

All the American prisoners of war who shall now be in the hands of the Mexican army, not exchanged up to this date, shall be immediately exchanged, one for one, considering the classes of the mexican prisoners made by the american army

For the purpose of facilitating to both armies the execution of these articles, & to favor the great object of peace, it is further agreed that if any bearer of despatches that any of the two armies should choose to send by the lines of mexico or neighborhood of Veracruz it to receive a passport signed by the Chief of his army, and with the countersign of the other Chief, which passport shall protect the bearer, and his despatches from any interruption so far caused by American or mexican in the said line

In the towns occupied by the American forces. No opposition is to be made in the exercise of Justice by the Mexicans according

to mexican law by the general constitution of that
of the state to which they belong
Both towns or places occupied by the army of
U.S. within the specified limits property shall
be respected & no mexican individual
shall be prosecuted from exercising his profession
neither can he be compelled to serve in any m
ner unless he does it voluntarily and is paid a
just price trade is not to be embarrassed in
13 All wounded prisoners are to be allowed to
remained to any commodious for their cure being
already considered prisoners
14 The mexican health officers can assist thei
wounded if they think it proper or convenie
15 For the exact fulfillment for this agreemen
two commissioners are to be named one for ea
party and in case of disagreement they sha
elect a third
16 This agreement has no force until it is
approved respectively by their & each one
the commander of both armies, within 24 hour
counted from six o'clock of the morning
of the 29
Signed Gpnacio de Mora y Villamil
Benito Quintana
P. A. Pillsman Major Genl U.S. Army
Persifer Smith Brigadier ditto
Franklin Pierce

note R.B. Campbell
6 Sept. 1847

Mexico.

Manifesto of the President ad interim & Commander in Chief of the Army, to the Nation.

In critical & solemn occasions like the present, it is the duty of him who rules the destinies of the republic, to give all possible publicity to its affairs, and to do it with pleasure, as frankness has been the principal feature of my administration - The affairs of the 19th & 20th, are well known, for they have been unfortunate. but I must explain them, so as not to have them disfigured, as much by the spirit of detraction & wickedness, as by the errors, which may fall into, when great & transcendental affairs are not carefully examined -

The Nation has observed the great & extraordinary efforts, which in the space of three months, I have made, to defend the Capital which was to be surrendered to the enemy without any defence being made - I have formed, armed & equipped an army of more than 20000 men - have collected an immense material for this army - have fortified several lines, and even in the regulated state of the government, I have created means, have omitted neither labor nor fatigue, so that my country should appear with dignity & firmness in the struggle in which it has been so unjustly involved -

In War, a single accident, what would appear insignificant frustrates the best formed combinations - One look on the defences which I established around the city, is sufficient to know the plan which I intended to pursue - The force that I had advanced by one of the wings, leaning on others, had a known spot to retreat to, and I had given the necessary orders in the right moment - A general who commanded a strong division of 5000 men & 24 pieces of artillery, whose headquarters was in the town of St. Angel, was ordered by me, at 11 o'clock, A. M. of the 18th to retire to the village of Coyoacan for the purpose of concentrating the forces, following the movements already indicated by the enemy & punctually to carry my orders into operation - But this general forgetting that two cannot command in the same field of battle, that for the execution of a plan, no observations can be made which may annul or retard it, took the liberty to object to the orders

he had received; and as when obedience & discipline
so indispensable in an army, having been banished from
amongst us, it is necessary to tolerate, for the purpose of
avoiding worse evils which are felt, what to convent would be
an absurdity, I allowed him with sorrow to do as he pleased, and let
him take upon himself the responsibility of the result. The
was as unlucky as I had foreseen. He advanced "more pro
more than a league to select a position, for the purpose of go
out to meet the enemy, without participating to me even
this movement or his intentions. the repulse my advi
met with from him, was the first news I had of his temerit
and afterwards the thunder of cannon pointed to me the
spot where he had entered into action. although somewhat
disquieted by a presentiment of what was to take place, I in a
moment put myself at the head of a fine brigade of 4000 m
& 5 pieces of artillery. I arrived at the moment when the enemy
had cut the rear of the unfortunate general's position, w
respectable forces, and I scarcely succeeded in checkin
his operations, because the night was very near.

But I observed with the most profound pain that the
position was unprotected, that a deep ravine being bef
me, and the enemy in possession of an intermediate
wood, the forces under my immediate command could
not advance by the only road there was, without
compromitting them as the others were, and a battery which
arrived late was all that could harm them in any way.
When the firing ceased, our brigade went to barracks at
S.t Angel, it was as the rain poured in torrents & to
the troops in the field then, was equivalent to a rout.

Before this, I ordered that my aid-de-camp Col. Ramo
should go down the terrible ravine, & march guided
by the Deputy D.r Luis M.a del Rio who knew the ground,
behind a distant hill, to that general's quarters
and order him from me peremptorily to retire that nig
night to S.t Angel with his infantry & cavalry, by the
only road which he had left, spiking all the artillery which
he should find impossible to save. my aid obeyed &
communicated my order that night between 10 & 11 -
but instead of its being obeyed with punctuality, the
general scarcely allowed my aid-de-camp to speak

interrupted him saying that what he wanted was
[illegible] 00 men & ammunition, & ordered him back with
of two despatches which he had already signed & sealed,
be of them containing a description of the action in the
afternoon, & expressing that he had beaten the enemy
& put him to a harmful flight, and in consequence
had granted promotion to all the generals, chiefs
& officers.

On the following morning I again presented myself in
same field reinforced by a brigade which I had sent
from the city, and with intention of cutting my
way in spite of all, but when I began to work, the enemy
effected his attack which lasted ten minutes, and I saw
with despair the rout of those soldiers deserving a better
fate, because the general who, unfortunately commanded them, had
cut himself off from all resources.

The consequences of this event were terrible to my sight.
The enemy could reach the capital by a rapid movement
before it could be possible for me to protect it. the enemy
could by a movement of one of the wings ~~took~~
cut off my forces. the enemy had obtained as a result
as a result of his victory the facility of attacking with
all his forces, a part of mine. the enemy, in fine,
converted to his own use all the advantages of my
situation.

The advanced fort of St. Antonio could not sustain
itself because our line had been broken, and I ordered
the garrison to retire, while I covered the fort & head
of the bridge of Churubusco. the enemy advanced
~~placed himself in a position~~ and took his position
cutting off part of the troops that were retiring, &
presented himself before our most immediate defence.
There I again placed myself at the head of our soldiers
and my efforts cost the enemy no little loss of blood.
The loses which occurred at this lamentable proceeded
naturally from the retreat which was quick, surprising
& embarrassed by the trains that marched through a
narrow causeway flanked in all its length. The defence
was from line to line, until we reached the third where I
personally checked the enemy & saved the capital which

had been put in peril of falling into the hands of the en
When on the 22d I was occupied in reorganizing the for
protecting the batteries, placed again personally at t
head of a column which had made a defence to the
last extremety, I received a communication from the
Commander in Chief of the enemy's forces, proposing t
celebration of an armistice allowing time to hear th
propositions the commissioner from the U. S. of America
had to make, to put an end to the struggle betwee
the two nations. I admitted the armistice and after he
the ministers I have resolved to hear the said propos
The suspension of hostilities is always good, because w
is always an evil, more so after great combinations
been frustrated - to free the capital from its horrors, or
to retard them, was an exigency I could not avoid, &
more so, when it is proposed as the means of arrivin
to an honorable peace -

When two nations are in a state of war they enjoy t
reciprocal right of making propositions, which presupp
a right to be heard - a perpetual war is an absurd id
because it, war, is a calamity; and the instinct of
preservation stronger & more powerful in nations than
even in individuals, advises that no means be avoided
which may prove conducive to an advantageous agreem
To adopt this determination, the constitution gives me the
competent authority -

Dedicated to such noble & privileged intents, I must
maintain inviolate the respect due to the authority wh
I exercise, now specially, when, if factions were
to fall upon the government, they would take away fr
it the liberty of deliberating, & it would become a
complete nullity, in the presence of the enemies of the
nation - I will even be more explicit - subversion &
sedition will be condignly punished -

I still have a respectable body of troops, the nation w
sustain me to preserve its respect & reconquate its glor
& consider myself as free as If I had gained a signal vic
and no fear that the enemy's negotiations can impose up
me, when their men & cannon do not frighten me -
we shall settle our differences if our honor can be saved
before all, & we shall fight again if the sword should place it
between our posture & the acknowledgment of the nation's rights - Mexico
Augt 1847 - Antº Lopez de Santa Anna

(Copy.)

Washington, Oct. 11th, 1847.

My Dear Sir:

A contract has been made by our Govern. ment with Messrs. of Charleston, to run a weekly mail, by large steam packets, between Charleston and the Havana, and it is exceedingly important to the enterprize that arrangement should be made with the Spanish Government at Cuba to remit some of the bur. dens now existing to our intercourse. If the enterprize is encouraged by the Spanish Govern. ment, another packet will be put on the line, and a speedier communication will be esta. blished. This will bring to the Spanish Govern. ment at Cuba intelligence from Europe a week or ten days sooner, through the mails of the U. S., than they can now receive it, and if the Spanish Government is desirous that a Spanish mail, under the care of a Spanish Agent, should pass through the U. S. on the way to Europe, unbroken by our Government, I suppose this boon, now granted England, in her commu-

nication with Canada, will also be granted to Spain. It is important, in the first place, to know what privileges are granted to England, with her steamers at Cuba, and claim them for the U. S. also. The Spanish Government, if it cannot remit the tonnage duties entirely on our steamers, can certainly estimate them according to their freight capacity. This, I am informed, the Authorities at Cuba are disposed to do. Whilst it is hardly expected that any duties will be charged on the coal we may carry to Cuba to be consumed in our steamers at sea. In every country such taxes are on the consumption, and if the article imported is exported, the duties are always remitted. In this case we do not expect that they will be charged on our coal.

The many advantages to Spain of a rapid and frequent communication between Cuba and one of our Southern ports, like Charleston, from whence there is no danger of any intervention in her slave institutions, must be most manifest, and I cannot doubt, under your prompt and energetic attention, the matter will be pro-

perly appreciated by the Authorities of Cuba. As this is a Charleston enterprize, undertaken by Charleston merchants, I hope, not only as the Representative of the United States, but as a Carolinian, that you will push matters to a successful issue.

Please let me know what can be done as speedily as possible - directing at Washington; and believe me, Dear Sir, yours sincerely,

/Signed/ R. B. Rhett.

Genl. Robert Campbell,
Consul at the Havana.

Phila Aug 30/47

Dear Sir

I have just returned from Wilkesbarre, on a visit to my Coal Prop. there, and am in receipt of your Circular of 21st ult. from New York. My impression is that our Steamers have been only charged the Tonnage duty in Cuba on the freight Capacity 1½ ℔ Ton. So that a ship 1000 Ton Carpenter Measurement would pay on about 200 Ton. her share for freight. But in the instance of our Ship the Island of Cuba will be so much Benefited by the Mail Steamer - for instance from the new port England some 5 days by our ship Earlier than they reach it now. Had I doubt that it unreasonable to ask of Spain to put this Steam Ship on the footing of vessels trading between Old Spain & the Colonies say 10 Cts ℔ Ton Tonnage duty -

I see the Steam Ship Gauldie - guer Capt Hoskins has arrived from England at New York Papers say she will be placed under the Spanish flag from between Havana & New York. I shall learn the truth

of this soon I leave this afternoon
for Newport to meet Mr Goodwin
Homeward bound Keep
Yours &c
Hon Isaac Peck Mc Clintock
Providence
R. I.

Mr Macrae had corresponded
with his friend in Charleston
they must train they should be done
that any other party should
be [illegible] [illegible] than having
the Drawer of the Check
Credited at his Agency for
carrying [illegible] his Letters Cramps
They think will meet with no difficulty
but more than they anticipated
from a Similar House as has been
[illegible] W Macrae in a Communication
to the Spanish Consul at Charleston
that way for a subsidy to the Spanish
Government to [illegible] to Reference
to an increased trade between
the Ports of this & Spain
proposed to put on a Steamship
to ply out the advantages to
the Spanish Government in those
Ports Corresponded of the States
from Charleston. That that Channel
that if it may not General

H. Goudrii
Care of Collomb & Delon
New York

My Dear Sir

Inclosed you two Letters from Mr. Nicholson one of the Contractors with our Government for carrying the mail between Charleston and Havana in Cuba, which will please explain his object and meaning. In addition to the many he suggests as to the Compensation it is not unreasonable to ask that no duty should be levied on the coal required to Cuba to be taken away again for the consumption of the Steam Packets. It is important to know as soon as possible what sort of Steam coals to send out Packets to run to Cuba, for the coal ought now to be sent, during the winter or Spring season, the Packets being about to run in the Spring.

Send a Letter to Prof. Campbell on the subject. Prof. can know it indebted to me, in a small matter, and Simpson in Ohio is a Cousin inherit, with regard to Whale Oil. Please read the Letter to Prof., and send it to the owner of Steam Packets to him,

Copy

Treasury Department
July 14. 1847

Sir:

In answer to the question presented in your letter of the 7th instant, whether the exemption of Spanish Vessels, coming from foreign Countries other than Cuba or Porto Rico from the charge of "discriminating tonnage duties" provided by the 3d Section of the "act to exempt Coffee imported from the Netherlands from duty in certain cases and for other purposes" approved 3rd August 1846 extends to "Light Money" I have to state that such Vessels are exempted by the construction put upon the law by the department from any charge of Light Money, which being a charge on the tonnage of the Vessel has always been considered as forming an element of discriminating duties on the tonnage of Vessels subjected by law to the payment of discriminating duties, and as the Section of the law referred to provided that from and after its passage "no discriminating duties shall be levied on Spanish Vessels coming from foreign Countries except those coming from Cuba or Porto Rico" and Light Money being deemed a portion of such discriminating tonnage duties it is not to be exacted in the cases referred to in the act. It is to be remarked that those Spanish Vessels must be subjected to a tonnage duty of five cents per ton being the rate charged on American

Dollars in the Sutter's Drain

Very Respectfully
R. J. Walker
Secy of the Treasury

Marcus Morton Esqr
Collector of the Customs
Boston

Rec'd 20th Nov.

New Orleans

Nov 9th 1847

Hond Sir

I beg to know if you have receiv
any Communication from the Am Consul at Havana
concerning the affairs of the Am Ship "Creole" that
was lost on the 19th of Dec last off Sewarts. I had
the honour to receive a letter from you through
Messrs Souter & Bell at Norfolk in May last appreen
the that you intended to communicate with Genl
Campbell at Havana concerning this affair. If
you have received the documents I pray you to
forward them to Victor Romage Agent of Ship
Creole. I leave this letter open for Capt James
Dillingham owner of the late Ship "Creole" to
add a postcript

Your Obt Svt

John. B. Day.
1st Officer of the late Ship
"Creole"

The Hond
James Buchanen
Secty State
Washington

P. C.

Dear Sir

Should you have any knews respecting this unfortunate
affair above mentioned have the goodness to communicate it
to My friend Mr V. Roumage at Newarleans who attends
to my business during my absence.

James Dillingham

NEW YORK PAID
NOV
12
1 p.

To the Honorable James Buchanan.
Secretary of State.
Washington.
D. C.

Recd 6 Dec. 47.

W. Irrevenus.

Consulate of the United States
Havana Nov 17 1847

Hon James Buchanan
Secretary of State
&c &c

Sir

On the evening of the 15th inst. I had the honour of recieving your Official communication of the 20th of Oct. which was brought by Ship Norma from New York. The subject of Mail Steamers shall as you request recieve my best and most energetic attention I had previously been unofficially informed of the contemplated enterprise and set myself to ascertain what privileges would be conceded and am authorised (as yet not officially) to say they will immediately be placed on the same footing with the British Mail packet Steamers The concessions to the British Steamers were obtained at Madrid by the English Ministers when Espartero the friend of England was prime Minister I shall certainly use every effort to obtain still greater concessions than those already conceded to wit
1st The Steamers will be exempted from the

payment of all the contributions allways charg
at the Custom House in case they come, and
depart in ballast or when they bring cargo that
no operation is made upon

2nd They are exempted from Custom House charges
when they only have passengers, baggage, packa
of samples newspapers and other effects of the
same kind

3rd When they import, export or recieve from on
board other Vessels articles of commerce not exceed
their tons, of which however the respective duti
must be paid

4th Where they import, export, or take in, or fro
other Vessels Merchandise exceeding three tons th
shall pay like other Vessels, the charges for re
registering and others established, likewise the tonna
& Pontoon dues on all free room excepting that p
occupied by the Machinery and coal. The above
have over the signature of the Intendente bee
not communicated to me officially you will
thus perceive that for all purposes of Mail Ste
The concessions are ample, as freighting Vessel
and common carriers they would have to pay
such when laden. I shall however endeavor
obtain greater concessions. In conformity with y
instructions although such concessions would as

ing Ships give them very great advantages over the Sailing
Vessels and Steamers employed in the freighting of goods
, and from the States at a Rate paying one 50/00 dollars
on boi could not Complete with those paying free of
nnage dues

I have the honour to be
with great respect & esteem
Yr Mo Obt Sert

Robert B Campbell

Duplicate of this cut out for
accompaniment of a Memorial to Congress.

Rec'd 11 Dec. 47.

Consulate of the United States

Havana Nov. 27. 1847

To The Hon James Buchanan

Secretary of State

Washington City

Sir

I have this day received by the Schr. Carmen a letter from the Governor of Laguna which I have deemed advisable to copy, and forward the Copy to yr. address, it has however been so long on reaching me, that the circumstance named in it may have already reached you. The Capt. of the Carmen states he declined to bear. Perry the communication from Gov. Godon of Yucatan

I have the honour to be with great respect & esteem

Yr. Mo. Ob. Sr.

Robert B Campbell

679

Laguna 2nd Octbr 1847

Sir

I have but a few moments to acquaint you with a pronunciamiento in favor of a Union with Mexico. which took place in Merida the Capital of Yucatan some 6 days ago, and to which the Indian rebellion seems to have owed but as a cloak. A half bred Indian of the name of Celina formerly Chief of a party of revolted Indians. is now at the head of the newly pronounced party. As yet the pronunciamiento has found no followers among the population of Campeche. but there is little confidence to be placed in the latter. Should an opportunity offer I should feel obliged to you for transmitting this news to New Orleans or any other Port of the United States. The Yucatan Sch[r] Carmen bearer of the present, proceeds to Anton Lizardo with dispatches for Commodore Perry, whence she will directly sail for your port. Should it at the time of her return to this place be convenient for you to write me I would thankfully receive any little item of news with which you could favor me It may so happen that this news, which under actual circumstances is important enough will reach the U.S. even sooner by the way of Havana than that of Vera Cruz. And this circumstance will I hope make amends for the liberty I take in thus briefly addressing you

I shall be very happy to hear from you at any time and have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient Servant

S.W. Woodson

Lt Commd[g] U.S. Navy

Commr of Laguna

Robert B Campbell

U.S. Consul

Havana

Recd Feb 14.

Consulate of the United States.

Havana January 25th 1848.

Hon. James Buchanan
Secretary of State
Washington City

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Schooner H. H. Cole of Salem, W. T. Julio master, which left Bonguellus (Africa) on the 22d day of Novr last with a cargo of Gum Copal bound to Salem, was on the night of the 10th Instant in Latitude 41, 33 N. run into by the Barque P. Pendleton from Belfast bound to Havana, which resulted in the entire destruction of the Schooner, loss of the cargo and unfortunately four seamen, to wit, John Clark, Major C. Ropes, C. Gould, and Samuel Harris. The remainder of the crew consisting of Captain Julio, T. F. Debarker, Jonathan Pelmian, John Nolan, Henry Kelser, Antonio Forge, and Juan Lopez were saved by the Barque and have arrived here today in a state of destitution, and will be sent to the United States by the earliest opportunity.

I have also learned from the Captain of a Spanish Droger this day arrived that the American Ship Liverpool bound to New Orleans was wrecked a few days ago on Cayo Verde, the crew all saved but the Ship and cargo an entire loss.

I have the honour to be
With great respect & esteem
Yr. obt. Servt.
Robert B Campbell

Rec'd 9 May.

Consulate of the United States
Havana April 19th 1848.

M. Buchanan.

Hon. James Buchanan
Secty of State.
Washington City

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a Royal Order of the Spanish Government removing the duties heretofore imposed upon Coal imported into this Island, which I hope may prove advantageous to the enterprise of Steam navigation about to be entered into between the United States and the Island of Cuba.

I have the honour to be
With great respect and esteem
Yr Obt. Srt.
Robert B Campbell

Royal Order.

Most Excellent Sir,

I have laid before her Majesty the Queen your communication, nº 4404, relative to the convenience it would be for the prosperity and interest of that Island to permit the free importation of Mineral coal. Her Majesty in view of your communication and in conformity to the opinion of the General Board of Customs, has been pleased to resolve the following.

1st That all mineral coal imported into any of the free Ports of that Island, whether in national or foreign bottoms be free from import duties.

2d That all vessels loaded entirely with mineral coal whenever they carry at least the same number of tons marked in their register shall be free from tonnage duty if the vessel is national, and pay only 4/8 ℔ per ton if foreign.

3d Any vessel national or foreign carrying any other cargo besides coal even when the number of tons equals or exceeds the tonnage, per register shall pay the tonnage duty.

4th All vessels included in article 2d are likewise exempt from the payment of Ponton duty, health dues, register and visit, light dues, wharfage, stage hire, and other local charges, with the exception of Harbour Masters fees which must be paid.

All of which I communicate to Your Excellency, by her

Majesty's order for your information and corresponding purposes.

The Lord preserve your Excellency

Madrid March 6th 1848. many years.

Signed, Manuel Beltran de Lis.

To the Intendant of Havana.

Rec'd 2 May.

W. Rockhill - R. Jamineau.

Consulate of the United States
Havana April 19th 1848.

Hon. James Buchanan
Secy of State.
Washington City

Dear Sir,

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I have the honour to be
With great respect and esteem
Yr obt Svt
Robt B Campbell

2 wd.
2 Grey

Royal Order.

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All of which I communicate to your Excellency, by her Majesty's order for your information and corresponding purposes. The Lord preserve your Excellency many years.

Madrid March 6th 1848. Signed, Manuel Bertran de Lis.

To the Intendant of Havana.

Rec.d 2 May 48.

Washington. April 28. 1848.

Hon.ble James Buchanan
Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I have the honor to inform you that a man claiming to be a free-born American is now, or was recently, held as a slave in the Island of Cuba.

His account of himself, as it has reached me in a reliable manner, is this:— That he was shipwrecked some seven or eight years ago on the African coast, at no great distance from a slave station;— That he made his way, with the rest of the crew, to that station, where they were kindly received, and he was promised a passage to Havana in an early vessel, a port from which he could easily reach the United States;— That on his arrival at Havana, he found himself sold as a slave, with the rest of the cargo of the vessel in which he was brought over, and that in that capacity he was carried into the interior of the Island, where he has ever since been forcibly detained as a slave;— and finally that his name was John Lytte (so, at least, pronounced), and that he was born in Philadelphia.

He is a dark negro, apparently under thirty years of age, intelligent in appearance, and speaking English perfectly well, without any tinge of Southern accent. He answered readily, and with an air of truth, such questions as could be put to him under the circumstances which attended the conversation referred to; and gave the names of the vessel in which he was wrecked, of her captain, and of the street in Philadelphia where he was born or had lived, though I am not able to give those particulars.

Some further inquiries having been made respecting him, the following facts were learned:— That he was

at first bought by his present owner (Don Gaspar Herm
whose estate is about 18 or 20 miles from Matanzas), at th
full price of a slave, but afterwards returned to the sla
merchants in consequence of the defect of title growing o
of his claim to be a freeman; — but that this difficul
was got over by a re-sale at a quarter-price, name
$125, if I remember the sum correctly.

This, if true, constitutes a heavy aggravation, both o
wrong done to the man himself, and of the offence c
mitted against his government, in making and keeping
a slave; proving, as it does, that the parties to the tra
action Either Knew him to be free, or had strong reason
believe so, whatever pretexts may have been trumped u
between them to justify their conduct.

I respectfully submit the case to you, as one p
ly claiming the interposition of the government. I do so
the full assurance that you will be animated with n
less earnest a zeal in Extending the protection of the A
erican flag over the humblest individual intitled to sh
beneath it, than if it were in behalf of one of the hig
of the land that it was invoked.

The measure of satisfaction for the grievous wr
of so many years, which should accompany his libera
it is not for me to point out. Wages, at the highest
with interest, for the period of his servitude, occur o
viously as the first item of his just claim. And I m
be permitted to suggest that the payment of at least
equal amount by the master who bought him, and
same by the merchants who sold him, by way of d
ages, would constitute but a small penalty for th
villainy, and a small compensation to a freeman
having been for so many years held as a slave.

Suitable instructions from your Department to
Consul at Havana would, I have no doubt, suffi
to obtain, from the authorities of the Island, both th

liberation of the man, and the redress and compensation to which he is entitled. During the investigation into the facts of the case which would be necessary before final decision and action upon it, I respectfully submit that it would be requisite, for the man's own safety, that he should be first secured under the protection of the Consulate, or of one of the public vessels.

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. O'Sullivan

Hon^ble

James Buchanan,

Secretary of State.

Rec'd 31 May.

No. 11

Confidential

Consulate of the United States

Havana May 17th 1848.

Hon. James Buchanan

Secretary of State

Washington City

Sir,

In the deplorable condition in which the people of Yucatan have been placed, from their want of energy, union, and courage to resist the ravages and incursions of the Indians, the Government now looking around for aid, have sent two Commissioners to Havana to solicit the assistance of the Government of this Island, which had already been granted to the extent of sending arms, and ammunition, and perhaps would have embraced soldiers had it not been feared that it would not be acceptable to the Government of the United States. What the propositions made to this Government may have been, has not transpired, but it is certain that as yet no active measures have been taken since the arrival of the Commissioners, and the subject of the application would not have been deemed of sufficient importance to be made the basis of a communication, were it not that one of the Commissioners, R. de Estrada, the political friend of the present Governor of Yucatan (Barbachano), forgetting the former evils of their Colonial Condition, the despotism under which they groaned, and the blood and treasure expended in the

...ievement of their Independence, is the avowed advocate
...e restoration of Yucatan to its former State of dependence
...old Spain. Views which are doubtless gratifying to the
...Capt.n Genl. of Cuba, and which he perhaps would gladly aid
...in carrying out, if it could be done without collision with the
United States. Rejon the associate Commissioner is not
understood as belonging to the party of Barbachano, and is the
decided advocate of annexation to the United States, but from
all accounts the County appears to be a waif and its Inhabi-
tants would gladly accept any terms from any Government
which had the ability and the disposition to give them efficient
protection.

I have the honour to be

with great respect & regard

Yr. Mo. Obt. Srt.

Robert B Campbell

No 4 June 48.

No. 4

Consulate of the United States

Havana May 18th 1848

Hon James Buchanan

Secretary of State

Washington City

Sir

In the New York sun of the 25th ult.

recently received I observe the following paragraph headed

Revolution in Cuba. The publication of the Anglo Spanish paper

La Verdad was suspended until Thursday in order to give in

addition to this news by the Acadia, the details of some

exciting movements in Cuba, and in particular the daring

proclamation of the Revolutionary youth of Havana in which

they invite the Inhabitants to assert their Independence.

The paragraph quoted above is without foundation as

far as is known in Havana, and if the Revolutionary

youth have issued any such proclamation it is issued

abroad, and the most jealous agitators here are ignorant

of its existence That such a proclamation may be issued

at an early day is not improbable There exists with the

Creoles a deep rooted hatred to Spanish domination, and

to Spaniards in general, to me and I presume to

foreigners generally their is no disguise of these feelings

accompanied frequently with expressions of their determina-

tion to declare and establish their Independence, To

each other they are cautious, manifesting [illegible]

distrust and fearing dangerous committals, the

however is very extended, and nothing presents an open
outbreak but the listless, timid character of the popula-
tion, great distrust of each other, and fear of loss of
property, and risque of life, all dreading the overthrow
of the despotism of Spain menacing vengeance on the
Spaniard for the contumely heaped upon the natives,
and the habitual contempt entertained for them.
But whatever may be their ideas, however prevalent
the opinion that tyranny ought to die, they are fear-
ful of being the instruments of its death. They fear
to perish in the enterprise, a fear which an American
thinks unworthy of a spirit of patriotism, unworthy
of those who are capable of a love of liberty, who are
confident in the justice of their cause, and ought to
count upon the favor of that Providence which
doubtless prompts to the enterprise, would furnish the
means of its fulfillment, and dissipate many of the
dangers attendent upon it. But the Cubans are not
animated by those high impulses of Patriotism which
prompt to great, daring, and ~~generous~~ undertakings with
such means as are available, and trust the issue to God
Notwithstanding the want of many of the requisites to
ensure success, there appears every probability that the
Island will soon be in a state of civil war. Efforts
are now being made to raise money for that purpose
in the United States, and there will be attempts to
a few of the Volunteer regiments now in
to obtain their discharge, and join in the
tion here, the certainty of that aid would cause

the Standard of liberty to be immediately hoisted, without it the most respectable and wealthy will not sanction an outbreak or furnish pecuniary aid, as they have no confidence in themselves to effect the end aimed at; but then is such confidence in American courage, and American rifles that if even one regiment of our people were landed here it would soon swell to such an army as would overpower all the resistance which this Government is capable of making. Without that aid the general wish is to remain quiet but it is doubtful if this can be done, for there is one General who is restrained with difficulty, he is brave, and of some experience and it is understood wishes to retire into the Interior and make a pronunciamiento immediately. If Revolution is attempted, and succeeds, immediate application would be made to the United States for annexation as the most intelligent of the Creoles have an abiding conviction of their utter incapacity for self government, a conviction which must be felt by any one who has had opportunities of studying or even observing their character. Any Government administered by them would soon rival that of Mexico or the other Republics of the Spanish race.

It is natural you should ask Is there any increased oppression by the present Capt. Gen. that is calculated to justify a Revolution? Until the contrary, his course has every appearance of a spirit of conciliation, and which, in all cases respected the people, he has called a number of respectable planters to point out the taxes on im-

exports which are most heavily felt; and will give his aid
in having them reduced, and we may shortly expect
a reduction of duties on our lumber, corn, rice, fish
and salted provisions that will greatly benefit the coun-
try
try here, and the produce with us

I have the honor to be
with great respect & esteem
Yr. Mo. Ob. Sert.

Robert W Campbell

May 1848.